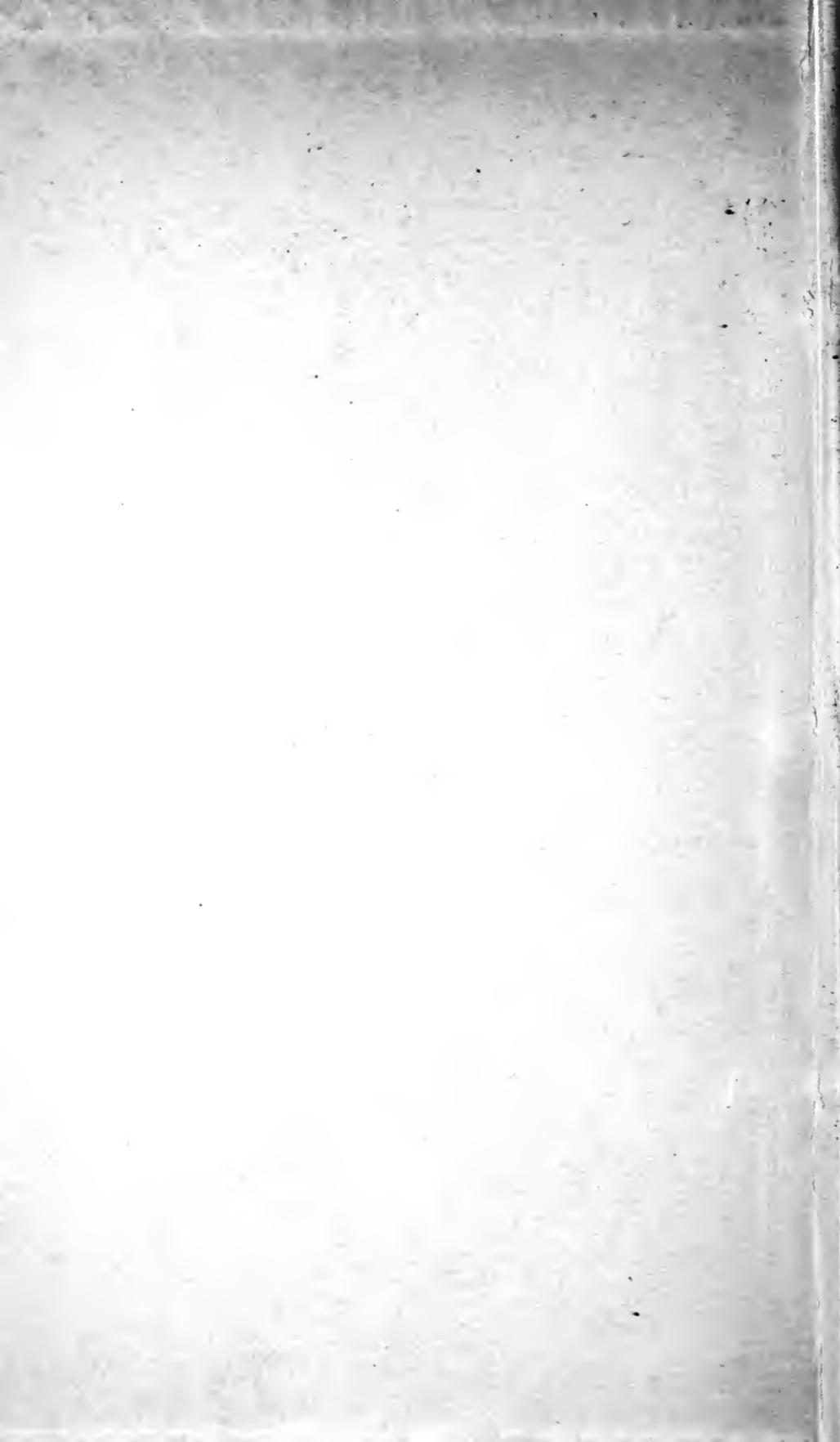
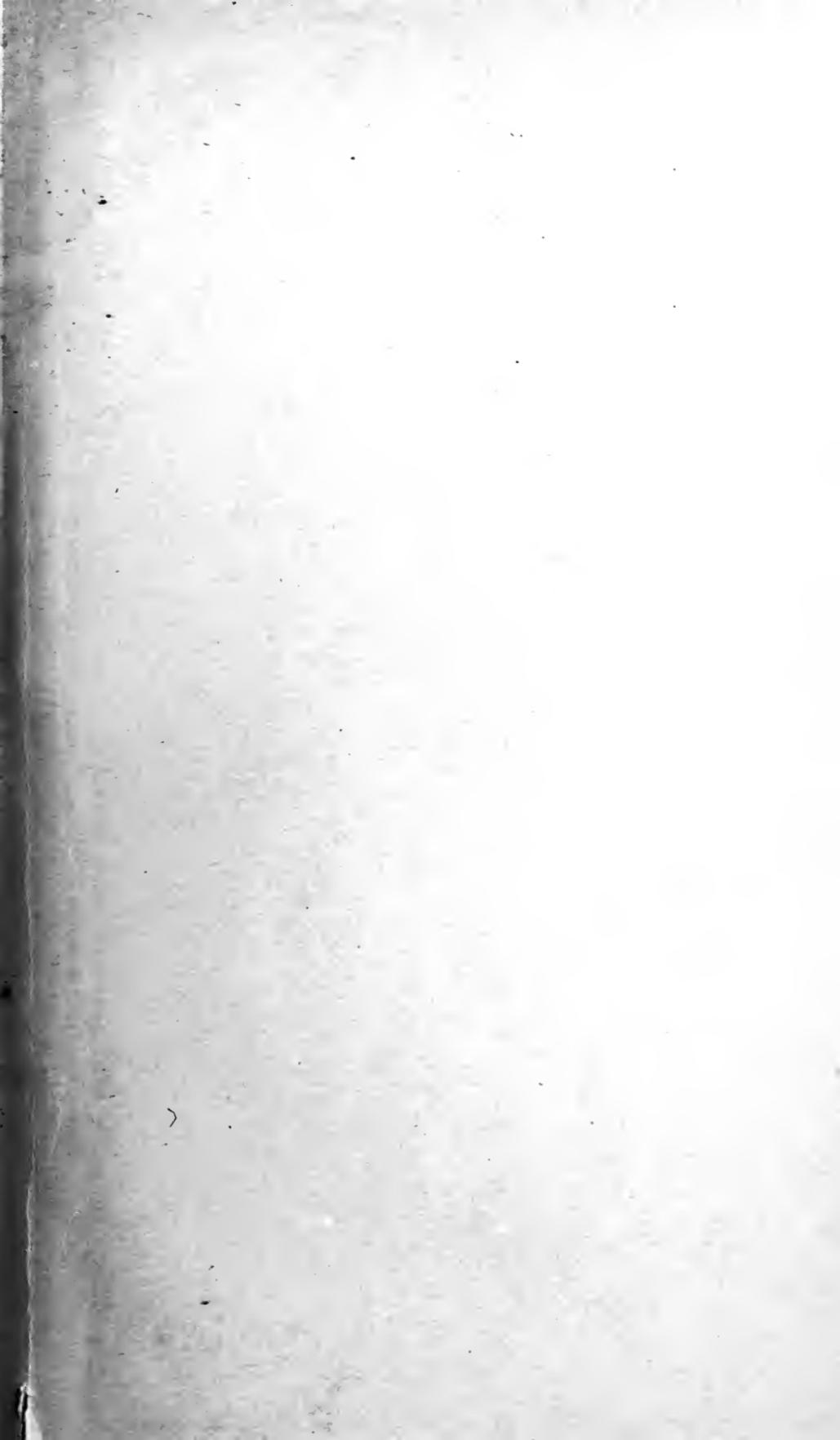


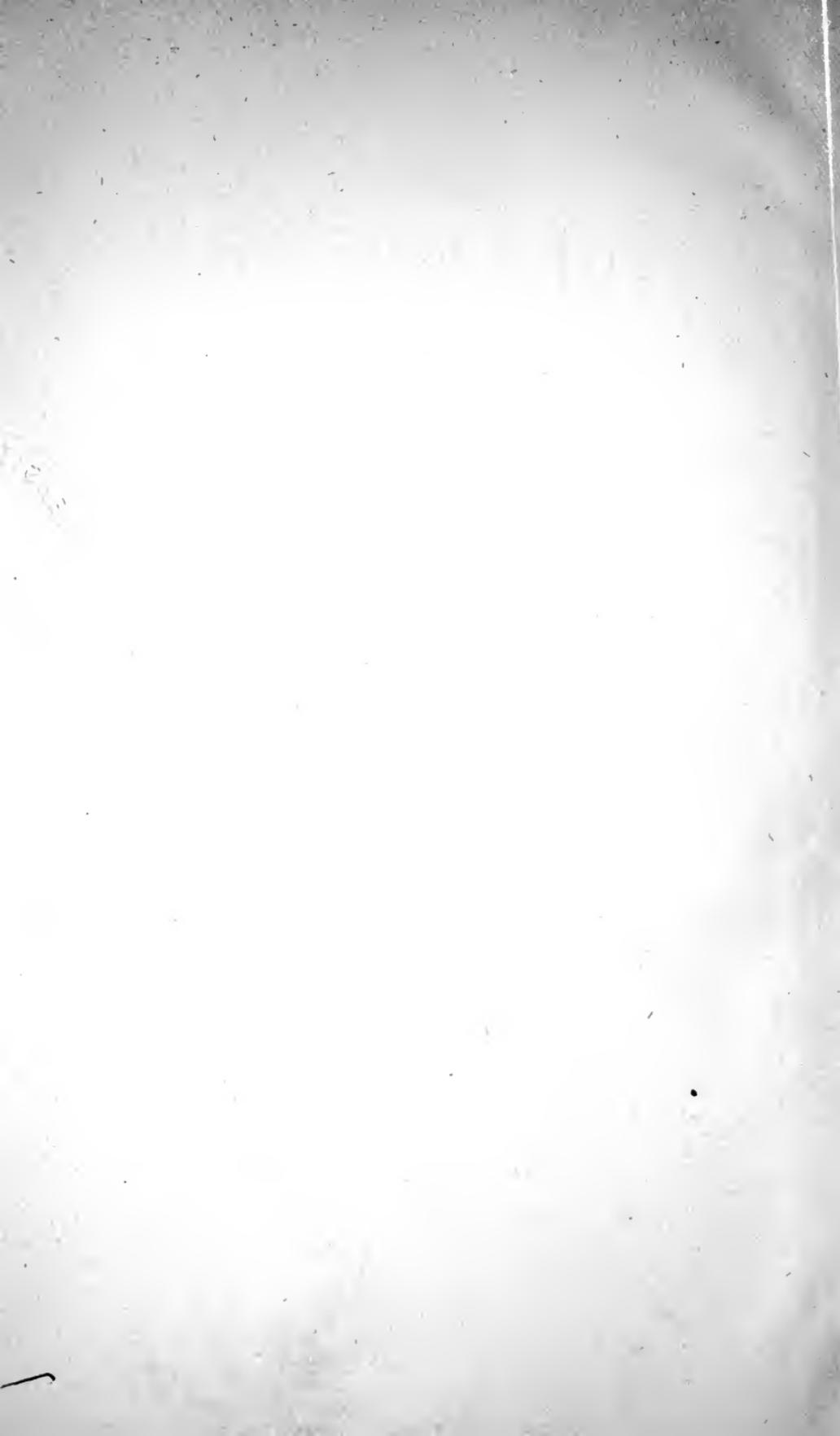
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THE FOLK-SPEECH OF SOUTH CHESHIRE.



THE
FOLK-SPEECH
OF
SOUTH CHESHIRE.

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P R E F A C E.

THE appearance of a new book dealing with the Cheshire dialect may possibly excite some surprise. To say nothing of the labours of Wilbraham, Leigh, and other writers, it might be thought that the copious work of Mr. Holland, lately published by the English Dialect Society, would leave little of importance to be said on this subject. A few preliminary words, therefore, seem to be necessary in explanation of the motives which have led me to undertake the present work.

The nucleus of my Glossary of South Cheshire words was formed nearly ten years ago. Accustomed to hear the dialect of my native county from earliest childhood, I had become quite as familiar with its idioms as with those of literary English. I early became convinced, however, that in order to enter perfectly into the spirit of the dialect it was necessary not only to note the forms of speech used by others, but constantly to use them myself. I accordingly formed the habit of employing the dialect in my daily intercourse with dialect-speakers. This habit I have never relinquished, and it has proved of immense value to me in my work as a word-collector. In this way it was not difficult for me to get together a collection of several hundred words, such as I myself was in the constant habit of using, with the addition of some which

were less usual, and consequently likely soon to become obsolete. This work, however, begun without any definite scientific object, was easily relinquished when it became necessary for me to be absent for long periods from the district in which the dialect is spoken. It was only at the beginning of 1886 that I again resumed my long-neglected and almost-forgotten task. At that time my attention was drawn to the First Part of Mr. Holland's Cheshire Glossary, then recently published. I learnt from his Preface that he had had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with the dialect, as spoken in South Cheshire; and an examination of his Glossary itself convinced me that I had enough new material to justify me in undertaking a separate work on the subject. Moreover, I conceived that my habit of speaking the dialect would enable me to deal with the pronunciation more exactly and more systematically than Mr. Holland has thought it necessary to do. Having talked the matter over with Prof. Skeat, I was encouraged by him to offer the work for publication by the English Dialect Society.

In the preparation of the following Glossary one of my main objects has been to economise space. I have not, however, thought it advisable to attain this end by shortening my definitions or examples, or by the exclusion of any important matter. But I have carefully abstained from overloading the pages of my Glossary with words which differ only in pronunciation from the forms of literary English. Such words are, for the most part, treated once for all in a separate chapter on Pronunciation; a few important words, however, which were accidentally omitted or inadequately treated in this chapter, have been introduced in the Glossary. Again, I have made it a rule not to introduce any word which is found in standard English Dictionaries. When I have felt com-

pelled to depart from this rule, it has generally been, first, in the case of words which, though found in ordinary dictionaries, are so little used in common speech as to be practically obsolete; and secondly, in the case of words which bear a different shade of meaning in this dialect from that which they have in standard English. All such words are, however, marked with an asterisk. Annandale's Dictionary has been generally consulted for the purpose.

While I have introduced no word into my Glossary which I have not myself heard from a dialect-speaking person, I have been greatly assisted by the labours of those who have preceded me in the same field. Mr. Holland's book has, of course, given me most help. I have had Wilbraham's Glossary (ed. 1820) constantly before me; but Mr. Holland, by incorporating the collections of Wilbraham and Leigh in his own work, has saved me much labour of reference. I have used the mark † in the Glossary to indicate that the word to which it is affixed is also found in the collections of Mr. Holland, Mr. Wilbraham, or Colonel Leigh. In not a few instances I have been able to verify words in South Cheshire, which were only given by Mr. Holland on the authority of Wilbraham or Leigh. Miss Jackson's Shropshire Word-Book has also afforded me much valuable assistance; and in the preparation of the Grammar, Mr. Elworthy's work on the Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset proved extremely suggestive. I am also indebted for several useful ideas to the Mid-Yorkshire Grammar of Mr. C. Clough Robinson. I have made considerable use of Skeat's Etymological Dictionary (both the larger and the smaller editions). In compiling the lists on pp. 50 and 51, I was greatly assisted by Miss Skeat's "History of Anglo-French Vowel Sounds." For the rest, I have

not burdened myself much with books of reference. I have occasionally consulted other publications of the E. D. S., besides those already mentioned, especially the reprint of Ray's Collection, edited by Professor Skeat, and Mr. Axon's compilation of Dialect Words from Bailey's Dictionary. Whilst writing my Grammar, Dr. Morris' "Outlines of English Accidence" was constantly open before me. When I have obtained help from other sources besides those mentioned, I have given the reference in the body of the work. The Shakspeare references are to the Globe edition.

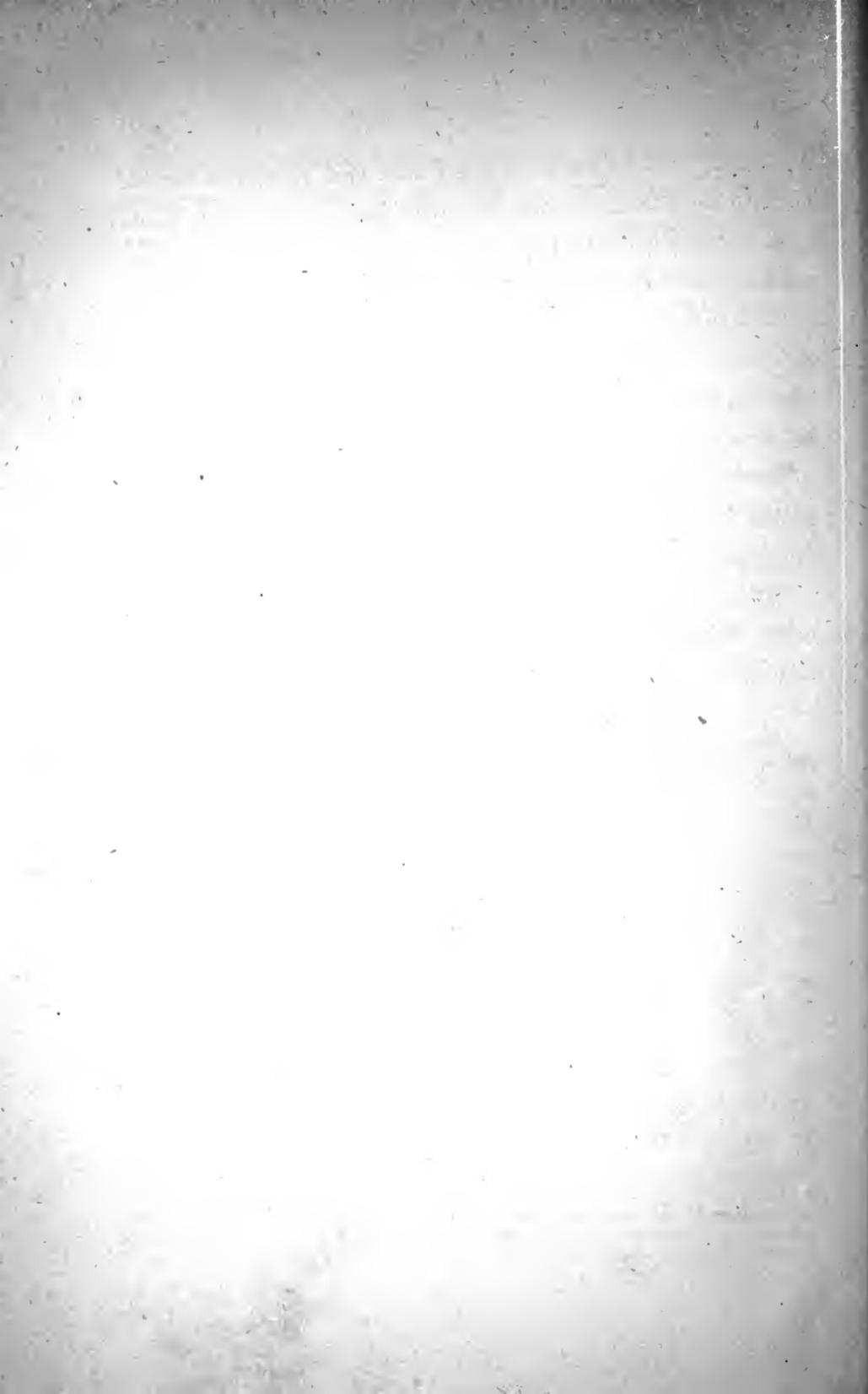
My sincerest thanks are due to Mr. Alexander J. Ellis for his careful revision of the earlier part of my MS., and of some of the proof-sheets, and for many valuable suggestions which have made my work much more complete than it would otherwise have been. I am also greatly indebted to Professor Skeat for the kind interest he has shown in my work, and for the advice and help he has from time to time given during its progress. Lastly, I have to thank Mr. Thomas Hallam, of Manchester, for many valuable hints afforded to me, mainly in connexion with the phonology of the folk-speech. The two latter gentlemen have read through the proof-sheets of the whole work, and their ready and courteous assistance has been invaluable to me. However, by a mistake, for which no one in particular seemed to be responsible, the first few sheets were printed off before they had received my own final corrections, or had been seen by Professor Skeat and Mr. Hallam. A considerable number of corrections, therefore, appear in the list of "Addenda et Corrigenda" which would in the ordinary course have been incorporated in the body of the work. Mr. Hallam's observations on several sounds in the dialect appeared to me to be so important as to merit being presented in the form of a special

Appendix ;* and he has accordingly been kind enough to furnish me with the results of some investigations he has recently made in S. Cheshire and elsewhere with the object of finally ascertaining the analysis of these sounds. His account of these will be found to differ in some important respects from that given in my Chapter on Pronunciation, which was founded on a far narrower basis of research, and is consequently less to be relied upon than that of Mr. Hallam.

During the progress of the work a considerable amount of new matter has turned up, all of which will be incorporated in a Supplement, to be published in a short time.

With the exception of W. for Wilbraham, L. for Leigh, and H. for Holland, I have employed no abbreviations which are not universally understood.

* It was found impossible to prepare this Appendix in time for publication with the main work; it has therefore been necessary to hold it over till the Supplement is ready.



INTRODUCTION.*

THE district in which the dialect treated of in the following pages prevails may, for practical purposes, be defined as that part of Cheshire lying south of a line drawn from west to east across the county, and passing through Handley (six miles S. E. of Chester) and Crewe. I have limited myself to the dialect of this region for several reasons: Firstly, because it is that with which I am most familiar; secondly, because it has received little attention from previous writers; and thirdly, because, as I shall show immediately, the folk-speech of this district is marked by certain peculiarities which merit special treatment.

The Cheshire dialect, as spoken in different parts of the county, presents certain well-marked differences in respect of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. On the subject of vocabulary, I shall leave the Glossary to speak for itself. I propose, however, to offer some general remarks on the pronunciation and grammar of the South Cheshire dialect, which will serve to make plain its position with respect to those spoken in other parts of Cheshire and in other English counties. The fuller and more technical treatment of both pronunciation and grammar I shall reserve for two special chapters.

As regards pronunciation, the best tests that can be taken are the pronunciation of [ai] among vowels, and the pronunciation of [tr], [dr] among consonants. When these two tests are applied, the county will be found to fall into two main dialectal divisions, one

*For the representation of the Cheshire words mentioned in this Introduction, I employ Glossic symbols. For the sounds which are peculiar to the Cheshire dialect, and for the modifications of the Glossic system, which I have for convenience employed, the following Chapter on Pronunciation must be referred to (especially General View of Vowel-sounds, under [E, Ey, Ée, Óo, Uw]).

comprising the north-eastern portion, and the other the rest of the county. In the former of these divisions, [ai] is pronounced as in literary English, and [tr, dr] are pronounced dentally, viz., [t'r, d'r]; in the latter [ai] is pronounced as [ee]*, and the dental pronunciation of [tr, dr], though occasionally heard, is only exceptional. Having fixed these two main divisions, a closer application of the [ai] test will show that the latter of the two, viz., the one which embraces north, west, mid, and south Cheshire, naturally falls into two further subdivisions. The first of these subdivisions, comprising north, west, and mid Cheshire, is marked by a general and strict adherence to the use of the [ee] sound when representing the standard [ai]; the latter, which coincides with the district of which I have undertaken to treat, is distinguished by the greater freedom with which the [ai] sound is used side by side with the [ee]. In other words, the speech of the southern district has been so far affected by influences which have reached it from Shropshire and the English-speaking portions of Wales as to lose something of its distinctive character.

This mixed character runs through the folk-speech of south Cheshire, and the same influences may be recognised throughout. It is not my intention to enumerate here all the instances in which this dialect has been affected by the neighbourhood of Shropshire. I shall content myself with one more typical example, namely, the pronunciation of standard [ou, aaw]. The most general pronunciation of this sound, and that which is most characteristic of Cheshire as a whole, is [aay]. In fact, the only points within the borders of the county where this pronunciation entirely fails are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the following: the extreme N.E. and N.W. corners; the S.E. corner beyond Audlem; the township of Wirswall in the extreme south; and Farndon, on the Dee. But

* This is a broad statement, sufficiently accurate for my purpose, but to which the Congleton and Sandbach district forms an important exception. Mr. Hallam's researches have established that in this district the change to *ee* is only regular in words which in literary English represent the [ai] sound by *ai* or *ay*, as *fain*, *wait*, *clay*, *day*; and that other words commonly follow the north-eastern usage. See Mr. Hallam's letters to the *Manchester City News* (March 26, 1881, and following Nos.), which are models of clear and correct statement.

even as regards the rest of the county, and more particularly South Cheshire, [aay] does not hold the ground without a rival. The pronunciation [uw] (accurately [uuw]) may be heard with more or less frequency throughout the county; but its great and steadily increasing prevalence in South Cheshire is certainly due to the influence of the Shropshire dialect, which uses this sound by rule. Whether the use of [aaw], which in the Malpas district constantly replaces [aay], is to be attributed to the same influence, or is rather an imitation of literary English, is a question which I am not able to decide. The Malpas district is in many respects peculiar, and I shall frequently have occasion to refer to it specially. It may be well, therefore, to say here that I mean by the "Malpas district" proper an area extending for two miles in every direction from the town of Malpas; but that the influence of the modes of speech in use within this district may be traced as far as the Denbighshire border on the one side, and the township of Norbury (4 miles W.) on the other.

This will suffice to indicate that the mixed character of South Cheshire pronunciation may be mainly the result of the proximity of this district to Shropshire. The conclusions I have drawn with respect to the pronunciation would be strengthened by a detailed examination of the vocabulary. Such an examination, however, would lead me too far a-field for my purpose. Anyone who wishes to pursue the subject may satisfy himself by a comparison of my Glossary with that of Miss Jackson on the one hand, and that of Mr. Holland on the other, of the middle position which the South Cheshire dialect holds in respect of vocabulary between the dialects treated of by these two writers respectively. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that while particular sounds have been modified by Shropshire influence, accent, tone, and mode of utterance generally should have remained so entirely unaffected thereby. Were the differences in grammar and vocabulary very much fewer than they are, the differences in intonation and pronunciation would effectually prevent the South Cheshire dialect from being closely classed with that of Shropshire. The highly-pitched tones, the habit of raising the voice at the end of a sentence,

the sharp, clearly-defined pronunciation which distinguish the Salopian, and are probably a mark of his Welsh descent, are never heard in this district of Cheshire. The pronunciation here is rather broad and rough, not essentially differing from that of the more northern parts of Cheshire, and bearing more affinity to that of Derbyshire or North Staffordshire than to that of Shropshire. Curiously enough the two modes of pronunciation, viz., the Cestrian and the Salopian, are almost exactly divided from each other by the geographical border. Anyone who walks along the streets of the border town of Whitechurch on a market day, when country people from both counties are present, will recognise the truth of this statement.

With respect to stress, one remark remains to be made. Stress in literary English is on the root, and not on the inflexional syllable. This is not always the case in the Cheshire dialect. The exceptions, however, occur only in Latin words to which the Saxon rule hardly applies. Words of three or four syllables, having a final long vowel, frequently accent the last syllable, as [regilee't] regulate, a word of fairly frequent use in the sense of "chastise;" [mültiplahy] multiply; [kümyóonikee't] communicate. Words of four syllables ending in a short vowel often have the accent on the penultimate: [suurkü'mstaan'siz] circumstances; [Febyóoi'ri] (occasionally), February. Exceptional accentuations are [kontra'i'ri] contrary; [in'ikwiti] iniquity; [rimed'i] remedy.

The dialectal divisions and subdivisions into which I have endeavoured to map out the county, though useful enough for practical purposes, have no historical value, and probably are historically misleading. Every indication which I have hitherto observed points to the conclusion that there was once much greater uniformity of pronunciation throughout Cheshire than at present exists. It is pretty clear, for example, that the dental pronunciation of [tr, dr], which is at present almost limited to the North-Eastern district, was formerly heard in all parts of the county, and that the pronunciation of standard [ou] as [aay], and of standard [ai] as [ee], was at any rate much more universal than it now is. Increased communication between the inhabitants of different

counties has done much to confuse dialectal characteristics; and the process is likely to continue till confusion results in general uniformity.

When we apply the historical method to the grammar of the folk speech, we are treading on surer ground. It is interesting to note to how great an extent its grammatical forms have remained unchanged throughout the course of five or six hundred years.

It will conduce to clearness if I briefly sketch the position of English dialects in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the several varieties of English speech began to take their present shape. A comparative study of the English literature surviving from this period enables us to arrange the dialects of the country under three great heads—the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern. Of these, the Midland, with which we have especially to do, was spoken not only in the midland shires proper, but on the eastern side of the country, from Lincolnshire to Suffolk inclusive, and on the western side from Lancashire to Shropshire inclusive. Of its many varieties two are the most important, the West Midland, spoken in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, and the East Midland, spoken in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. These were distinguished by the conjugation of the verb in the present singular indicative. Here the east midland dialect followed the southern: *make, makest, maketh*; while the west midland conjugated its verb like the northern dialect: *make, makes, makes*. The West Midland of Shropshire was peculiar. Under the influence, doubtless, of the southern dialect, which was spoken in the neighbouring counties of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, it formed its second person singular present in *-est*: *makest*. The plural present in all persons was *-en* throughout the midland dialect.

The question immediately presents itself: How far have these characteristics, some of which have become obscured in the more northern counties of the west midland group, preserved themselves in the district of Cheshire under consideration? The answer is, that they remain almost exactly as they were in the thirteenth century. We still *invariably* conjugate our verb in the present:

[mai·k, mai·ks, mai·ks, mai·kn, or mai·kūn]. I notice that the grammar of some of Mr. Holland's examples varies considerably from this rule, but these variations, if not accidental, must be strictly confined to North Cheshire, as they would certainly offend a more southern ear. The single important exception which must be noted, namely, the tendency to use the southern *st* in the second person singular of auxiliary verbs, may be ascribed to the influence of the Shropshire dialect, concerning which I have already spoken, or may be rather due to the influence of the Authorised Version of the Bible. There is, of course, nothing to show that this use of *st* is not as old as the thirteenth century.

The distinction between the Cheshire dialect as West Midland with northern tendencies, and the Shropshire dialect as West Midland with southern tendencies, is also in other respects still maintained. Naturally enough, however, in a district so far south as this part of Cheshire, northern forms become few and far between, and are found side by side with those more peculiar to the south. Thus in such words as [ree·chi] reeky, smoky, the palatal *ch* of the southern dialects is preferred to the guttural *k* of the northern, while, on the other hand, in [sahyk] sigh, [braak·] breach, [skrahyk] screech, the guttural is preferred. [Naach·] notch, [trin·dl] trundle, [rin·dl] streamlet, [pil·pit] pulpit, and perhaps a few more preserve northern vowels: but [mich·] much, [win·ŭ] won't, and other words which are heard in Lancashire have here given place to [mùch, wùn·ŭ] &c. In the plurals of nouns in *n* or *en* southern influence asserts itself strongly. Seven of these are hereinafter enumerated in the grammar. One or two of these may have arisen by false analogy, and of the rest [eyn] eyes, [shóon] shoes, are represented by the old northern *eghen*, *schoon*: [chil·dŭrn] is a mixed northern and southern form. [Key] kine is the old northern plural of cow. The northern [sŭl] (M.E. *sal*) exists side by side with the southern [shaal·] shall (M.E. *shal*), but the preterite *suld* is not used. [O'o] she, is an old west midland form, which has successfully held its ground against the northern *she*. Most, if not all, of the northern forms above-noted cease to be heard directly one crosses the Shropshire border. We shall be safe, then, in maintaining that

the southernmost limit of Northumbrian influence is the line of low hills which separates Cheshire from Shropshire.

The most striking characteristic of the dialect is the overwhelming majority by which Teutonic words outnumber Romance in it. A single illustration of this will be sufficient. The first chapter of my Cheshire version of the Book of Ruth contains 687 words, exclusive of Hebrew names; and of these only twenty-one words are of Romance origin. Thus if, as I believe, this version may be taken as fairly representing the common speech of the people, the proportion of Romance words in general use is a little more than three per cent. The Romance words commonly employed in the folk-speech are:—

(1) Certain words of feudal origin: [skwai'r] squire; [ee'vūrij] average, work done by tenants for their landlords; [saarv] to serve, with its derivatives.

(2) Names of distant relationships: [nùngk'l] uncle; [naan't] aunt; [neys] niece; [nev'yū] (Fr. *neveu*, notice the *v*); [kùz'n] cousin. Curiously enough [rilee'shūn] relation is preferred to [kin'zmūn]. But ancestors are always [foa'rfee'dhūrz].

(3) Names of certain divisions of time: [aaw'ūr] hour; [min'it] minute. A fairly long, but indefinite, period of time is called a [juu'rni]. A season is a [tuu'rn], but also a [tahym]. Autumn, however, is rendered by [baaken'd]; a second is called a [kraak'] or a [jif'i].

(4) Names of certain victuals and fruits. In the names of these this dialect generally follows literary English.

(5) Names of certain parts of the body: [fee's] face; [veen] vein.

(6) A few names of animals: [bé'eüst] beast; [skwer'il] squirrel; [myó'ol] mule; [yaa'rn] heron; [gūlai'ni] guinea-fowl. The last word, however, I consider as a recent importation from Shopshire. Falcon has left its mark in the widely-diffused proper name [Fai'knūr], generally spelt Faulkner.

(7) A few names of implements: [kóo'tūr] coulter; [pahy'kil] pitchfork, and possibly [sùk] ploughshare.

(8) Some words of miscellaneous character: [mot'i] word; [paa'rl] talk; [gob] lump.

Of course Romance words are constantly being borrowed from literary English, especially when it is desired to replace a short and familiar word by a longer and more grandly sounding one. Thus one not infrequently hears [pres'pūree'shun] perspiration, substi-

tuted for [swaat·]. This, however, is mere affectation, and does not affect the dialect as purely spoken.

There are a few noteworthy examples of Teutonic words with Romance suffixes. These are (1) in *-ment*: [od·münts] odds and ends. (2) in *-able*: [fey·tübl] ready to fight. (3) in *-ous*: [blüs·türüs] boisterous. (4) in *-ery*: [pig·ÿri], pig-sty. (5) in *-et*: [smik·it], a woman's shirt. The Teutonic suffix *-ness* seems in a few words to have been confused with the Romance *-ance*. These are [wit·ns] witness; [biz·ns] business; [baad·ns] badness, illness; [laat·ns] slowness; [saad·ns] sadness, earnest: in all of which the *ns* is pronounced with the natural vowel. Romance words with Teutonic suffixes are: (1) in *-ship*: [mes·türship] control. (2) in *-en*: [kwai·ÿtn] to quiet. (3) in *-ful*: [mes·türful] masterful; [ky'ai·rfül] careful, and many others. (4) in *-less*, many. Romance words with Teutonic prefixes are: (1) in *un*, many: (2) in *o'er*: [oa·rfees] to "overface," be too much for, and others.

The suffix *le* seldom remains unchanged in this dialect. It is replaced either (1) by *er*: [prik·ÿr] prickle; [gy'aab·ÿr] to gabble; [chom·ÿr] to champ, Shropshire "chomme," "chammlle;" or (2) by *uz*: [füm·üz] to fumble; [skraam·üz] to scramble; [yaag·üz] to "yaggle," quarrel; or (3) by *ock*: [shom·ük] shamble; or, finally, is lost according to the principles afterwards explained in the Chapter on Pronunciation, under *L*: [brich·ÿ] brittle; [kaak·ÿ] cackle; [songg·ÿ], to glean (Randle Holme has "Songal"); [waangg·ÿ] to totter, Shropshire, "wankle;" [braad·ÿ] to spread the wings over, Shropshire "braddle." The only other suffix which deserves special attention is the diminutive *ock*, which is used in a fair number of words [tûf·ük] a tuft; [poa·nük] a pony; [lom·ük] [om·ük] diminutives of lump and hump.

The Scandinavian element in the dialect is much smaller than in literary English. It will be interesting to take a few of the most common Scandinavian words used in the latter and see how they fare in South Cheshire. *Die, squeak, raise, till*, are in general use [dey, skwaa·k, ree·z, til]: *are* is used exceptionally: *ill* is only used in compounds, as [il·küntrahy·vd] ill-humoured: *fro* in the phrase "to and fro" is represented by [ÿgy'en·]: *bound*, in the sense

of going, is not heard: *bask* is replaced by [flee·k]. The Scandinavian words peculiar to the dialect are very few: [eg] to incite, represents the Icelandic *eggja*: [nuwt] a worthless person, may correspond to the Icelandic *naut*, a beast. In the formation of the place-names of South Cheshire, Danish influence has been quite absent; in fact, the Wirral peninsula is the only part of the county where the names of places preserve any record of Danish occupation.

Smaller still has been the influence of the Welsh language upon the folk-speech of South Cheshire. The few Keltic words which are used in literary English are for the most part also in use in this dialect. But several dialectal words of Welsh origin which are employed in more remote parts of England are quite unknown in this border county of Cheshire, *e.g.*, *cotton* from W. *cytuno* to agree. Putting aside such onomatopœic words as [naak·] to knock, click (W. *cnec, cnac*), which may well have arisen independently in both languages, the following is an almost exhaustive list of such words peculiar to the dialect as I have been able to refer with some certainty to a Welsh source.

<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Welsh.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[grig·]	grug	heather
[grig·i]	grugiad (ant)	louse
[flaan·in]	gwlanen	flannel
[ky'ib·l ky'aab·l]	cablu (to blaspheme)	altercate
[nin·i]	nain	grandmother
[pùdh·ùri]	poeth	sultry
[os]	? osio	to offer, shew
[pob·iz]	pobu (to bake)	milk and bread
[glaas·tür]	? glasdwr (blue water)	buttermilk and water
[sùk]	? swch	ploughshare
[wid·]	} hwyad (ducks)	} a call word used to ducks
[wid·i]		

Of these words it is at least doubtful whether the Welsh *osio* does not rather come from the English [os]. *Glasdwr* is given as the derivation of *Glaster* in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*. I mark it as doubtful merely because the last element of the Welsh word is irregularly formed. *Swch* is similarly marked, as there seems to be nothing to decide whether this word or O. French *soc* should be

given as the derivation of [sùk]. The word occurs in Rob Nixon's Cheshire prophecy, which is said to have been traditionally handed down from the times of the Wars of the Roses.

Between the sickle and the *suck*
All Engeland shall have a pluck.

This paucity of Welsh words in the folk-speech can only be explained as the result of the singular antipathy* which the men of Cheshire have always shown towards their Welsh neighbours.

Perhaps a more interesting question is—How far has the Cheshire dialect influenced the vocabulary of the Welsh language? Colloquial Welsh contains many words borrowed from English. It is, of course, in many cases, impossible to decide whether a particular word has been brought in by literary influence or oral intercourse. But where the form under which a borrowed English word appears in Welsh is that of the Cheshire folk-speech rather than that of literary English, it is safe to conclude that this word has been taken directly from the Cheshire folk-speech. Such words are: *gaffer*, an overseer, Cheshire [gy'aaf-ür]; *llithro*, to slide, Cheshire [slidh-ür]; *ystén*, a cream-mug, Cheshire [stée-ün]; *hancets*, a handkerchief, Cheshire [aangk-ich]. It is curious that this last word is universally used in the counties nearest to Cheshire, whilst in Anglesey it is replaced by a word of native formation. The Cheshire form is exactly retained in the following words: *sond*, sand; *shilff*, shelf; *newydd spon*, span-new. *Mon* for *man* appears in several words, e.g., *certmon*, a waggoner, lit. cart-man; *husmon*, a farm bailiff, lit. husbandman (compare *cwsmwr* from *customer*); *porthmon*, a grazier, cattle-dealer (a hybrid word, from *porthi*, to

* The exclusiveness of Cheshire people, which extends itself more or less towards all "foreigners" or strangers, is remarked on at length by Wilbraham in his preface. It was noted as characteristic of them by a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time. William Smith, author of *The Vale Royal of England*, says: "The people of the country (i.e. of Cheshire) have always been true, faithful, and obedient to their superiors. . . . They are of nature very gentle and courteous, ready to help and further one another, and that is to be seen chiefly in the harvest time, how careful are they of one another! They are stout, bold, and hardy; of stature tall and mighty. Withal impatient of wrong, and ready to resist the enemy or stranger that shall invade their country, the very name whereof they cannot abide, especially of a Scot. In religion they are very zealous, albeit somewhat addicted to superstition." Most of this description still remains true.

feed). See also *Outrider* in the Glossary. Idioms have been borrowed in the same way; e.g., the "edge o' neet" [ej ũ néet] appears in Welsh as "min y nos." Did space permit, this list might be greatly extended.

The contributions of one other language to the dialect remain to be noted, namely, the Romany. As the open commons of this county were in former years much frequented by the Gipsy people, one might have expected that their speech would have left more impress than it has done upon the dialect of the district. It is natural, however, that the Romany tongue should have affected thieves' Latin and the slang of city slums rather than the speech of honest country people. Only one word* peculiar to the folk-speech can be with certainty traced to a Romany source. This is [dùks] luck, chance (Romany, "dook"), fortune, pronounced [dùk] or [duuk].

Of written literature the South Cheshire dialect possesses none. The vocabulary and grammatical forms of the few printed specimens which exist in the Cheshire dialect are not those peculiar to this district. It will, therefore, devolve on Mr. Holland to say what is necessary concerning them rather than on me. I must, however, briefly mention a short poem by a Mr. J. C. Henderson, purporting to be in the Cheshire dialect, which appeared in the *Spectator* for October 16, 1886. This poem is entitled "A Village Tragedy (Cheshire)—a Sequel." I say nothing of the literary merits of this production; I simply mention it here to warn students of English dialects that nearly every verse contains forms which are no more like Cheshire than Cornish.

We may perhaps dignify with the name of unwritten literature certain fragmentary rhymes and ballads which pass from mouth to mouth in the district. Of these, many are incidentally given in illustration of particular words in the Glossary. Unluckily,

*Another word [drau'drah], shrewdness, was withdrawn from my Cheshire Glossary at the last moment before going to press because I failed to verify it with the person from whom I thought I had heard it. This word I connected with "drawdrei," theft, which was given me as an almost obsolete Romany word by one of the Norfolk Hearn (or Herrins). I should be thankful for any communications on the subject either of the Cheshire or of the Romany word.

however, these specimens are seldom composed in the purest dialectal language. The ordinary South Cheshire countryman is totally without that sense of pride in, and respect for, his own idioms, which alone makes a dialectal literature possible. Having always been taught by "educated" people to regard his dialect as a vulgar and degraded form of speech, he naturally chooses for his rhymes and ballads and household sayings such expressions as he imagines to be those of literary English. The result is an incongruous mixture which would grievously offend his ear if it occurred in ordinary conversation. Let us take as an example the following ditty* sung by school children :

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>Translation.</i>
[Joa'ji-Poa'ji, pik'lti pahy, Kis't dhū guurlz, ūn mai'd ūm krahy; Wen dhū guurlz kùm aawt tū plai' Joa'ji-Poa'ji rùn ūwai']	Georgy, Peorgy, picklety pie, Kissed the girls, and made them cry; When the girls came out to play Georgy Peorgy ran away.

Here there are at least four forms not used in ordinary conversational speech, viz., [guurlz] for [wen·shiz], [krahy] for [skrahyk], [plai', awai'] for [plee', ūwee']. [Aawt] for [aayt] would be only admissible in the Malpas district. We shall obtain similar results from an examination of the rhyme given in the Glossary under the word *Draw*, which properly belongs to Norbury.

[Ūlaas; ūlaas', uwd Puw'ilz aas'
Dhū aas' dhūt drau'd dhū koa'l
Uwd Paal'i krahyd wen Jin'i dahyd
Ūn Tūm'i dūg dhū oa'l.]

Here [ūlaas'] and [dhūt] are borrowed from literary English. [Dahyd] is also a less common form than [deyd], and [aas'] is rare. Of course we occasionally get rhymes in pure dialect, but this generally happens when the dialectal forms are sufficiently like those of standard English to satisfy the rustic ear. Instances

* This rhyme is heard with slight variations in Berwickshire, Yorkshire, and probably other parts of the country. We may therefore account for the peculiar dialectal forms noted above by the supposition that the ditty is an imported one.

of these will be found in the Glossary under *Fawn-peckas* and *Peaswad*. In what has just been said I have not overlooked the fact that several kinds of dialect are spoken by Cheshire people, more or less approaching literary English according as the speaker is more or less cultured. The differences, however, between these several varieties consist rather in pronunciation than in grammatical forms. Certain words, which it is difficult to classify, are also avoided by the more refined dialect-speakers as being "broad." The farmer will address his labourers in one variety of dialect, his equals in another: he will even make a similar distinction in the language he employs to his sons and daughters respectively. The more well-to-do farmers, while still employing the dialect in speaking to their servants, communicate with one another in pure English, or in a variety of dialect which differs from pure English only in the use of certain grammatical forms: *e.g.*, the *en* of the plural present indicative. The labourer of the country districts uses a more copious dialectal vocabulary than the town working man, though both employ the same grammatical inflexions. In estimating the extent to which literary English has affected the dialect, we must not forget the constant influence which the reading of the Bible has exerted since the Reformation. In South Cheshire this influence has been specially important. This district is one in which Non-conformity is strong. It is a fact, which has proved itself true from Puritan times downward, that the ordinary language of Nonconformists is very much more affected by Scripture words and phrases than that of Churchmen. Such words and phrases are constantly heard in the speech of South Cheshire people. The expression given by Mr. Holland "full of unbelief," as applied to a cow that will not stay in her pasture, is a good example. Most of such phrases, however, are individualisms, and should be discriminated from those which are in general use. I myself have heard "weary o' well-doin'" used in exactly the same sense as Mr. Holland's phrase.

By far the most important variety of the South Cheshire dialect is that spoken by the young people, who have been educated under the School Board system. It is extremely interesting to observe how the speech of the latter differs from that of older people,

though the results of such observation are in several important respects exactly opposite to what one would naturally have expected. For example, most of the archaic grammatical forms are preserved without modification by the younger generation. How long this will continue to be the case remains to be seen. The result of a little grammatical knowledge in the case of adults, who have scraped together some education for themselves, has generally been very different. Such people have only too often grown ashamed of saying [wey mai·kn, yoa· won] and the like, and have embellished their conversation with heart-rending barbarities, like [wée· mai·ks, yóo woz, &c.]. It is to be devoutly hoped that such will not be the consequence of the necessarily partial education which our rustic youth are receiving. The present is a time of transition, and it is impossible as yet to say what the end will be. Again, as regards pronunciation, the rising generation has hitherto been very conservative. I have often observed that the very broadest and most thoroughly dialectal pronunciation is to be heard in the playgrounds of our common schools. On the other hand, the vocabulary of the folk-speech has suffered terribly of late years. I am speaking within bounds when I say that above one-half of the most characteristic dialect-words recorded hereinafter in the Glossary are never in the mouths of persons under twenty-five, and will consequently be obsolete in another generation. It is no uncommon thing for a boy to be unable to understand words and phrases which his grandfather has used all his life.

In conclusion, I must remark that all I have said, and all I shall have occasion to say, concerns only the dialect as purely spoken. I take no note of expressions which are peculiar to certain individuals. Nor have I anything to do with the peculiar errors to which Hodge is liable in talking to a stranger, nor with those which occur from his inability to distinguish one big word from another. These eccentricities may amuse the reader, but they are misleading in a book written with a scientific object. Such modes of speech as the above may be classed under the general head of *individualisms*, and I have laid it down as a rule, that individualisms shall have no place in my Glossary.

PRONUNCIATION.

IN this chapter I have dealt in detail with the vowel and consonant sounds in the dialect. With regard to the consonants, of which the changes are comparatively few and unimportant, I have contented myself with comparing them with standard English, making only an occasional reference to the Anglo-Saxon prototypes. In treating the vowels I have pursued a double course. In the "General View" I have compared them with standard English. The general rules there given will, I hope, be practically useful, though they are empirical rather than scientific. In the Classified Word List which follows I have systematically compared the vowels with their prototypes in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Romance, &c., paying special attention to words in which the vowels are irregular.

THE ALPHABET WITH DIALECTAL PRONUNCIATION.

A = [ai·, ee·], formerly [aa·]	N = [en], correctly [aen·]
B = [bey], correctly [baey]	O = [oa·]
C = [sey], correctly [saey]	P = [pey], correctly [paey]
D = [dey], correctly [daey]	Q = [kyóo]
E = [ee·]	R = [aar]
F = [aef·]	S = [es], correctly [aes·]
G = [jey], correctly [jaey]	T = [tey], correctly [taey]
H = [ich·], or [ai·ch]	U = [yóo]
I = [ahy]	V = [vey], correctly [vaey]
J = [jaa·]	W = [dùbl yóo]
K = [kee·]	X = [eks], correctly [aek·s]
L = [el], correctly [ael·]	Y = [wahy]
M = [em], correctly [aem·]	Z = [zed], correctly [zaed·], formerly [zod] and [ùz·ùrd]

CONSONANT CHANGES.

- B into *p*: rabbit = [raap'it]; cobweb = [kop'web]; cp. O.E. *copweb*.
- C soft [s] into *z*, but only when final: twice = [tweyz, or twahyz].
- C hard [k] (1) into *g*: craunch = [grau'nsh].
- (2) into *ty'*: cattle = [ty'aat'l]. MACEFEN. For this sound of *ty'*, see Mr. Ellis' *Speech in Song*, p. 104.
- (3) into *ch*: acorn = [aach'ürn]. A.S. *acern*. The change of *c* to *ch* before *e* is common.
- Ch. A slight *y* sound is very often perceptible after *ch*, especially before [aa]: chapel = [chi'ap'il].
- (1) into *sh*: wench = [wensh], &c.
- (2) into *zh* or *j*: hunch = [au'nzh, au'nj]; bunch = [bùnzsh, bùnj]. So within the dialect itself [slùch] for *slush* interchanges with [slùj].
- Cl, when initial, sometimes becomes [tl], but quite as often remains [kl]: clip = [tli'p, or kli'p]. An example of the change of *cl* medial into [tl] is [tit'l] for tickle (v.).
- D is occasionally dental before [r, ùr]; drink = [d'ringk']; hundred = [ùnd'ùrt]. Only a few old-fashioned people keep up this pronunciation, which will be extinct in this district in a dozen years. But the frequent use made of it by these few points to the conclusion that it was once general. The same remark applies to dental *t*.
- (1) into *j*: dead = [jed]; death = [jeth]; deal = [jel]; dew = [juw]. This seems to arise from an inserted *y* after *d*, thus: [ded, dyed, and jed].
- (2) into *r*: somebody = [sùm'bri]; anybody = [aan'ibri].
- (3) into *t*: moulder = [muw'tür]. Common when final: field = [feylt]; headland = [aad'lünt]; Dorfold = [Daa'rfüt]; Mossford = [Mos'füt]; hold (subs.) = [uw't]; forward = [for'üt]; awkward = [ok'ürt]; toward = [toa't].
- (4) into *th* [th]: mead = [mee'th].
- (5) into *th* [dh]: adder = [edh'ür]; bladder = [blaadh'ür]; consider = [künsidh'ür]; fodder = [fodh'ür]; ladder = [laadh'ür];

powder = [puw·dhür]; tawdry = [todh·üri]. [Muu·rdhür] for murder preserves an older form (O.E. *myrthra*).

(6) added in steel = [steyld]; gallon = [gy'aal·ünd]; drown = [draaynd].

(7) omitted (a) when final, in scold = [skuwl]; mould = [muwl]; pound = [pùn]; and so in the participles *wound*, *bound*, *ground*: (e) after *n* in the middle of a word, in London = [Lùn·ün]; thunder = [thùn·ur], A. S. *thunor*. (ð) in Audlem = [Au'lüm]; elder (tree) = [el·ür].

F into *th* [th]: from = [throm].

G soft [j] into *ch*: scourge = [skoa·ch].

G hard [g] (1) is palatal in many words before [aa, aay aaw]. garbage = [gy'aa·rbij]; before [ai], agate = [ügy'ai·t]; before [e], get = [gy'et·]; before [ee, ée], geet for gate = [gy'ee·t]; before [ey], geese = [gy'eys]; before [i, iy], give = [gy'iv·].

(2) into *k*: trigger = [trik·ür]; hugger-mugger = [ük·ür·mük·ür].

(3) omitted: signify = [sin·ifi].

Gh (1) mute in received speech becomes *f* in dough = [dof]

(2) and *k* in sigh = [sahyk].

(3) is silent in enough (pl.) = [ünóo·].

Gl initial becomes [dl], but with somewhat less frequency than [kl] becomes [tl]: glove = [dlùv]. *Gh* medial becomes [dl] in snug-gle = [snùd·l]. Muggly [mùg·li] for muggy becomes [mùd·li], just over the Shropshire border, but this word is not recognised by Miss Jackson.

H: (1) This much ill-used letter is generally omitted, except when occasionally employed to avoid hiatus: behind = [bihin·t]; my hand = [mi hon·t]. Educated dialect speakers often use it. The use of the aspirate where none ought to be is rare in Cheshire.

(2) into *w*: hullabaloo = [wil·übüloo·]. For wom see W (2).

J. See Ch (2).

K (1) is palatal before the same vowels as G hard is, which see: cow = [ky'aay]; keep = [ky'ee·p]; kick = [ky'ik·], &c.

(2) into *kw*: skirmish = [skwuu·rmij]; scatter = [skwaat·ür].

(3) into *g*: jerk = [jaa·rg].

(4) into *p*: rake (up) = [rai·p]; and within the dialect glockent [glok·nt] = [glop·nt].

(5) dropped: asked = [aas·t].

L (1) vanishes (a) in *alf*, *alv*, *alt*, *ald*, *olt*, *old*, but generally affects the preceding vowel: calf = [kau·f]; half = [ai·f, ee·f]; Ralph = [Rai·f, Ree·f]; Calveley = [Kau·vli]; salt = [sau·t]; malt = [mau·t]; scald = [skau·d]; old = [uwd]; colt = [kuwt]; Moulton = [Móo·tn]. So in fault = [fau·t], which is, in fact, an older pronunciation than [faul·t]. Exceptions to this rule are: bold = [buwld]; gold = [guwld, góold]. (b) It is generally silent when final: fool = [fóo]; school = [skóo]; stool = [stóo]; pull = [póo]; hall = [au·]; all = [au·], hence almost = [om·ust]; dole = [duw]; Tattenhall = [Taat·nü], and so passim. (c) Also noticed false = [fau·s], where again the omission of the *l* is older than its insertion: only = [oa·ni]; holpen = [uw·pn]; soldier = [soa·jür].

(2) into *n*: homily = [nom·üni], an accidental error in a Greek word: Thelwell = [Then·wel or Tey·nweyn]; moult = [muwnt]; brazil (Shrop.), *i.e.*, iron pyrites = [braaz·in]. [Flaan·in] for flannel keeps the *n* of the Welsh original *gwlanen*.

(3) final into *r*: prickle = [prik·ür]; gabble = [gy·aab·ür].

N (1) prefixed to some words as aunt = [naan·t]; uncle = [nùngk·l]; old = [nuwd]; uncouth = [nùngk·üt]; homily = [nom·üni]; awl = [naw·l]; augur = [nai·gür]. This results from the falling away of *n* in the indefinite article *an*, and its being prefixed to the substantive instead. Cp. E. a *newt* for an ewt (O.E. *efeta*). Shakspeare has *nuncle*, *naunt*.

(2) omitted in new = [yóo]; apron (O.F. *napperon*) = [aap·ürn].

(3) dropt in *in* and *on*; so kiln = [kil·].

(4) final into *m*: Vernon = [Vaa·rnüm].

Ng (1) into *n* in all verbal nouns and pres. participles in *ing*: coming = [kùm·in]; to which add nothing = [nùth·in]; anything = [aan·ithin]; kingdom = [ky·in·düm]. Also in names ending

in *-ingham*: Whittingham = [Wit·inüm]; and in more unfamiliar names in *-ington*: Warrington = [Waar·intün]; Wellington = [Wel·intün]. See (2) below.

(2) omitted in names ending in *-ington*: Bebbington = [Beb·itn]; Darlington = [Daa·rlitn].

(3) into *nk* [ngk]: thong = [thùngk]; anything = [aan·ithingk]; everything = [ev·rithingk]; but *nothing*, *something* are so pronounced only by would-be fine people [nùth·ingk, sùm·thingk].

(4) into *ngg* (a) when followed by a vowel either in the same or in the following word: longer = [lùngg·ür]; singer = [singg·ür]; a ring o' bells = [ü ringg· ü belz]. So, we sing = [wey singg·ün] or [wey sing·n]. (b) when the word in which the *ng* occurs is final.

P (1) into *b*: poke = [boa·k]; and possibly plunge = [blùnz], for which see Glossary under *Blunge*.

(2) into *f*: bankrupt = [baangk·raaft]; grass plot = [gres·flaat]; palaver = [fülaa·vür].

(3) For interchange of *p* and *k* see K (3).

(4) added: slim = [slimp].

R is slightly trilled before a vowel: as through = [thróo]; rent = [rent]. From old-fashioned people, especially in the extreme south of the county, I sometimes hear a strongly trilled *r* before a vowel as, run = [r'ùn]: *e.g.*, at Tushingham, which is sufficiently near the border to be affected by the Shropshire *r*. After a vowel, provided that no other vowel immediately follows, it is very indistinct, and approaches the London quality of *r*, though it does not quite disappear. Between two vowels, the *r* is often distinctly trilled: currant = [kor'ün]. It is occasionally added euphonicallly to a word ending with a vowel to avoid hiatus with an initial vowel in the next word: as "a narrow one" = [ü naar·ür ün]; "who art thou?" = [óoür aat·].

(1) into *l*, when final: snigger = [snig·l]; tinker (v.) = [tingk·l].

(2) into *n*, when final: pincers = [pin·sünz].

(3) transposed: bird = [brid·]; burn = [brùn]; curd = [krùd].

(In these words the *r* has its old position.) Preamble = [pūraam·bl]; coroner = [krùn·ür]; and perspiration, a word often affected by dialect speakers = [pres·püree·shün].

(4) added: thill (shaft) = [thrìl·]; poke, poker = [proa·k, proa·kür]. Compare E. (*bride*) *groom* from O. E. *guma*. This is the converse of omitted *r* in *speak*. It may be, however, that [proa·k, proa·kür] should rather be connected with *prog*.

(5) omitted: (a) always before *s*, the vowel being changed: first = [fost]; durst = [dost]; curse = [kos]; burst = [bost]; force = [foa·s]; worse, worst = [wos, wost]; hearse = [es]; morsel = [mos·il]; nurse = [nos]; horse = [os]; Purcell = [Pos·il]; scarce = [skai·s]; verse = [ves]. We must except gorse = [gau·rs], and possibly burst (in the imprecation "Borst yo"), where the vowel is modified by the *r* in the ordinary way—not changed, as above—but the *r* itself seldom sounded, [bau·st]. (b) Once omitted before [z]: Wirswall = [Woz·ü]. (c) Also notice worth = [woth]; girth = [goth]; rhubarb = [róo·bùb]; primrose* = [pim·roa·z]; pretty* (occasionally) = [paat·i]; scruff = [sküft]; toward = [toa·t]; and other words ending in *-rd*, as backward = [baak·üt]; Winsford = [Win·sfüt].

S (1) into *sh*: (a) final: harness = [aa·rnish].

(b) initial or medial: suit = [shóot]; seamrent = [shem·rent]. In both these cases the *sh* has resulted from *sy*: seam was first [syem], then [shem]: ep. [yed] for head, [chem] for team.

(2) into *z*: gooseberries = [góo·zbriz].

(3) into *th* [ðh]: scissors = [sidh·ürz].

(4) prefixed: crawl = [skrau·l]; prize (open) = [sprahyz]; cuff (v.) = [sküft]; couch-grass (A.S. *cwic*) = [skwich·]. Cp. E. *s-melt*, *s-cratch*, *s-queeze*, *s-neeze*.

(5) dropped: speckled = [pek·ld].

(6) transposed: wasp = [waap·s] A.S. *waps*: ask = [aak·s]. A.S. *acsian*. But [aas·k] is more common than [aak·s].

* For *r* omitted after *p*, compare E. *speak* (O. E. *spraccan*); *pin* (O. E. *preon*); *palsy* (O. F. *paralytie*).

Sh [sh] (1) into *s*: always before *r*: shrub = [srüb]: also shall when unemphatic = [saal', sül, sl].

(2) into *ch, j*: slush = [slüch, slùj]; rubbish = [rüb'rich]; skirmish = [skwuu'rmij].

Sh [zh] into *j*: occasion = [ükaijün].

T is occasionally dental: better = [bet'ur]; water = [wai'tür]; scatter = [skaat'ür]. See remarks under D. The following words in (1) and (2) exhibit modifications of the dental [t'r].

(1) into *th* [th]: better = [beth'ür].

(2) into *th* [dh]: flutter = [flüdh'ür]; patter = [paadh'ür].

(3) into *d*: might = [mid']; tit-bit = [tid' bit']; and within the dialect twattle [twaat'l] = [dwaad'l].

(4) into *k*: frighten = [frik'n]; fluster = [flus'kür].

(5) into *ch*: team = [chem]; brittle = [brich'ü]; blot = [bloch].

(6) when final into *r*: not = [nuur]. See Negation of Verbs in Outlines of Grammar. Especially when followed by a word beginning with a vowel: Get up = [Gy'er ùp].

(7) omitted: currant = [kor'ün]; empty = [em'pi]; Let me (imper.) = [Le'mi]; also in plural of nouns, and in all persons and numbers of the present tense (except the first singular) of verbs, ending in *st, ct*. See Outlines of Grammar. And generally between *k* and *n, s* and *l, s* and *n*: Acton = [Aak'n]; Aston = [Aas'n]; hustle = [is'l].

(8) added: sniff = [snüft]; puff = [püft]; cuff = [sküft]; scruff = [sküft]; telegraph = [taal'igraaft]; cavalry = [ky'aav'ültri].

Ts, into *ch*: curtsey = [kuu'rchi].

Th hard [th] (1) into *f*: thistle = [fis'l]; thumb = [fom]; thaw = [foa']; A.S. printan = [frünt], to swell.

(2) into *s*: Thursfield = [Suu'rfit].

(3) into *t*: Thelwell = [Tey'nweyn]; twelvemonth = [twel'münt]; also in the terminations of the ordinal numbers, which see in Outlines of Grammar under Adjectives. Here the *t* is regular, the *th* of standard English being the innovation.

Th soft [dh] into *d*: further, furthest = [fuu'rdür, fuu'rdist].

V (1) into *f*: vetch = [fich']; cheese vat = [ches'fit].

(2) added: stray = [strai'v].

(3) omitted: oven = [óon]; pavement = [pai'münt]; twelve-month = [twel'munt]; over = [oa'r]; give = [gy'i]; have = [aa]; Ravensmoor = [Raan'mür]; Ravensoak = [Ree'nzoa'k]; Davenport = [Dai'mpürt].

W (1) into *v*: always = [au'viz].

(2) added before a vowel: oat = [wüt]; home = [wom]; these come from [oo'üt, oo'üm].

(3) omitted in suffix -ward: forward = [for'üt]; backward = [baak'üt]. Also in Woolley = [Óo'li].

Y (1) into *th* [dh]: yesterday = [dhis'türdee']; yonder = [dhon'dür, dhaan'dür].

(2) added before vowels, especially *e*: head = [yed]; heap = [yep]; heat = [yet]; heath = [yeth]; Eaton = [Yet'n]; heron = [yaa'rn]; fern = [fyaa'rn]. Cp. chem, shem, jed = tyem, syem, dyed. The *y* in yowl [yuwl] = howl seems rather to represent an original *g*: cp. M.E. *goulen*. For *yure*, hair, see Glossary.

(3) omitted in yesterday = [is'tür dee']; year = [ée'ür]; yeau = [ée'ün].

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VOWEL AND DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS USED IN THE DIALECT.

[A'] : the fine sound of *a* in *ask*. This is only heard in the word "back!" [ba'k], as used to horses.

[Aa] short: (1) generally replaces English [a] as in *gnat*: thus that = [dhaat']; clap = [klaap']; and [a'] as in *ask*: laugh = [laaf']; pass = [paas'].

(2) occasionally replaces [o]: croft = [kraaft']; crop = [kraap']; fondle = [faan'dl]; wrong = [raang']; yonder = [yaan'dür]. Here must be mentioned the regular change of English *wa* [wo] into [waa]; watch = [waach']; want = [waan't]; quarrel = [kwaar'il]; and so on in all cases except wan = [wai'n]; wash = [wesh].

(3) occasionally replaces [e]: belly = [baal'i]; fetch = [faach']; celery = [saal'üri]; telegraph = [taal'igraaf]; yellow = [yaal'ü].

(4) within the dialect it interchanges not unfrequently with [ü]: [laam'p] to beat = [lüm'p]; [baat'] impetus = [büt]; [baaz'] to throw = [büz]. Compare change of bankrupt into [baangk'-raaft].

[Aa] long: is rare except before *r*: examples of it alone or before other letters are: I = [Aa'] rare; however (slurred) = [aa'vür]; bleat = [blaa't]; squeak = [skwaa'k]; water = [waa'tür].

(1) Aar regularly replaces *er* before another consonant: stern = [staa'rn]; serve = [saa'rv]; certain = [saa'rtin]; fern = [fyaa'rn]; hern = [yaa'rn].

(2) and in a few cases the standard [air]: dare = [daa'r]; aware = [üwaa'r]; barefoot = [baa'rfüt]; scarecrow = [sky'aa'rkroa'].

[Aaw] or [ou] is not a frequent sound in the dialect. The English [ou] generally becomes [uw] or [aay], except in the Malpas district, where it is [aaw] in many words: house = [aaws]; down = [daawn]; round = [raawnd]; out = [aawt]. Speaking for the district as a whole, *ou* [aaw] is used in the following cases: (1) always before *r*; flour, flower = [flaaw'ür]; shower = [shaawür]. (2) Often before *s* and *z*: souse (a box on the ear) = [saaws]; douse = [daaws]; touzle = [taaw'zl]; douzlin' = [daaw'zlin]. (3) Once before *t*: out (a bout, turn) = [aawt]. (4) Before a vowel: cow-house = [ky'aaw'üs]; browis (a kind of broth) = [braaw'is].

[Aay], the German *ai*, French *ai* is perhaps the most characteristic sound of the dialect. It represents [ou] in literary English in the majority of words, though [uw] is on the whole gaining ground upon it: *e.g.*, it is only from old-fashioned people that one hears [übaay't] for *about*; it is now generally [übuw't]. Moreover as we near the borders of Wales and Shropshire [uw] takes the place of [aay] more and more. I found that [klaaydz] for clouds was not understood at Wirswall, one mile N.N.E. of Whitchurch and at Farndon, on the Dee, I believe [aay] is never heard.

[Ae], short : See *E*.

[Ae] occurs very long in a few words: great = [grae·t]; really = [rae·li]; baa = [bae·]; rather = [rae·dhür]; and so [yae·ks] and [yae·ps].

[Ah]: the German *a* in *klagen*. This sound I have only noticed in [Ah], the unemphatic form of [ahy] = I.

[Ahy]: a very frequent sound, the character of which varies considerably in the mouth of different speakers, verging upon [auy, oi] on the one hand, and received [ei, a'y] on the other. Hence several writers on the Cheshire dialect give the sound constantly as *oi*, as in *coil*, when representing [ei]; and *vice versa* *i*, as in *fine*, when representing [oi]. The sound of *oi* [auy], however, is only reached by the coarsest speakers, and is comparatively rare. The sound of *i* [ei], on the other hand, is never reached, as far as I have observed, by Cheshire dialect-speakers, though at Whitchurch, a mile over the Shropshire border, a very pure *i* is heard, viz. [a'y].

(1) it replaces the standard [ei]: fine = [fahyn]; mind = [mahynd]; side = [sahyd]; pie = [pahy]; spire = [spahy·ür], &c.

(2) and the standard [oi]: soil = [sahyl]; noise = [nahyz]. But both these sounds are with equal frequency represented by [ey], which see. Many words take either diphthong: die = [dahy, dey]; fly (subs.) = [flahy, fley]. But the influences of culture are telling in favour of the greater prevalence of [ahy], as being nearer than [ey] to both [ei] and [oi].

[Ai] long is very often heard and is constantly becoming a more frequent sound. It stands for the English [ai]; but there are indications pointing to the conclusion that in the majority of words in which it is now used it is not indigenous to the district. The principal of these is that the oldest and purest form of the dialect changes [ai] into [ee], making very much less use of the [ai] sound. Even now the [ai] in nearly all English words *may* be replaced by [ee], and there are still a fair number of the most commonly used words in which [ai] offends the ear: such are, way = [wee·]; say = [seə·]; rail = [ree·l]; tail = [tee·l]. In only

a very few words does it replace other sounds; these are, wan = [wai'n]; shed = [shai'd]; knead = [nai'd]; wean = [wai'n]; with the modern word ether = [ai'thür]. Genuine dialectal words containing the sound are not very numerous: *e.g.* [gai'n] convenient; [fai'n] glad; take = [tai']; make = [mai']; agate = [ügy'ai't].

[Ai'y] is in the south a variant of [ey], which see: *e.g.*, green = [grai'yn].

[Ao] long. See [Oa].

[Au] short. This occurs in a few words: awful = [auf'ül]; jamb = [jaum']; mun (must) is pronounced [maun'] near the Shropshire border.

[Au] long generally follows literary English. It replaces standard [ai] in a few words: gape = [gau'p]; scrape = [skrau'p]; gaby = [gau'bi]; mazy = [mau'zi].

[Auy] or [oi]. See [Ahy].

[E] short is generally pronounced very broad, as [ae]. For convenience I have not used the latter symbol, but it must be borne in mind throughout, in reading my examples in the glossic character, that the [e] written there is *not* the fine southern *e*, as in *net*.

(1) This sound replaces English [a] or [a'] not unfrequently: slack = [slek]; Saturday = [Set'ürdi]; catch = [ky'ech]; grass = [gres]; master = [mes'tür]; thrash (to beat) = [thresh]; canal = [kūnel']; adder = [edh'ür]; thatch = [thech]; and so on.

(2) English [i]: stirrup, cistern, splint, dint, limber, squirrel, rinse, interfere [entürfey'ür].

[Ey], a very frequent diphthong = [e or ae + y]. With some speakers the first element is very broad; their diphthong would be accurately [æ'y].

(1) It replaces standard [ei]: height = [eyt]; mice = [meys]; stile = [steyl]. See [Ahy].

(2) and standard [oi] in a limited number of words, *e.g.*:

boil = [beyl]; spoil = [speyl]; Quoisley = [kwey·zli]; poison = [pey·zn]; moisten = [mey·sn]. See [Ahy].

(3) and standard [ee]: feel = [feyl]; see = [sey]; steer = [steyŕ]. But *ea*, representing A.S. *æ'* and *eá*, changes to [eyŭ]: clean = [kleyŭn]; mean = [meyŭn], bean = [beyŭn], beam = [beyŭm]; and so on passim, but with a few common exceptions, which must be sought for in the Classified Word List under the above A.S. diphthongs.

In rapid pronunciation [ey] shows a tendency to lose its second element: thus [weyl] for *while* is frequently [wel]; [seym] for *seem* is [sem], &c.

[Ee] long occurs frequently. It is not seldom pronounced exactly as in standard English; but in very many words it often has a peculiar quality. This I distinguish as the *squeezed* [ee], inasmuch as in pronouncing it the lateral extremities of the tongue are squeezed close to the palate. This is such a characteristic dialectal sound that I began by employing a separate symbol for it; but I afterwards discarded this on the advice of Mr. Hallam.

(1) This sound replaces standard [ai]. See [Ai] above. It may here be added that the use of [ee] or [ai] varies according to districts, and that the further a district is from the Shropshire or Welsh border, the more prevalent does the [ee] sound become. For example, Nantwich folks are twitted by those who dwell more to the south with saying "*beecon an' 'teetoos on a blue-edged pleet*" [bee·kn ũn tee·tŭz on ũ blóo·ejd plee·t].

(2) It replaces *ea* in a few words: *e.g.*, sweat = [swee·t]; tread = [tree·d]; spread = [spree·d]; great = [gree·t].

(3) It is an alternative form to [ey] in some cases, viz.:

(a) When [ey] represents standard [ee]: see = [sey or see·]; be = [bey or bee·]; and so passim. MALPAS. Of course this is only another way of saying that in the Malpas district the [ee] sound *may* remain unchanged.

(b) Rarely when [ey] represents standard [ei]: night = [neyt, nee·t]; light (subs.) = [leyt, lee·t]; right = [reyt, ree·t]. MALPAS and SHROPSHIRE BORDER.

(c) When [ey] is followed by the indeterminate vowel,

thus, [eyü]: clean = [kleyün, kleeün]; there = [dheyür, dheeür]; and so passim. This is general throughout the district.

[Ée] needs a word of explanation. It is [ee] begun very low, deeper than [i], and tapering to a very fine [ee] at the end. It might thus, without much risk of misapprehension, be represented by [iy] or [ië]; the latter symbol is, I believe, used by Mr. Hallam. As far as I have observed, this sound is rarely used in South Cheshire, where [ey] is not equally admissible; [drée, bréef] and perhaps a few other words are exceptions to this rule. It is used as an alternative form to [ey] in the same cases as [ee] above; but whereas the use of [ee] for [ey] is in two out of the three cases mentioned limited to border districts, [éé] is used as an alternative form in the whole of S. Cheshire. Thus feel = [feyl, féel]; see = [sey, séé]; right = [reyt, réét]; light = [leyt, léét]; clear = [kleyur, kléeür].

[I] short is usually pronounced very much as in standard English. Very unrefined speakers, however, use a variety of [i] which falls between [æ] and [i], and which might perhaps be represented by [e], if I had not already used this symbol for [æ]. However, I shall not have further occasion to mention this sound.

[I] short frequently replaces English [e]: devil = [div·l]; left (adj.) = [lif·t]; seldom = [sil·düm]; shelf = [shil·f]; recompense = [rik·ümpens]; Wrexham = [Rik·süm]; clever = [kliv·ür].

[I] long: a sound frequently heard, replaces standard [ai]: name = [ni·m]. It is, however, not so much used by genuine dialectal speakers as by a class of somewhat greater refinement. It seems to be a spurious dialectal growth, resulting from an attempt to pronounce [ai] on the part of those accustomed to say [éé].

[Iy]. See [Ée].

[O] short (1) very frequently replaces standard [a], especially before *n* and *m*: as in can, man, pan, stand, gander, cram, ham, jam, ram, rat, blab, &c., &c.

(2) replaces [u] before *r* followed by another vowel: burrow = [bor·ū]; hurry = [or·i]; scurry = [skor·i]; lurry = [lor·i].

[Oa] long generally follows standard English. In the Malpas district [oa·r] replaces standard [ur] followed by a consonant: work = [woa·rk]; church = [choa·rch]. Mr. Ellis, who heard this sound from me, took it as [aor], but I have not been able to persuade myself that this is correct.

[Oi]. See [Ahy, Auy].

[Óo]: It is difficult to give an idea of this sound to anyone not accustomed to it. It is what Mr. Ellis calls an inchoant diphthong like [ée]. It is [oo] begun with the mouth open, producing a peculiar high indistinct sound, like an imperfect [üü], which tapers rapidly to [oo] at the end, the mouth meanwhile being gradually closed.

(1) It replaces standard [oo], which is not heard at all in the dialect: school = [skóo]; moor = [móoür]; roost = [róost].

(2) It sometimes replaces [oa]: no (adj.) = [nóo]; going = [góo·in]; gold = [góold]; swollen = [swóo·ln]; stolen = [stóo·ln]; close = [klóos]. But more generally [oa] is replaced by [óoü]: most = [móo·üst], from which an irregular form [móo·ist] has developed; clothes = [klóoüth]; alone = [ülóo·ün]; whole = [óoül]; both = [bóoüth]; toad = [tóoüd]; coat = [kóoüt]; load = [lóoüd].

In rapid pronunciation this sound becomes [ue] or the French *u*, e.g., the common phrase “*Hoov* at ye” is sometimes pronounced [uevaat· yü]; and recently I heard *gooin’* (going) thus given: “Are yǒ *gooin’* carry that milk in?” [Aar yǔ gue·in ky·aar·i dhaat· milk in].

[Ou]. See [Aaw].

[U] is, I think, only heard in a single instance, viz.: “Come up” = [kum up], as used to an animal.

[ü]: The ordinary indeterminate vowel in about = [übuw·t]; sure = [shóoür]; window = [win·dü]; recommend = [rikümen·d]; clean = [kleyün]. See [éeü, eyü, óoü].

[ù]: The deep Midland *u*, between [uu] or [oa] and [oo]. This is an extremely common sound, but difficult to a stranger. The tongue and throat are in the position for [uu], which is the same as for [oa], the lips in the position for [oo].* Sometimes, but not often, it glides into [uo].

(1) It replaces standard [uo]: full = [fùl]; push = [pùsh]; &c., &c.

(2) And standard [u]: shunt = [shùnt]; hut = [ùt]; and so passim.

(3) It often replaces [o], especially before [ng]: long = [lùng]; song = [sùng]; thong = [thùngk]; wrong = [rùng]; tongs = [tùngz]; nod = [nùd]; flop = [flùp].

(4) Within the dialect it interchanges with [aa]. See [Aa] (4).

[Ue]: French *u*, German *ü*. See [Óo] above.

[Uo]: Not frequent. See [ù] above; heard in the call to the cows, "Co' up" = [kuop].

[Uu]. This, the ordinary provincial *u*, hardly occurs except before *r* and in the negative [nuu]. I hear it occasionally at Malpas, *e.g.*, a man there, speaking of the result of an election, said to me, "They *wunna* [wuun·)ü] know till th' afternoon whether they'n *won* [wuun·]."

[Uur] replaces standard [ur]: turn = [tuurn].

[Uw] = [uu + w]. I write [uw] rather than [uuw] for convenience. This diphthong

(1) replaces English [ou] in many words (see [Aay]): bout = [buwt]; shout = [shuwt], &c., &c.

(2) replaces English [oa] before *ld*, *lt*: colt = [kuwt]; told = [tuwd]; fold = [fuwd]; bold = [buwld]; bolt = [buwt]; moult = [muwnt], &c., &c.

* The following is Mr. Ellis' note on this sentence: "This was an early appreciation of mine. Mr. Hallam appreciates tongue for [oo], lips for [oa], and he thinks the mouth not quite wide open at the beginning."

CLASSIFIED WORD LIST.

In the following list the vowel-sounds of the dialect are systematically referred to their prototypes in the language from which each word is derived. Following, with some alteration, Mr. Ellis' arrangement, I have divided the list into three sections, headed: I., Wessex and Norse; II., Romance; III., Miscellaneous. In each of these sections I have, first, given the word in the original language; then the standard English form; and lastly, the form used in my district of Cheshire, with the pronunciation in the glossic character. Brackets enclosing a word in the original language indicate that the etymology is doubtful, or that the word enclosed is only allied to that which stands with it in standard English; brackets enclosing a word in standard English indicate that the bracketed word differs essentially in form from the Cheshire word, and is added only to give the meaning of the word in the original language.

I.—WESSEX AND NORSE.

This section contains such words as can be referred to Wessex prototypes in the Anglo-Saxon language, or to Norse, as represented by Icelandic. The latter are distinguished by a small capital *n*.

The words are arranged according to the accented vowel in each. These vowels are placed in capitals at the head of each class, long vowels being distinguished by an acute accent. I have adhered to Mr. Ellis' method of indicating the occurrence of the vowel in an open or closed syllable respectively. Thus, A- represents open short A; A: closed short A; A'- open long A; A': closed long A. The vowel is said to be in an *open* syllable (1) when it is final, and (2) when it is followed by a single consonant which is itself followed by a vowel; it is said to be in a *closed* syllable (1) when it has *one* or more consonants after it at the end of a word, and (2) when it has *two* or more consonants between it and a following vowel in the middle of a word.

A-

Passes into standard English [ai], Cheshire [ee]: Ag, Aw into English and Cheshire [au] :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
bacan	bake	[bee·k]
lama	lame	[lee·m]
nama	name	[nee·m]
hraðor	rather	[ree·dhür]
dragan	draw	[drau·]
agi (N.)	awe	[au·]
awel	awl	[nau·l]

Exceptions are those in [aa] :

tacan	take	[taak·]
macian	make	[maak·]
wacan	(arise)	[waak·n]
in [æ·] :		
hraðor	rather	[rae·dhür]
in [ai·] :		
tacan	take	[tai·]
macian	make	[mai·]
hare	hare	[ai·r]
in [au·] :		
skrapa (N.)	scrape	[skrau·p]
gapa (N.)	gape	[gau·p]
masa (N.)	(prate)	[mau·zi]
in [i] :		
scateran	scatter	[skit·ür]
in [oa] :		
pawian	thaw	[foa·]

A :

Passes into standard [a], Cheshire [aa] :

land	land	[laan·d]
candel	candle	[kaan·dl]
wandrian	wander	[waan·dür]
wanta (N.)	want	[waan·t]

Exceptions in [aa] long :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
skvakka (N.)	squeak	[skwaa·k]
skjarr (N.)	(timid)	[sky'aa·rkroa·]
in [e] :		scarecrow
þancian	thank	[thengk]
hand	(hand)	[engk'ich] handker- chief
hangan	hang	[eng]
ascan	ashes	[es]
wascan	wash	[wesh]
many in [o] :		
hand	hand	[ont]
mann	man	[mon]
can (v.)	can	[kon]
gandra	gander	[gon·dūr]
hamm	ham	[om]
panne	pan	[pon]
standen	stand	[stond]
in [óo] :		
ewam	came	[kóom]
in [ù] :		
sang	sang	[sùng]
tange	tongs	[tùngz]

A : or O :

Passes into standard English variously as [a] or [o] : Cheshire generally follows, but with many exceptions.

fram from	from	[from]
lamb lomb	lamb	[laam·]
wrang wrong	wrong	[raang·]

Exceptions in [ai] :

wann wonn	wan	[wai·n]
in [ù] :		
lang long	long	[lùng]
on gemang gemong	among	[ùmùng·]
strang strong	strong	[strùng]
wrang wrong	wrong	[rùng]

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
þwang þwong	thong	[tʰuŋkʰ]
sang song	song	[sʉŋ]

A'-

Passes into standard English and Cheshire, as [oa]:

Tá	toe	[toaʰ]
mánian	moan	[moaʰn]
sáre	sore	[soaʰr]
máwan	mow	[moaʰ]

Exceptions are in [aa]:

fáni (n.)	(fond)	[faanʰdl] fondle
in [e]:		
scáden	shed (p. part.)	[shedʰn]
in [éé]:		
láne	lane	[leeʰn]
in [óou]:		
hwá	who	[óou]
táde	toad	[tóouð]
mára	more, greater	[móouʰr]
cláðas	clothes	[klóouz]
báðir (n.)	both	[bóouθ]
in [uw]:		
ná	no (adv.)	[nuw]

A:

Passes into standard English and Cheshire [oa]:

ác	oak	[oaʰk]
rád	road	[roaʰd]
brád	broad	[broaʰd]

Exceptions in [au]:

álfr (n.)	elf, of	[auʰf]
in [o]:		
dág	dough	[dof]
hám	home	[wom]
lád	loath	[loθ]
stán	stone	[ston]
cláð	cloth	[kloθ]

in [óo]:		
<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
hál	whole	[óol]
nán	no (adj.)	[nóo]
in [óoũ]:		
án	(one)	[ũlóoũn] alone
in [uw]:		
áhte	ought	[uwt]

Æ-

Passes into standard English [ai], Cheshire [ee]:

fæder	father	[fee·dhūr]
nægel	nail	[nee·l]
tægel	tail	[tee·l]
mægen	main (adj.)	[mee·n]
wæter	water	[wee·tūr]

Exceptions in [aa] short:

æcern	acorn	[aach·ŭrn]
wæter	water	[waat·ŭr] to water, give to drink
in [aa] long:		
wæter	water	[waa·tūr]
in [ai]:		
fæder	father	[fai·dhūr]
wæter	water	[wai·tūr]
in [e]:		
Sæterdæg	Saturday	[Set·ŭrdi]
in [eyũ, éeũ]:		
tæma (N.)	(to empty)	[teyũm], to pour
læsest	least	[leyũst]

Æ:

Various, but most commonly passes into standard English [a],
Cheshire [aa]:

bæc	back	[baak·]
prættig	(clever)	[praat·i] pretty
bæð	bath	[baath·]
gewær	aware	[ŭwaa·r]
bær	bare	[baa·rfút] barefoot

Exceptions in [e]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
nædre	adder	[edh·ür]
gædrian	gather	[gedh·ür]
gærs	grass	[gres]
thæc	thatch	[thech]
in [ee]:		
dæg	day	[dee·]
mægden	maiden	[mee·dn]
in [ey]:		
læg	lay	[ley]
in [o]:		
bræc	broke	[brok]
ræt	rat	[rot]

Æ'-

Most commonly passes into standard English [ee], Cheshire [eyü, éeü]:

læ'dan	lead	[leyüd]
læ'fan	leave	[leyüv]
mæ'nan	mean	[meyün]
(skræ'ma n.)	scream	[skréeüm]

Exceptions in [aa] short and long:

æ'nig	any	[aan·i]
blæ'tan	bleat	[blaa·t]
in [ahy]:		
skrækya (n.)	screech	[skrahyk]
in [e]:		
mæ'nig	many	[men·i]
hæ'ta	heat	[yet]
in [ee]:		
spræ'dan	spread	[spree·d]
hnæ'gan	neigh	[nee·]
in [ey]:		
ræ'dan	read	[reyd]
wæ'gan	weigh	[wey]
in [o]:		
wæ'ron	were	[won]

Æ':

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
fæ'tt	fat	[faat']
swæ't	sweat	[swaat']
into [ai]:		
scæ'd	(shade)	[shai'd] shed
into [e]:		
dæ'l	deal	[del, jel]
hæ'ð	heath	[yeth]
scæ'ð	sheath	[sheth]
into [ee]:		
clæ'g	clay	[klee']
hwæ'g	whey	[wee']
swæ't	sweat	[swee't]
into [ey]:		
dæ'd	deed	[deyd]
næ'dl	needle	[ney'dl]
æ'lc	each	[eych]
scæ'p	sheep	[sheyp]
slæ'p	sleep	[sleyp]
into [eyǔ, éeǔ, eeǔ]:		
dæ'l	deal	[dey'ǔl]
fæ'r	fear	[fey'ǔr]
þæ'r	there	[dhey'ǔr]
hwæ'r	where	[wey'ǔr]
into [i]:		
þræ'd	thread	[thrid']
into [o]:		
wræ'stlian	wrestle	[ros'l]
into [óou, óo'i]:		
mæ'st	most	[móo'üst, móo'ist]
	AU:	
maurr n.	pismire	[pis'maaw'ür]

E :

Passes into standard English and Cheshire [e] :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
self	self	[sel]
wencle	wench	[wensh]
perscan	thrash	[thresh]

Exceptions in [aa] :

feccan	fetch	[faach·]
belg	belly	[baal·i]
in [au] :		
wrence	wrench	[rau·nsh]
in [ée] :		
lecgan	lay	[lee·]
secgan	say	[see·]
weg	way	[wee·]
eglan	ail	[ee·l]
in [ey] :		
streht	straight	[streyt]
besm	besom	[bey·zūm]
in [i] :		
geldan	yield	[yil·d]

E-

into Cheshire [ai] :

cnedan	knead	[nai·d]
wenian	wean	[wai·n]
into [e] :		
geeten	eaten	[et·n]
into [ee] :		
brecan	break	[bree·k]
blegan	blain	[blee·n]
segel	sail	[see·l]
tredan	tread	[tree·d]
into [ey] :		
gelegen	lain	[ley·n]
into [eyū, éeū, eeū] :		
wefan	weave	[wée·ūv]

into [i] :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
feðer	feather	[fidh·ŭr]
stede	stead	[stid·]

E' -

Passes into standard English [ee], Cheshire [ey] :

hé	he	[ey]
pé	thee	[dhey]
fédan	feed	[feyd]
gréne	green	[greyn]
stéle	steel	[steyl]
scéte	sheet	[sheyt]

Exceptions in [ee] :

cépan	keep	[kee·p]
in [ai] :		
gé	ye	[yai·]

E' :

Passes into Cheshire [ey] :

héhðe	height	[eyt]
néd	need	[neyd]
hél	heel	[eyl]
hér	here	[eyŭr]

Exceptions in [ahy] :

héh	high	[ahy]
néh	nigh	[nahy]

EA -

into Cheshire [ey] :

fleagan	flay	[fley]
into [au] :		
geapian	gape	[gau·p]

EA :

into Cheshire [aa] :

wearm	warm	[waa·rm]
dearr	dare	[daa·r]

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
into [ai]:		
healf	half	[ai·f]
into [au]:		
cealf	calf	[kau·f]
eall	all	[au·]
feallan	fall	[fau·]
weall	wall	[wau·]
into [e]:		
feaft	fought (pret.)	[fet]
feallen	fallen	[fel·n]
into [ee]:		
healf	half	[ee·f]
geat	gate	[gee·t]
into [ey]:		
eahta	eight	[eyt]
into [oa]:		
geard	yard	[yoa·rd]
sweard	(rind)	[soa·rd] rind, sward
gearn	yarn	[yoa·rn]
into [uw]:		
feaft	fought (p. part.)	[fuw·tn]
heald	hold	[uwd]
ceald	cold	[kuwd]
sealde	sold	[suwd]
tealde	told	[tuwd]
healp	holp (= helped)	[uwp]

EA'-

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

eáge	eye	[ahy]
into [e]:		
heáfod	head	[yed]
into [ey]:		
eáge	eye	[eyn] eyes
sceádan	shed	[sheyd]
into [eyǔ]:		
hleápan	leap	[leyǔp]

into [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
heáwan	hew	[yuw]
feáwa	few	[fyuw]

EA':

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

neár	nigher	[naa·r]
------	--------	---------

into [e]:

deád	dead	[jed]
deáf	deaf	[jef]
teám	team	[chem]
seám	seam	[shem]
ceáp	cheap	[chep]
deáð	death	[jeth]

into [ee]:

greát	great	[gree·t]
streá	straw	[stree·]
neáhgebár	neighbour	[nee·būr]

into [eyũ, iyũ, éeũ]:

leáf	leaf	[leyũf]
teám	team	[teyũm]
beám	(tree)	[beyũm] beam
beán	bean	[beyũn]

into [o]:

sceáf	sheaf	[shof]
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into [oa]:

leás	loose	[loa·s]
------	-------	---------

EI-

into [ee]:

nei (N.)	nay	[nee·]
reisa (N.)	raise	[ree·z]
beita (N.)	bait	[bee·t]

EI:

into Cheshire [ee]:

heill (N.)	hail	[ee·l]
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EO-

into Cheshire [óó]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
neowe	new	[nyóó]

into [uw]:

eowe	ewe	[yuw]
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EO:

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

leornian	learn	[laa·rn]
geonder	yonder	[yaan·dūr]

into [au]:

beorma	barm	[bau·rm]
--------	------	----------

into [ey]:

beorht	bright	[breyt]
--------	--------	---------

into [ù]:

sceolde	should	[shùd]
geong	young	[yùng]

EO'-

into Cheshire [e]:

heópe	hip (berry)	[ep]
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into [ey]:

beó	bee	[bey]
fleóga	fly	[fley]
preó	three	[threy]
deóra	dear, deer	[dey·ŭr]

into [i]:

deófol	devil	[div·l]
leógan	lie (fib)	[lig·]

into [oa]:

leósan	lose	[loa·z]
eówer	your	[yoa·r]

into [óó]:

heó	(she)	[óó]
ceówan	chew	[chóó]
breówan	brew	[bróó]

EO':

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
þeóh	thigh	[thahy]
into [e]:		
beót	beat (pret.)	[bet]
into [ey]:		
leóht	light	[leyt]
feóhtan	fight	[feyt]
beón	be	[bey]
beór	beer	[beyŭr]
into [oa]:		
eów	you	[yoa·]
into [óo]:		
treów	true	[tróo]
treówð	truth	[tróoth]

EY-

into Cheshire [ey]:

deyja (n.)	die	[dey]
steypa (n.)	steep (v.)	[steyp]

EY:

into Cheshire [ù]:

treysta (n.)	trust	[trùst]
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I-

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

frigadaeg	Friday	[frah-y·di]
nigon	nine	[nahyn]
into [ai]:		
scire	shire	[shai·r]
into [e]:		
sinu	sinew	[sen·ŭ]
into [ey]:		
stigel	stile	[steyl]
þise	these	[dheyz]

into [i]:		
<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
wicu	week	[wik·]
ifig	ivy	[iv·i]
into [o]:		
hire	her	[or]

I:

Most commonly passes into standard English [ei], Cheshire [ahy] or [ey]:

(1) into [ahy]:

Ic	I	[ahy]
licgan	lie	[lahy]
cild	child	[chahylt]
blind	blind	[blahynd]
findan	find	[fahynd]
grindan	grind	[grahynd]

(2) into [ey]

niht	night	[neyt]
riht	right	[reyt]
wiht	weight	[weyt]
gesihð	sight	[seyt]
wilde	wild	[weyld]
wind	wind	[weynd]

Exceptions in [aa]:

cwic	couch-grass	[skwaach·]
------	-------------	------------

in [e]:

limpa (N.)	(limpness)	[lem·būr] limber
git	yet	[yet]
stigráp	stirrup	[ster·üp]

many in [i]:

wicce	witch	[wich·]
swile	such	[sich·]
behindan	behind	[bihin·t]
pistel	thistle	[fis·l]
gistrandæg	yesterday	[yis·tūrdee·]

in [ù]:

willan	will	[wùl]
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I'-

Passes into standard English [ei], Cheshire [ahy]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
sícan	sigh	[sahyk]
tíma	time	[tahym]
wrítan	write	[rahyt]

Exceptions in [e]:

bítel	beetle	[bet·l]
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I':

Passes into standard English [ei], Cheshire [ahy] or [ey]:

(1) into [ahy]:

gelié	like	[lahyk]
fíf	five	[fahyv]
líf	life	[lahyf]
míl	mile	[mahyl]
mín	mine	[mahyn]
spír	spire	[spahy·ür]
ís	ice	[ahys]

(2) into [ey]:

wíd	wide	[weyd]
wíf	wife	[weyf]
hwíl	while	[weyl]
díc	ditch	[deych]
wíc	(town), -wich	[-weych]
wín	wine	[weyn]
wís	wise	[weyz]

Exceptions in [ai]:

wír	wire	[wai·r]
in [ù]:		
wífman	woman	[wùm·ün]

O-

Here Cheshire almost universally follows standard English. We need only notice two words in [uw]: the latter of these is also used with [óo] and [oa·]: thus [stóo·ln] and [stoa·n].

scofian	shove	[shuwv]
stolen	stolen	[stuwñ]

O :

Passes into Cheshire [aa]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
croft	croft	[kraaf·t]
cropp	crop	[kraap·]
plot	plot (piece of ground)	[gres·flaat] grass plot

into [o]:

hors	horse	[os]
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into [óo]:

gold	gold	[góold]
swollen	swollen	[swóo·ln]
bord	board	[bóo·ürd]

into [ù]:

wolde	would	[wùd]
-------	-------	-------

into [uu] before r:

for	for	[fuur]
þorn	thorn	[thuurn]

into [uw]:

brohte	brought	[bruwt]
þohte	thought	[thuwt]
dohtor	daughter	[duw·tûr]
bolla	bowl	[buw]
bolt	bolt	[buwt]
holpen	holpen	[uw·pn]

Ö :

gjörð (n.)	girth	[goth]
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O'.

(1) into standard English [oo], Cheshire [óo]:

scó	shoe	[shóo]
scóla	school	[skóo]
hwósta	(cough)	[óos]

(2) into standard English [u], Cheshire [ù]:

móðor	mother	[mùdh·ür]
mónandæg	Monday	[mùn·di]
óþer	other	[ùdh·ür]

Exception in [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
góma	(jaws)	[guwm] gum

O':

(1) Passes into standard English [us] or [oo], Cheshire [óo]:

bóc	book	[bóok]
tóc	took	[tóok]
bóg	bough	[bóo]
plóg	plough	[plóo]
genóg	enough	[ǔnóo·]
pól	pool	[póo]
stól	stool	[stóo]
fót	foot	[fóot]
rót	root	[róot]

(2) Cheshire [ù]:

gód	good	[gùd]
blód	blood	[blùd]
stód	stood	[stùd]
gedón	done	[dùn]
sót	soot	[sùt]

Exception in [uw]:

bóg	bough	[buw]
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U-

Passes into Cheshire [ù]:

lufu	love	[lùv]
cuman	come	[kùm]
butere	butter	[bùt·ùr]

Exceptions in [aay]:

sugu	sow (animal)	[saay]
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in [o]:

þuma	thumb	[thom]
------	-------	--------

in [óou] [uu]:

duru	door	[dóou̯r], [duur]
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in [uw]:

fugol	fowl	[fuwl]
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U :

(1) Occasionally passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay] :

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
hund	hound	[aaynd]
grund	ground	[graaynd]
gesund	sound (adj.)	[saaynd]
rust	rust	[raayst] *

(2) More commonly into Cheshire [ù] :

full	full	[fùl]
funden	found	[fùnd]
grunden	ground (part.)	[grùn]
wunden	wound (part.)	[wùn]
dust	dust	[dùst]

Exceptions in [o] :

burh	borough, burrow	[bor·ù]
cursian	curse	[kos]
wurð	worth	[woth]
in [oa] :		
undern	(afternoon)	[oa·ndür]
in [óo] :		
pullian	pull	[póo]
þurh	through	[thróo]

U'.

Passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay] :

cú	cow	[kaay]
þú	thou	[ðhaay]
abútan	about	[ùbaayt] *

Exceptions in [aa] :

úre	our	[aa·r]
in [ù] :		
dufa	dove	[dùv]
súgan	suck	[sùk]
onbúfan	above	[ùbùv·]

* Words marked thus are heard equally often with the sound of [uw]. It must be borne in mind, also, that many others *may* take the latter sound, which is, nevertheless, probably an innovation.

in [uw]:

<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
búgan	bow (v.)	[buw]

U':

Passes into standard English [ou], Cheshire [aay]:

fúl	(foul)	√[faay],* ugly
brún	brown	[braayn]*
dún	down	[daayn]
hús	house	[aays]
mús	mouse	[maays]*
múð	mouth	[maayth]*
clút	clout	[klaayt]

Exceptions in [aaw]:

scúr	shower	[shaaw·úr]
in [óo]:		
búð (N.)	booth	[bóodh]
in [ù]:		
ús	us	[ùz]
in [uw]:		
búc	(bucket)	[buwk]
rúm	room	[ruwm]

Y-

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

dryge	dry	[drahy]
lyge	lie (fib)	[lahy]
into [i]:		
lyge	lie (fib)	[lig·]
bysig	busy	[biz·i]

Y:

Passes into Cheshire [ahy]:

bycgan	buy	[bahy]
mynd	mind	[mahynd]

* Words marked thus are heard equally often with the sound of [uw]. It must be borne in mind, also, that many others *may* take the latter sound, which is, nevertheless, probably an innovation.

into [e] :		
<i>Wessex and Norse.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
dynt	(blow) dint	[dent]
áwyrgan	worry	[wer'i]
into [ey] :		
gecynd	kind (subs.)	[ky'eynd]
into [i] :		
swylc	such	[sich·]
scylf	shelf	[shil·f]
-tryndel	trundle	[trin·dl]
into [o] :		
wyrsa	worse	[wos]
fyrsta	first	[fost]
into [ù] :		
dysig	(foolish) dizzy	[dùz·i]

Y'.

Passes into Cheshire [ahy] :

scy'	sky	[skahy]
ahy'rian	hire	[ahy·ür]
into [ey] :		
hwy'	why	[wey]
cy'	kine	[ky'ey]
preóty'ne	thirteen	[thuurtey·n]

Y' :

Passes into Cheshire [ahy] :

fýr	fire	[fahy·ür]
into [ey] :		
ly's	lice	[leys]
my's	mice	[meys]

II.—ROMANCE.

Words derived from the Romance languages will be found generally to follow the pronunciation of standard English within the limits of the principles laid down in the "General View" above. This list for the most part contains words in which the pronunciation is irregular, though a few representative words which are quite

regularly pronounced have been added. The arrangement is by the vowel-sound of the accented syllable in each word. F. indicates French; A.F., Anglo-French; O.F., Old French.

<i>Romance.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
chacier (O.F.)	(chase) catch	[ky'ech]
mail (O.F.)	mall(et)	[mau·]
chaiere (A.F.)	chair	[chey·ür, chée·ür]
hairon (O.F.)	heron	[yaa·rn]
maistre (O.F.)	master	[mes·tür]
canal (F.)	canal	[künel·]
dance (A.F.)	dance	[dai·ns]
napperon (F.)	apron	[aap·ürn]
pover (A.F.)	poor	[poo·ür]
jay (A.F.)	jay	[jee·]
agréer (F.)	agree	[ügrey·]
recompense (O.F.)	recompense	[rik·ümpens]
telegraph	telegraph	[taal·igraaft]
célieri (F.)	celery	[saal·üri]
peler (F.)	peel	[pil·]
sengle (A.F.)*	single	[sengg·l]
herbe (A.F.)	(grass) herb	[yaa·rb]
reférer (F.)	refer	[rifor·]
clerge (A.F.)	clergy	[klaa·rji]
mesure (A.F.)	measure	[miz·ür]
flur (A.F.)	flower	[flaa·w·ür]
aqueynter (A.F.)	acquaint	[ükwey·nt]
cheys (A.F.)	choice	[cheys]
niece (A.F.)	niece	[neys]
rinser (O.F.)	rinse	[rens]
brise (F.)	breeze	[breyz]
citerne (F.)	cistern	[ses·türn]
pocher (O.F.)	poach (= rob)	[puwch]
(soc (F.))	(ploughshare)	[sük]
boillir (A.F.)	boil	[beyl]
point (A.F.)	point	[peynt]
spolier (O.F.)	spoil	[speyl]
concombre (F.)	cucumber	[kaay·kümbür]

* I give *sengle* as Anglo-French, although not mentioned in Miss Skeat's *Word-list*. Cotgrave gives "*Sengle, single*," and in M.E. we have the same form, e.g., "*bitwene sengle and sengle*."—*Piers Plowman*, A. 10. 200.

<i>Romance.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
corde (A.F.)	cord	[koa·rd]
confort (A.F.)	comfort	[kuw·mfürt]
clos (A.F.)	close	[klóos, klos]
cote (A.F.)	coat	[kóo·üt]
fol (A.F.)	fool	[fóo]
route (F.)	route, rut	[raayt]
houe (F.)	hoe	[uw]
rouler (A.F.)	roll	[ruwl]
alower (A.F.)	allow	[ülaay·]
vuu (A.F.)	vow	[vuw]
moule (F.)	mould	[muwld]
cours (A.F.)	course	[kóo·ürs]
discours (F.)	discourse	[diskóo·ürs]
doute (F.)	doubt	[daayt]
quiete (A.F.)	quiet	[kwai·üt, kwai·t]
fruit (A.F.)	fruit	[fróot]
pulpite (O.F.)	pulpit	[pil·pit]
esquier (A.F.)	squire	[skwai·r]
escurel (O.F.)	squirrel	[skwer·il]

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

This list contains such words as cannot be included under the two preceding heads. As in many cases the origin of these words is disputed or unknown, I follow the example of Mr. A. J. Ellis in referring them only to standard English. The arrangement is by vowels as in the case of the Romance words.

<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Stand. English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>
maggot	[mai·güt]	notch	[naach·] a cog
dairy	[dee·ri]	pour	[paaw·ür, puw·ür]
skate	[skeyt]	(bed)gown	[bed·gin]
tiny	[tee·ni]	duck (to bend down)	[duwk]
splint	[splen·t]	curd	[krüd]
load	[lóo·üd]	hurry	[or·i]
roam	[rau·m]	scurry	[skor·i]
nod	[núd]	punch	[pau·nsh]
flop	[flúp]	hunch	[au·nsh, au·nzh]
moider (to confuse)	[mey·dhür]	hustle	[is·l] to move along the ground
loop	[luwp]		

Before closing this chapter, I must briefly explain the system of pronunciation which I have employed in the examples given in the Grammar and Glossary. This system is one which I have myself used for many years in writing dialectal words. It makes no pretensions to scientific accuracy, but it will, I think, be useful in giving an idea of the sound of the dialect to those who are not familiar with the Glossic system.

Consonants are represented as in literary English. *H* is retained though silent, because, if omitted, many words would be obscured beyond recognition; thus, *ai* would never suggest *how* to one unfamiliar with the dialect. Silent *gh* is often retained for the same reason.

Of the vowel symbols, the following are those which need explanation. The rest are as in standard English.

Ä represents the sound of *ai* as in *pair*, but is only used before consonants other than *r*. Glossic [æe].

Ah represents long *a*, as in *baa*.

Ai represents *ai*, almost as in *aisle*; French, *ai*; German, *ai*; Glossic, [aay].

Ay represents *ā*, as in *claim* (e.g., *Aylze*, *Alice*). Occasionally I have used *a-e* (e.g., *clabe*, to stick) and *ā* (e.g., *chāvins*) for this sound.

Ee represents *ee*, as in *seen*. It also represents the diphthong *i + ě*; in Glossic, [ée].

Ei, *ey* represent the diphthong *e* (as in *net*) + *ě*; Glossic, [aey].

I, *Oi* are used for the intermediate diphthong, explained above, under [Ahy]. The spelling of standard English is here in every case adhered to.

Oo has the peculiar diphthongal sound heard in S. Lancashire and Cheshire; Glossic, [óo].

Ow is used for the diphthong *u* (as provincially pronounced) + *oo*; Glossic, [uuw]. The symbol *ou* is in dialectal words, reserved for the ordinary English *ou*; Glossic, [aaw].

U has the deep Midland pronunciation.

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

THE indefinite article is *a* or *an*.* *A* is used before both consonants and vowels, *an* only before vowels; *e.g.*, *a* mon [ǔ mon]; *a* every-dee coat [ǔ ev·ridee· kóo·üt]; *an* hour [ǔn aaw·ür]; *an* awvish trick [ǔn au·vish trik·]. No fixed rule can be given for the use of *a* and *an* before vowels. *An* is unfrequent, and before most words quite impossible. It occurs generally before [u, uw, ũ]; *e.g.*, *an* owd yowth [ǔn uwd yuwth]; *an* ugly mug [ǔn ùg·li mùg]; *an* accaint [ǔn ũky·aay·nt]. This seems to arise from the wish to avoid an awkward hiatus between two similar vowels, *a* being practically equivalent to [ǔ]. Hence in the cases where *n* has fallen off from the article and been prefixed to the following word, the larger proportion of such words will be found to begin with an *u* sound. See chapter on Pronunciation, under *N*.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

The different forms of the definite article in use are *th'* hard [th], *th'* soft [dh], *the* [dhũ], and *thee* [dhěč].

Of these the three first are used throughout the district: *thee* I have only met at Norbury, Bickley, and the immediately surrounding district. "Go i' *thee* cellar an' fatch *thee* beer for *thee* men," [goa· i)dhěč sel·ür ũn faach· dhěč bée·ür fūr dhěč men].

*I cannot follow Miss Jackson's example in denying the existence of an indefinite article *an*, and writing the *n* in all such instances as seem to prove the contrary at the beginning of the next word, *e.g.*, *a* *nour*, *a* *nawf*. The *n* in such cases is never part of the second word, or we should be able to speak of "four *nours*," "a stupid *nawf*," which is quite impossible either in Shropshire or Cheshire. Words like *nowd*, *nuncle*, *nunkat*, *naiger*, &c., are genuine cases of "prosthesis," for we can speak of "my *nowd nuncle*" (=mine old uncle).

The [dhū] is common with all speakers, and seems to be rapidly superseding all other forms; *e.g.*, one scarcely ever hears *th'* [th] from persons under twenty years of age. *Th'* [dh] holds its own a little better. But *the* [dhū], though more frequent with younger people, is freely used by the oldest speakers of the dialect I have conversed with.

The general rule regulating the use of the soft and hard *th* is that the soft *th* is used before a vowel, the hard *th* before a consonant: "Tak *th'* bowk i' *th'* haïse" [Taak·)th buwk i)dh aays]. But to this rule the exceptions are not few. I have heard "i' *th'* oon" [i)th óo'n] = in the oven; and the soft *th* before a consonant is fairly frequent in the more southern part of my district. It seems generally to occur before a liquid: "goin' for *th'* letters" [góo'in fūr)dh let'ürz]; "My name's upo' *th'* register" [Mi nai'm)z üpü)dh rej'istür].

The definite article is sometimes omitted altogether. "(The) pon wanna stond theer" [Pon wü)nü stond dheyür]; "Binna yǒ fur takkin' (the) chilt wi' yǒ." It may always be omitted before *same*. "Tha't goin' *same* road as thy fayther."

SUBSTANTIVES.

CASE.

The genitive case is formed as in literary English: *e.g.*, the *lad's* hat; the *lads'* hats; the *men's* dinner; the *lass's* cloak [dhū laas'iz kloa'k].

There are two exceptions to this rule.

(1) The plural noun *folks* [foa'ks] forms its genitive as *folks'es* [foa'ksiz]: *e.g.*, "The rain will wet the *folks'* bonnets" becomes with us [Dhū ree'n] wet dhū foa'ksiz bon'its].

(2) The pronoun *it* remains unchanged in the genitive. [See Possessive Pronouns.] This is the only genuine example of the uninflected Genitive in the dialect.

The standard English Genitive with *of* is frequently represented by a compound substantive, *e.g.*, *shippin-corner* [ship'inkau·rnür] = the corner of the cowhouse; *pigsty-waw-bricks* [pig'stahy-wau·

brik's] = bricks of the pigsty wall. This compound form is also used even when the first substantive is accompanied by an attribute. Thus we may say "Hoo's gone raīnd the *middle shippin corner*" [ó)z gon raaynd dhū mid'l ship'in kau·rnūr] = round the corner of the middle cowhouse. More careful speakers would say here [raaynd dhū kau·rnur ũ dhū mid'l ship'in]; and generally it may be laid down that when precision and definiteness are required the genitive with *of* is used.

When the noun in the genitive has an attributive adjunct, the *s* of the genitive is tacked on to the adjunct rather than to the noun to which it properly applies.* "That's Mester Shaw o' Bickley's hoss" [Dhaat)s Mes·tūr Shau· ũ Bik·li)z os]; "I've just seen Jim Dutton, him as went to 'Meriky's weife" [Ahy)v júst seyn Jim·Dùt·n, im ũz went tū Mer·iki)z weyf] = the wife of Jim Dutton, the man who went to America.

The substantives *manner, way, road* take an *s* after the indeterminate preposition *o'* [ũ], which may represent either *on* or *of*; e.g., *o' this manners* [ũ dhis maan·ürz]; *o' that roads* [ũ dhaat· roa·dz].

NUMBER.

The plural is generally formed as in standard English (a) by adding [s] to the singular of substantives ending in a sharp mute:

cat [ky'aat·]	cats [ky'aat's]
mop [mop]	mops [mops]

(b) by adding [z] to the singular of substantives ending in a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel:

lad [laad·]	lads [laad·z]
bull [bùl]	bulls [bùlz]
tree [trej]	trees [treyz]

(c) by adding [iz] to the singular of substantives ending in a sibilant or palatal sound:

church [chuurch]	churches [chuu·rchiz]
wasp [waap's]	wasps [waap'siz]

* Compare standard English, *The Queen of England's throne*.

(d) by changing the final *f* in words of pure English origin into ves [vz]:

calf [kau·f]	calves [kau·vz]
wife [weyf]	wives [weyvz]

Exceptions are:

sheaf [shof]	sheaves [shofs]
oaf [au·f]	[au·fs]

(e) by vowel-change:

man [mon]	men [men]
goose [góos]	geese [geys]
mouse [maays]	mice [meys]

to which add:

cow [ky'aaw, ky'aay]	kine [ky'ey]
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This [ky'ey] is a Northern form, preserving the A.S. *cy'*, from which the standard English *kine* is formed as a double plural.

Plurals in *n* are:

eye [ahy]	eyes [eyn]
house [aaws, aays]	houses [aaw·zn, aay·zn]
nest [neyst]	nests [ney·zn]
pea [pee·']	peas [pee·n]
shoe [shóo]	shoes [shóon]
toe [toa·']	toes [toa·n]

Double plurals are (1) in *-s* and *-n*:

knee [ney]	knees [ney·zn]
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(2) in *-er* and *-n*:

child [chahylt]	children [chil·dürn]
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A.S. *cildru* became in the Northern dialects of the fourteenth century *childer*. Hence [chil·dürn] is a mixed Northern and Midland form.

Prepositional compounds take the plural sign at the end, as [fai·dhür-in-lau·z, duw·tür-in-lau·z].

Plurals of words in *-st*.—Substantives ending in *-st* drop the *t*, and the plural is then regularly formed in *es*: fast, *fasses*; crust, *crusses*; post, *pōses* [poa·siz]. Sometimes *s* is used instead of *-es*, the result being a prolonged sibilant: beast [bée·üst], beasts [béeüs-s].

Plurals of words in -ct.—Substantives ending in *-ct* also drop the *t* in forming the plural: *act, acs*; *fact, facts* [faak's].

Plural substantives of singular form are *broth, browis*, and the like: *e.g.*, A toothry *broth*; Them *browis*.

Many substantives take no plural sign, as *bilberry, batten, thrive*: *e.g.*, a fyow *bilberry* [ũ fyuw bil·bŭri].

Substantives of *time, weight, measure, or number*, remain unchanged in the plural: four *month*, twelve *score*, seven *pound* [puwnd], three *foot* [fŭt], a thousand *brick*, a toothry *pipe* [pahyp], forty *cheese*, a dozen *herrin'* [er'in].

Collective nouns are: *lot, mess, power, ruck, sight* [seyt], *sess, vast, jel, abundance, bung*; with those in *-tle* or *-le*, representing the *-ful* of standard English: the most common of these are: *apperntle, basketle, bucketle, cantle, hantle, mouthle, pocketle, spoontle, tumble, wisketle*, for which see Glossary.

GENDER.

There is little peculiar in the formation of gender in the Cheshire dialect. The following forms are noteworthy:

uncle [nùngk'l]	aunt [naan't]
ram [tùp]	ewe [yuw]
male ferret [ob]	female ferret [jil·]
boar [brau'n]	sow [saay]
lad [laad·]	[laas·], [wensh]

Neither *boy* nor *girl* is used in the dialect. [Laad·z ũn wen·shiz] are the most usual correlatives; but [laas·iz] is occasionally so used. [Laas·] or [laas·i] is a common name for a dog.

widower [wid·ũ]	widow [wid·ũ]
<i>Cp. A.S.</i> widow-a } masc.	widow-e } fem.
wudow-a }	wudow-e }

For the sake of distinction we often say [wid·ũ mon] and [wid·ũ wùm·ũn] respectively; see below.

wizard [wich·mon]	witch [wich·]
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The old feminine suffix *-ster* survives in *huckster* [ùk·stŭr], which is of the common gender.

Gender is sometimes denoted by composition, but this only for emphasis or distinction. The qualifying word is usually put first, as [doa·raabit]; [kok·spaa·jūr], a cock-sparrow; [dog·foks]; [mon·-saa·rvünt]. But the words [mon, fel·ŭ, chaap·, wùm·ŭn, wensh] usually follow the word which they qualify, as:

[saa·rvünt { mon chaap·}]	[saa·rvünt { wùm·ŭn wensh}]
[ŭk·stūr { mon fel·ŭ}]	[ŭk·stūr-wùm·ŭn]

ADJECTIVES.

The following are the most frequent adjectival terminations used in the dialect. It will be seen that Anglo-Saxon terminations greatly predominate:

I.—ANGLO-SAXON SUFFIXES.

en: [wùd·n] wooden. But this termination is largely discarded, and substantive forms used instead: as [ŭ ledh·ŭr boks], a leathern box. Many Past Participles in *en* are used as adjectives: [staa·rvn], starved, sensitive to cold; [bau·sn], burst, big; [stok·n], stuck, stunted.

fold, [fuwld]: [tóo·fuwld], twofold; [threy·fuwld], threefold; [maan·ifuwld], manifold.

full, very common: [gy·aa·rdful], guardful, careful; [kóo·thful], coothfull, full of cold; [mes·turful], masterful.

ish is affixed to adjectives and substantives, and signifies "partaking somewhat of the quality indicated by" the substantive or adjective: [gùd·ish], goodish; [baad·ish], baddish; [smaa·rtish], smartish.

less may be added to almost any substantive, as in literary English, to denote the lack of the substance or quality denoted thereby: [ey·dlūs], heedless; [ky·ai·rlis], careless.

like: [laad·lahyk] or [laadlahy·k], lad-like, boyish.

ly: [win·tūrli], winterly; [wom·li], home-like.

some, frequent: [aan·süm], handsome; [doa·süm], doe-some,

thriving; [bùk'sùm], buxom; [lis'ùm], lissome; [raangg'lsùm], wranglesome, fond of wrangling; [kwaar'ìlsùm], quarrelsome.

ward, [ürd, ürt, üt]: [for'üt], forward; [ok'ürd], awkward. Sometimes *wards*: as, [dhü baak'ürts roa'd], the *backwards* road.

y may be added to almost any verb, substantive, or adjective, with a similar meaning to that of **ish** above: *e.g.*, [waangg'i], tottering, from [waangg'ü], to totter; [tree'kli], daubed with treacle; [grey'ni], greenish.

Present and Past Participles are frequently used as adjectives, especially in compounds: [med'lin], meddlesome; [ahy' laa' rnt], high-learned, well-educated. See **en** above.

II.—ROMANCE SUFFIXES.

able: [kùm'fürtübl], comfortable; [fey'tübl], fightable, ready to fight.

nd (and **nt** for **nd**), rare: [jok'ünt], jocund; [raaynd], round.

nt, rare: [pee'shünt], patient; [imp'idünt], impudent.

ous: [blüs'türüs], blustering, stormy.

COMPARISON.

The degrees of comparison are formed in *er* and *est, st*. *More* [móo'ür] and *most* [móo'ist] are comparatively little employed even with polysyllables.

Superlatives in *st* are common: *e.g.*, "the *big'st* liar" [dhü big'st lahy'ür]; "the *cob'st* mon" [dhü kobst mon]; "the *wonderful'st* manner" [dhü wùn'düföls maan'ür]. This form also obtains in North Shropshire, though it is not mentioned by Miss Jackson. Mr. Elworthy gives it for West Somerset in the case of adjectives ending in *ent*. *The* is very often omitted in the Superlative: "That's (the) best road," [Dhaat's best roa'd].

Double comparisons occasionally occur. *Moor liker*, [móo'ur lahy'kür] = *more like*, or *more likely*, is common. *Moor better*, [móo'ür bet'ür]; *lesser*, [les'ür]; *wosser*, [wos'ür] for *worse* are also heard. Cf. *Tempest*, I. ii. 19: "*more better* than Prospero." *Acts of Apostles*, xxvi. 5: "the *most straitest* sect of our religion."

The Intensified Comparative, which in standard English is

expressed by *all the* before the adjective or adverb compared, is often expressed in this dialect by adding *of aw* (= of all) after the comparative. "I shall do it moor *of aw*," [ahy]shl dóo it móo·ür üv au·] = I shall do it all the more.

Than after the comparative is expressed not only by *than*, [dhün], but by *till*, [til]; *tan*, [tün]; *t'n*, [tn]. Each of these four forms may also be used to express the conjunction *till*. "Better *than* nowt," [bet·ür dhün nuwt]; "Ton's noo strunger *till* tother," [Ton]z nóo strüנגg·ür til tüdh·ür; "moor *t'n* a little," [móo·ür]tn ü lit·l]. The adjective *different* is in this dialect treated as a comparative, inasmuch as it is followed by *than*, *till*, &c., instead of *from*, as in standard English. "Hey go's to a different market *than* mey," [ey goz tü ü dif·rünt maar·kit dhün mey]. This construction seems to arise from its similarity in meaning to *other*.

The Absolute Superlative, expressed in standard English by placing the adverb *very* before the Superlative (*e.g.*, the *very* best), is sometimes expressed in Cheshire by *only*. "The *only* best thing for yo an' mey to do, is to be thinkin' abowt ur latter end:" [Dhü oa·nli best thing· für yoa· ün mey tü dóo, is tü bi thing·in übuw·t ür laat·ür end]. This usage seems to be the genuine descendant of the Old English and Shakspearean construction of *one* with the Superlative. The following examples are borrowed from Dr. Morris' *Outlines of English Accidence* :

I am *oon* the fayreste.—CHAUCER'S *Troylus and Cryseide*, c. v. i.

Lawe is *one* the best.—GOWER'S *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 189.

For thys is *one* the mostē synne.—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 6.

One the wisest prince,—SHAK. *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

The Comparison of Equality is freely used, and in many respects supplies the place of the Superlative. The following comparisons are among the most common :

as sour as varjis (verjuice)	[üz saaw·ür üz vaa·rjis]
as fawse (cunning) as a ringtailed monkey	[üz fau·s üz ü ring·teeld müngk·i]
as rough as gorse	[üz ruf üz gau·rs]
as poor (=lean) as a rook	[üz póo·ür üz ü róo·k]
as wet as wring	[üz wet üz ringg·]

as wet as thatch	[üz wet üz thaach·]
as dark as a bag	[üz daa·rk üz ü baag·]
as sweet as a nut	[üz sweyt üz ü nüt]
as greasy as a badger	[üz gree'si üz ü baaj·ür]
as cleean as nip	[üz klée·ün üz nip]
as hard as brazzin (iron pyrites)	[üz aa·rd üz braaz·in]
as hard as neels (nails)	[üz aa·rd üz nee·lz]
as soft as my pocket	[üz soft üz mi pok·it]
as good as goold	[üz gùd üz góo·ld]
as bad as bad	[üz baad· üz baad·]
as big as S	[üz big üz es]
as queer as Dick's hatband	[üz kwey·ür üz Dik's aat·bünd]
as feeble as a grub	[üz fee·bl üz ü grüb]
as thick (= intimate) as incle- (tape-) weavers	[üz thik· üz ingk·l wee·vürz]
as ignorant as a big dog	[üz ig·nürünt üz ü big· dog]
as sour as wer (crabs)	[üz saaw·ür üz wuur]
as quaiet as a 'tatoe	[üz kwaj·üt üz ü tai·tū]
as lung as my arm	[üz lügg· üz mi aa·rm]
as short as owd sticks	[üz shau·rt üz uwd stik·s]
as rotten as an asker [newt]	[üz rot·n üz ün aas·kür]

The instances of irregular comparison closely follow standard English. [Uwd], old, makes [uw·dür, uw·dist]. *Elder, eldest*, are unknown in the dialect.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Compar.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
Good	[gùd]	[bet·ür] [gùd·ür]	[best] [gùd·ist]
The second form is only used in the sense of "good to eat."			
Bad	[baad·]	[wos] [wos·ür]	[wost]
Much	[mùch]	[móo·ür]	[móo·üst, móo·ist]
Little	[lit·l]	[les] [les·ür] [lit·lür]	[ley·üst] [lit·list]
Far	[faa·r] [fuur]	[faa·rdhür] [fuu·rdhür] [fuu·rdür]	[faa·rdhist] [fuu·rdhist] [fuu·rdist] [fuu·rmüst]

This dialect, like many others, makes no distinction between *farther* and *further*. The positive [fuur] is formed from the comparative [fuu·rdhūr].

Nigh [nahy]

[naa·r]

E.g.: "Come *nar* me," [Kùm naa·r mi] = Come nearer me.

Cp. Macbeth, ii. 3: "The *near* in blood the nearer bloody."

Rathe [raad·], quick, skilful [rae·dhūr], } rather
[ree·dhūr], }

Cp. A.S. hræd, hræðra, hræðost.

Superlatives in *most* are: *backmost*, [baak·müst]; *bottomost*, [bot·ümüst]; *endmost*, [en·dmüst], *cp. A.S.* endemest; *inmost*, [in·müst], *cp. A.S.* innemest; *hindmost*, [in·dmüst]; *middlemost*, [mid·lmüst], *cp. A.S.* medemest; *furmost*, [fuu·rmüst], *cp. A.S.* forthmest; *topmost*, [top·müst].

Two adjectives of kindred meaning are often combined to express intensity: *e.g.*, *great big*, [grae·t big·]; *teenyweeny*, [tee·niwee·ni]; *gradely good*, [grai·dli gùd].

ADJECTIVES OF NUMERATION.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.—*Ton*, [ton] = þæt án, is the correlative of *tother* = þæt óper. "*Ton's* just-a-meet as bad as *tother*," [Ton]z jús·tüméet üz baad· üz tùdh·ūr]. See Glossary under *Ton*.

The two = both: "I'll tak *th' two* on 'em," [Ahy]l taak·)th tóo on ùm]. Even when *both* is used it commonly takes the article: "the *booath*," [dhū bóo·ùth]. *Cp. German die beiden*.

Two is also used in the sense of "separated" or "distinct:" "Orderin' an' doin' bin *two* things," [Au rdürin ùn dóo·in bin tóo thing·z]. "Yo an mey 'un be *two* folks," [Yoa· ùn mey ùn bi tóo foa·ks] = we shall quarrel. *Cp. German* "wir werden geschiedene Leute sein." Lessing, *Minna von Barnhelm*, i. 4.

Two-or-three, [tóo·ùthri], shortened *toothry*, [tóo·thri], has the meaning of a *few*. "*Toothry* tatoes," [tóo·thri tai·tüz]. "A *toothry* brick."

Score is frequently used for twenty, especially in reckoning weight by pounds: *e.g.*, *Two score two*, [Tóo skū tóo] = three stones.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.—*First* = [fost]. Children at play use the words *fog* or *fogs*, [fogz]. “Barley mey *fog* shot,” [Baa·rli mey fog shot] = Bags I first shot.

Second = [sek·ünt]. Children use the words *seg* or *segs* [segz].

The ordinal numbers after the third are formed by adding *t* to the cardinals, exc. *eight-th* and *ten-th*.

The termination may also be used with the other numbers, but *fifth*, *sixth*, *twelfth* are seldom heard.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>
Fourth	[foa·rt]	feortha
Fifth	[fift]	fifta
Sixth	[sik·st]	sixta
Seventh	[sev·nt]	seofotha
Eighth	[eyth]	eahtotha
Ninth	[nahynt]	nigotha
Tenth	[tenth]	teotha
Eleventh	[ülev·nt]	endlefta
Twelfth	[twelft]	twelfta

Hence it appears that [foa·rt, sev·nt, nahynt] are anomalous forms. They have probably been introduced from analogy with the other numbers, though Dr. Morris gives *sevende*, *neghende* as northern forms in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The forms [foa·rth, sev·nth, nahynth] are very much more common.

Part often represents *a half* or *a fourth*. “Part of a glass,” [Paa·rt üv ü dlaas·] = half; “Three parts of a mizzer o’ wuts,” [They paa·rts üv ü miz·ür ü wùts] = three-fourths of a measure of oats].

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—There are various forms of these according as they are emphatic or unemphatic, interrogative or otherwise, &c.

NOMINATIVES.

EMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION. UNEMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION.

Singular.

Singular.

I [ahy]

[ah]

Thai [dhaay, dhaa·] or yo

[dhää, dhü] or [yü]

[yoa·]

EMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION. UNEMPHATIC IN DIRECT NARRATION.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
Hey	[Ey]		[ey]
Hoo	[óo] or her [uur]		[óo] or [ür]
It	[it·]		[it]
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Wey	[wey, wai·]		[wi]
Yay	[yai·], ye [yee·]		[yi] or [yü]
They	[dhai·]		[dhi]

EMPHATIC INTERROGATIVE.

UNEMPHATIC INTERROGATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
I	[ahy]		[i] or [ahy]
Thai	[dhaay], they [dhey], yo [yoa·]		[dhää, dhü], [i], or [yü]
Hey	[ey]		[ey]
Hoo	[óo] or Her [uur]		[óo] or [ür]
It	[it]		[it]

ACCUSATIVES.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
Mey	[mey]		[mi]
They	[dhey] and yo [yoa]		[dhi] and [yü]
Him	[im]		[im]
Her	[uur]		[ür]
It	[it]		[it]
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Us	[üz]		[üz]
Yay	[yai·], ye [yee·]		[yi] or [yü]
Them	[dhem]		[üm]

EXAMPLE.

“Hai bist 'ee, George? Dust *tha* know if *they'n* let us chapel-folks come to the dooment as *yay* church-goers bin gettin up? *I* heerd as *wey* wanna to come, bu' my weife *hoo* sed as *her'd* never believe as th' Parson 'ud want shut us aät. *I* towd *her* there was noo howt o' *yě*, but *hoo* ses to *me*: ‘*Thai* knows nowt about 'em; *hey* towd *mey* different, an' so *I'd* ha' *thee* be quaiet.’ ‘Well, amnur *I* quaiet?’ *ah* sed.”

[aay bis·t)i, Joa·j? Düst dhũ noa· iv dhi)n let ùz chaap·il-foa·ks kùm tũ dhũ dóomünt ùz yai· chuurch·goa·ürz bin gy'et·in ùp? Ahy éeürd ùz wey won·)ũ tũ kùm, bã mahy weyf óo sed ùz uur)d nev·ür biley·v ùz)th Paa·rsün üd waan·t shùt ùz aayt. Ahy tuwd ùr dhür wũz nóo uwt ùyi, bùt óo sez tũ)mi: "Dhaay noa·z nuwt ùbuw·t ùm; ey tuwd mey dif·ürünt, ùn soa· ahy)d aa)dhi bi kwai·üt." "Wel, aam·nür)i kwai·üt?" ah sed.]

REMARKS ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The interrogative forms may also be used in direct narration in all cases when the pronoun follows the verb; e.g., "Ay, biledy con I" [Aay, biled·i kon)i] = Ay, by our Lady can I.

The interrogative forms in the plural, emphatic and unemphatic, are the same as those in direct narration, except [ěě] in the second person plural. This form is commonly used in the question, "Hai bin 'ee," [aay bin·)ěě] = How are you? but is otherwise becoming obsolete, and is only heard from old people. From an old woman of eighty-two, at Bickley, I got: "Woulden 'ee think," [wùdn)ěě thingk·], and "Dùn 'ee," [dùn)ěě] = do you.

[Ahy] and [ah] in the pronunciation of very unrefined persons occasionally become [oi] and [au]. See these four sounds in the chapter on Pronunciation.

The second person singular, as generally used, implies familiarity or at least absence of constraint. It is thus employed by parents* to their children, and *à fortiori* by grandparents to their grandchildren; by a husband to his wife, and *vice versa*; by the children among themselves; by schoolboys, less commonly by schoolgirls, to one another; by a master to his labourers, though scarcely ever to his foreman or bailiff; by the labourers to one another; by a master or mistress to the maidservants, but this not so frequently; by sweethearts to each other, &c. &c. Outside this general use, the second person singular is also adopted to express anger, contempt, or strong emotion; in each of these cases it may be used by persons other than those mentioned. Towards superiors the second person

* The second personal singular is much less frequently used to the daughters than to the sons.

plural is by rule employed and, in fact, could not except with intentional impertinence be exchanged for the second person singular. It is curious to note that *thai* [dhaay] nearly always implies anger or contempt. I am interested to find that Mr. Clough Robinson notes the same use in connexion with *thou* in Mid Yorkshire; his remark on this word stands good also for [dhaay] in my district. "When this (contemptuous) treatment is resorted to it would be impossible to exceed the deliberate tone and length of the vowel, and in this character the word is peculiarly impressive." With regard to the accusative [dhey], representing *thee* of standard English, I must observe, first, that it may take the alternative forms [dhée] and [dhee]—see [*Ey*] below; and, secondly, that it is never used as a nominative in direct narration (as I find some people are liable to suppose) except in the cases mentioned below.

[Yoa·] is always singular in meaning, though it takes a plural verb: *yo thinken* [yoa· thingk·n]. [Yai·, yee·] is always plural; it represents the *ye* of Biblical English.

[Ey] may take the alternative forms [ée] or [ee] as explained in the chapter on Pronunciation under [Ée] and [Ee].

[Uur] is interchangeable with [óo] throughout the district, but becomes more frequent the farther south one advances.

The Accusative forms, [mey, dhey, im, uur, ùz, dhem], take the place of the Nominatives, [ahy, dhaay, ey, óo, wey, dhai·], in the following cases:

(1) When standing alone, *e.g.*, "Hooa's bin agate o' thee?" "*Her*," [óo·ũ)z bin ũgy'ai·t ũ dhi? Uur].

(2) When the antecedents to a relative pronoun: "*Him* as was married to owd Fakener's dowter," [Im ũz wŭz maar'id tŭ uwd Fai·knŭrz duw·tŭr].

(3) When coupled with a substantive or another pronoun: "*Her* an' *mey* an Jack went together," [Uur ũn mey ũn Jaak· went tŭgy'edh·ŭr].

(4) When predicates of the verb *to be*: "It was *us* an' nur them," [It wŭz ùz ũn nuur dhem].

(5) [Dhey] is also used with an Imperative affirmative when emphasis is required, and always precedes the verb: "*Thee* mind

thy own business," [Dhey mahynd dhi oa'n biz'ns]. With an Imperative negative [dhaa] may also be used, but is less strong than [dhey]: e.g., [Dù)nũ dhaa goa· dhéeür] is not so strong as [Dù)nũ dhey goa· dhéeür], but stronger than [Dù)nũ goa· dhéeür].

'Em, [üm], is also used as a Nominative in the pet language used to children: "'Em dun vex him, 'em dun," [üm dùn veks im, ùm dùn].

He and *him* are occasionally used for the neuter *it*. "What'n yǒ think abowt this garden-hatch? I think *hey'd* do wi' a fresh cooat o' peent; we mun give *him* a green 'un this time." = [Wot)n yũ thingk· ũbuw't dhis gy'aa·rdin-aach·? Ahy thingk· ey)d dóo wi ũ fresh kóoüt ũ pee'nt; wi mün gy'iv im ũ greyn ũn dhis tahym].

For the Personal Pronouns used in a Reflexive sense, see below, under Reflexive Pronouns.

INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These are *one*, [won, wün]; *anybody*, [aan·ibodi, aan·ibdi, aan·ibri]; and *they*, [dhai]. These are pretty sharply distinguished in point of usage.

One includes the speaker, and in fact, refers principally to him. "*One* never knows what'll come to *one*," [Wün nev·ür noa'z wot] kùm tũ wün]. "*One* conna trust *one's* own folks i' *one's* own haïse," [Wün kon·)ũ trùst wün)z oa'n foa'ks i wün)z oa'n aays]. *One* is never replaced by *they*.

Anybody also includes the speaker. It can, however, be used only once in a sentence; after the first mention it is always replaced by *they*. It may be either subject or object. "*Anybody* mid see as *they'd* noo business theer," [Aan·ibdi mid sée ũz dhi)d náo biz'ns dhéeür]. "It conna kill *anybody* to have *their* tooth drawn," [It kon·yu kil· aan·ibodi tũ aav· dhür tóoth draun].

They excludes the speaker, except when representing *anybody*, as above. "*They* sen 'at haï owd Fakener's (Faulkner) jed in Ameriky, an' left the young mon ten thaïsand païnd; bu' folks 'un talk when they known nowt," [Dhai sen üt aay uwd Fai'knür)z jed in Ũmer·iki ũn left dhũ yùng mon ten thaay·zünd paaynd; bũ foa'ks ũn tau'k wen dhi noa'n nuwt].

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These again have different forms according as they are emphatic or unemphatic.

	EMPHATIC.	UNEMPHATIC.
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
My	[mahy]	[mi]
Thy	[dhahy] and yo'r [yoa'r]	[dhi] and [yür]
His	[iz']	[iz']
Her	[uur]	[ür]
Its, it	[it's, it']	[it's, it']
	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ahr	[aa'r], our [aaw'ür] Malpas	[ür] and [üz]
Yay'r	[yai'ür], ye'r [yee'ür]	[yür]
Their	[dhae'r]	[dhür]

REMARKS.—*Yo'r* [yoa'r] and *yay'r* [yai'ür] are kept perfectly distinct as singular and plural respectively.

Us [üz], as a possessive pronoun, I have heard more frequently in the northern half of my district.

It for *its* is not frequent, and is, I think, mostly used by old women, e.g., "*It* little hands wan that cowl, it fair went to my heart" [It lit'l aan'dz wün dhaat' kuwd it fae'r went tū mi aa'rt]. Nevertheless we must regard *its* as a recent, and *it* as the original, form. The Shakspearean use of the latter is well-known, and it is found in the Bible, e.g., "That which groweth of *it* own accord."—*Levit.* xxv. 5. Under the form *hit* it occurs as early as the fourteenth century, when it was peculiar to the West Midland dialect, e.g.:

Forthy the derk dede see hit is demed ever more
For *hit* dede₃ of dethe duren there zet.

Allit. Poems, B. l. 1021.

Any of these possessives may be strengthened, as in literary English, by the addition of *own* and *very own*. "That isna thy *own* shovil." "It is, an aw! it's my *very own*" = [Dhaat' iz'nü dhi oa'n shùv'il. It iz, ün au', it)s mi veri oa'n].

Instead of *very own*, Cheshire people constantly say *lig own*, *liggy own*, [lig, ligi oa'n], the latter expression being mostly used by children. "That shovil's my *lig own*" = [Dhaat shùv'il)z mi lig oa'n]. "My mother's gen me a kitlin' for my *liggy own*" = [Mi

mùdh·ür)z gy'en mi ü ky'it·lin für mi lig'i oa'n]. Sometimes these expressions are still further strengthened by the addition of *very*: "It's my *very lig own*" = [It)s mi ver'i lig oa'n].

ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVES.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. Mine | [mahyn] | ahrs | [aa·rz] |
| 2. Thine | [dhahyn], | Yo'rs | [yoa·rz] yay'rs |
| | | | [yai·ürz] |
| 3. His'n | [iz'n] | | |
| hers | [uurz] | Theirs | [dhae·rz] |

Its is not used as an absolute possessive. The sense of "belonging to it" is either expressed by "its own" or by a periphrasis.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mysel | [misel·] | 1. Ahrsels | [aarsel·z, ürsel·z] |
| | | ussels | [ütsel·z] |
| 2. Thysel | [dhisel·], | 2. Yursels | [yürsel·z] |
| | yursel | | |
| | [yürsel·] | | |
| 3. Himsel | [imsel·] | 3. Emsels | [ümsel·z] |
| Hersel | [ürsel·] | | |
| Itsel | [itsel·] | | |

When emphasis is required the words *sel* or *sels* is compounded with the emphatic forms of the Possessive Pronouns instead of the unemphatic forms just given.

The Personal Pronouns are also very frequently used with a reflexive sense: "Get *thee* dressed, wheil I wesh *me*," [Gy'et dhi drest weyl ahy wesh mi]. "Has hoo hurt *her*?" [Aaz· óo uurt ür]. But this usage is less frequent in the third than in the other persons, and in the third neuter does not, so far as I know, occur at all. See Reflexive Verbs. This use was common in older English. *Cp.* Shak. *Merchant of Venice*: "I do repent *me*." "Signor Antonio commends *him* to you."

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The. See Definite Article.

This, [dhis], has the plural *theise*, [dheyz]; *that*, [dhaat·], has plural *them*, [dhem]; e.g., "*Them's them*" = Those are the people. *Here*, [eyür], and *their*, [dheyür], are often added to these pro-

nouns for the sake of definiteness. “*This here caī dunna doe upo’ th’ same meat as that their*” = [Dhis· eyūr ky’aay dù)nū doa· ūpū)th sai·m mee·t ūz dhaat· dheyūr]. So *these here, them their*.

Before the substantives *way, road, this* and *that* take on an additional syllable, thus: *thissa*, [dhis·ū]; *thatta*, [dhaat·ū]; *e.g.*, “Here, here, cleean yur feyt, an’ not go off a’ *thatta road*” = [eyūr, eyūr, kleyūn yūr feyt, ūn not goa· of ū)dhaat·ū roa·d].

Sich, [sich·]; *sichen*, [sich·n]. *Sich* is substantival and adjectival; *sichen* substantival only. “Yō’d wonder at *sich* (or *sichen*) as him doin *sich* things” = [Yū)d wūn·dūr ūt sich·—sich·n—ūz im dōo·in sich· thing·z].

Yonder has the forms [yon·dūr, yaan·dūr, and dhon·dūr].

Same, [see·m], in the purest form of the dialect is used without a preceding *the*. See Definite Article.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The usual relative pronouns are *as* and *what*. As in the oldest English, *who* and *which* are not relative, but only interrogative. Of the two pronouns given above, *as* is by far the more frequent. “Wenches *as* can milk,” [Wen·shiz ūz kūn mil·k]; “A barn *as* ’ull howd (hold) summat,” [ū baa·rn ūz]l uwd sūm·ūt].

What = that which, as in standard English. “*What* I said I’ll howd to,” [Wot ahy sed ahy]l uwd tōo]. It is also used as an ordinary relative after the demonstrative *that*, when substantively used. “That *what* I gen yō (gave you),” [Dhaat· wot ahy gy’en yū]. It is very seldom that *what* is used as a simple relative in pure dialect-speech with any other antecedent. *Cp.* Shak. *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1: “*That what* we have, we prize not to the worth.”

The genitive case of the relative pronoun cannot be expressed in a single word. *Whose* [óoūz] is in S. Ches. interrogative only. This case is expressed in one of four ways: (a) By *as* or *what* followed by *on* or *o’* (for *of*) at the end of the relative clause. This is not frequent: for an example see *Bóok ū Róoth*, ii. 2. (b) By *as* or *what* with a possessive pronoun: *e.g.*, “That’s the man whose uncle was hanged” may be turned “That’s th’ chap *as his* uncle was hanged” = [Dhaat·s th)chaap· ūz iz ūngk·l wūz aang·d]. (c) By a periphrasis: “The chap *as had his* arm cut off” = whose arm was

cut off. (d) By a parenthesis: "Jim Dutton, whose house I pointed out to you this morning, tells me he can show me where I can get a good cow" would run in the folk-speech [Jim Dùt'n—ah shoan't dhi iz aays dhūs mau·rnin,—sez ey kün os mi tū ũ gùd ky'aay].

The Relative is frequently omitted when in the Accusative case as in standard English: "A mon I never could stond," [Ũ mon ahy nev·ür kùd stond]. "I've gotten a caí I dunna know what to do with," [Ahy)v got·n ũ ky'aay ahy dù)nũ noa' wot tū dóo widh]. "That's a road nobody ever gó's," [Dhaat)s ũ roa'd nóo·bdi ev·ür goz]. But it is also sometimes omitted when in the Nominative: "There was moor t'n forty couldna get in," [Dhūr wüz móo·ür)tn faur'ti kùd·)nũ gy'et· in]. "I've a son went to Canady a wheil ago an' got a farm for ommost nowt (almost nothing)," [Ahy)v ũ sùn went tū Ky'aan·üdi ũ weyl ũgoa', ũn got ũ faa·rm für om·üst nuwt]. [Óo·ürev·ür, wotev·ür, wichev·ür] are used as relative pronouns with an intensive sense: "*Hooarever's* towd thee that's a liar," [óoürev·ür)z tuwd dhi dhaat)s ũ lahy·ür]. They are also, of course, interrogative. See below.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *who-a* or *hoo-a*, [óo·ũ]; *which*, [wich·]; *what*, [wot]. The word *ever* may be joined to each of these for emphasis. Before the substantives *way*, *road*, [wich·] takes on an additional syllable [wich·ũ]. [óo·ũ] takes on an *r* before a vowel: "*Hooar* am yó?" [óo·ür aam·)yũ] = Who are you? It has a possessive: [óo·üz] = *whose*. "If th' clogs binnar hisn, *hooas* bin they then?" [Iv)th tlogz bin)ür iz·n, óo·üz bin dhi dhen].

The further variations from standard usage which must be remarked on in connexion with these pronouns are—(a) the use of *who* as an Accusative, e.g., "*Hooa* does the lad favvour (resemble)?" [óoü dùz dhū laad· faav·ür]; and (b) the *invariable* rule by which a preposition governing an Interrogative Pronoun is placed last in the clause: "*Hooa* won yó talkin' to, an' *what* won yó talkin' about?" [óoü won yũ tau·kin tóo, ũn wot won yũ tau·kin ũbuw·t]; (c) the use of *which a* in exclamatory sentences where standard English uses *what a*, e.g., "Eh, *which a* bawson swedgel!" [Ai·, wich· ũ bau·sn swej·il] = "Eh, *what a* big, fat woman!"

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Every [ev'ri] and *each* [eych] have alike a distributive sense; the difference between them is, that *every* is adjectival, *each* generally substantival. "*Every* lad got a pair o' clogs gen (given) him," [Ev'ri laad·got ü pæ'r ü tlogz gy'en im]. "There was *each* on 'em one pair," [Dhür wüz eych ün ün won pæ'r] = There was one pair for each of them. Moreover, *each* is followed by plural verbs and pronouns; *every* by the singular number: "They'dn *each* on 'em just lost their husbands," [Dhi)dn eych ün ün jüs lost dhür üz·bündz].

Ever a and *never a* = any, no: "Han yö *ever a* match upon yö?" "No, I hanna *never a* one" = [aan) yü ev'ür ü maach· üpon· yü? Noa·, ahy aa)nü nev'ür ü won].

What is frequently used in an indefinite sense: as, "Ah tell yö *what*," [Ah tel yü wot].

Whatsomever [wotsümev'ür] is used like *whatever* in standard English, as an intensitive after *annythin'* [aan'ithin], *owt*, *nout*: "I towd him nowt *whatsomever*," [Ahy tuwd im nuwt wotsümev'ür]; "I dunna think hoo gy'en him owt *whatsomever*," [Ahy dù)nü thingk óo gy'en im uwt wotsümev'ür]. It is a stronger form than *whatever*, which is also frequently used in the same sense.

Summat [süm'üt] = somewhat. This is also used as a substantive. "I seed there was a *summat*, as soon as ever ah set eyes upon him; he looked so black" = [Ahy séed dhür wüz ü süm'üt üz sóon üz ev'ür ah set ahyz üpon· im; ée lóo·kt sü blaak].

Owt [uwt] = aught, anything. It occasionally has the meaning of *anything of value*, as in the proverb:

Wit's never *owt*
Till dear bowt (bought)

[Wit)s nev'ür uwt til dey'ür buwt].

Nout [nuwt] = naught, nothing. For the substantive *nout* see Glossary.

Enough [ünùf], *sing.*; *Enoo* [ünóo·], *plur.*: e.g., "Bread *enough* an' tatoes *enoo*," [Bred ünùf ün tai'tüz ünóo·]. *Enough* and *enoo* are scarcely ever placed before the substantive: thus, we never say

“*enough o’ bread*,” although “*enoo o’ tatoes*” may occasionally be heard. It is interesting to remark that when the Teutonic order is abandoned for the Romance the preposition *of* cannot be dispensed with (cp. French *assez de pommes de terre*).

Cp. M.E. *inogh*, sing.; *inowë*, pl. The difference is due to the plural inflexional *e*.

VERBS.

INFLEXIONS.

Mood.—The Infinitive Mood is represented by the simple stem of the verb, with or without *to* prefixed. The purest form of the dialect generally omits the *to*: “I towd him go wom,” [Ahy tuwd im goa· wom] = I told him to go home. “He didna want come,” [Eé did)nū waan’t kùm].

The Infinitive of Purpose is expressed by *for*: “Hast gotten ever a bit o’ clookin (= cord) upon thee *for* mend th’ thrill gears with?” [Aas’t got’n ev·ür ü bit ü klóo·kin ūpon· dhi fūr mend)th thril gey·ürz widh?]. *For to* is never used in S. Cheshire. After verbs of *coming*, *going*, and the like, the *for* may be omitted before the Infinitive of Purpose. “Th’ whilreight’s (= wheelwright) come *for* mend th’ cart,” or “come mend th’ cart,” [(Th)wil·reyt)s kùm fūr mend)th ky’aa·rt].

After some verbs *for* is used, though not frequently, as the sign of the ordinary Prolate Infinitive: “If a sarvant-mon wants *for* go, I amna the mon *for* stop him,” [Iv ü saa·rvünt mon waan’ts fūr goa·, ahy aam·)nū dhū mon fūr stop im].

The Imperative Mood is uninflected, as in literary English, [Goa·], [Uwd], [Stond]. For emphasis the second personal pronoun may be added both in singular and plural: [Yoa· stond baak·]; [Dù)nū yai· kùm tū neyūr] = Do not you (pl.) come too near. [Dhey uwd dhi gob] = Thee hold thy chatter. For [dhey] and [dhaa] with the Imperative, see Remarks on the Personal Pronouns. With an Imperative affirmative the pronoun almost always precedes the verb: [Yoa· kùm in] not [kùm yoa· in]. The auxiliary *do* is generally omitted in an affirmative command, but where employed is very emphatic. With an Imperative negative the auxiliary is never dispensed with.

The Subjunctive Mood is not distinguished from the Indicative by any peculiarity of inflexion, e.g., *I do, thaï does* [dùz], *hey does, wey dun* [wey dùn]: *if I do, if thaï does, if hey does, if wey dun.*

TENSE.—Weak Verbs form their preterite and past participle in *d* or *t*, as in standard English.

If the verb ends in a flat consonant or a vowel, *d* is used; if in a sharp consonant, *t* is used.

After liquids *t* is also used in many cases where standard English prefers *d*, e.g., (a) after *l*: *kill, kilt*; (b) after *m*: *seem, seemt* [seynt], *lame, lam't* [lai'mt]; (c) after *n*: *frikken* (= frighten), *frikkent* [frik'nt]; (d) after *r*: *founder* (= try), *fowndert* [fuw'ndürt]. But no certain rule can be laid down as to the use of *d* and *t* after liquids. Many verbs ending with a liquid cannot take *t* at all, as *pull, fill, shame, pin, roar*; and in a few cases *d* actually replaces a *t* of standard English, as *feel, feld* [feld], for E. *felt*.

Weak Verbs with strong Past Participles are *lead, read, feed, need, weed, reap.*; Participles: [led'n, red'n, fed'n, ned'n, wed'n, rep'n].

Several verbs, originally weak, are now conjugated as strong: *dig* [dig, dùg, dùg'n]; *stick* [stik, stùk, stùk'n].

Strong Verbs form their Preterite, as in standard English, by a change in the root vowel; they form their Past Participle by the addition of *n*, with or without change in the root vowel.

The *n* of the Past Participle is generally retained in this dialect, even when dropt in standard English: *spring*, [spring', sprùng, sprùng'n]. The only important exception is when the stem of the Past Participle already ends in *n*; in that case the participial ending has fallen off: *bind*, [bahynd, bùn]; *grind*; *wind*; *run*, [rùn, rùn]; *spin*, [spin, spùn].

Some verbs, originally strong, which are now weak in standard English, are still conjugated as strong verbs in Cheshire: *creep*, [kreypp, krop, krop'n]; *heave*, [ee'v, ov, ov'n]; *writhe*, [rahdydh, ridh', ridh'n].

On the other hand some verbs, properly strong, have a weak preterite or past participle, or both, in this dialect. Thus all verbs in *-ow* make their preterite in *-owed*, [oa'd], their past participle in

-own, [oɑ:n]: e.g., *blow, crow, grow, know, throw*. The same tendency may be observed in standard English in the words *hew, mow, sow*. *See* has likewise a weak Preterite, [seyd, séed], and the following are weak throughout: *bear, come*, (=to curdle), *faw* (=to drop, fell), *draw, hew, run* (v.a.).

Verbs ending in *-ing, -ink*, with some others such as *begin, run, spin, swim*, have [ù] in the Preterite, instead of the standard English *a*: e.g., *sing*, [sing, sùng]; *begin*, [bigy'in, bigùn]; following the A.S. preterite plural rather than the singular (sungon, ongunnon).

Some Verbs form their Past Participle from their Preterite. Such are those which have their Preterite in *-ook*, as *forsake* (P.P., [fùrsóo'kn]), *take, mistake, shake*; also *fall* (P.P., [fel'n]), *stand, dig*. One verb uses its Past Participle as a Preterite: *give* [gy'iv, gy'en, gy'en].

It frequently happens that a verb takes both a weak and a strong form in the Past Participle. In this case there is always a tendency to restrict the strong form to adjectival uses: e.g., *borsten* [bau'sn] from *burst*; *starven* [staa'rvn] from *starve*. A past participle is often used in compounds in something approaching the sense of a present participle: as *fair spokken*, [fae'rspokn]; *stait-draw'd*, [staay't-drau'd] = stout-drawing, of horses.

The present participle in this dialect is formed in *-in* (A.S. *inde*): *comin*, [kùm'in]; *knowin* [noa'in]; "I'm *gooin* wom," [Ahy)m góo'in wom].

An apparent present participle is used with the prefix *a*, [ü], after the verbs *go, set, start, gate*, and perhaps others of similar meaning: "We shan set *a-cuttin'* curn in a wik," [Wi]shn set ü)kùt'in kuurn in ü wik'. "Yo'n gated the chilt *a-skrikin'*," [Yoa)n gy'ai'tid dhü chahy't ü)skrahy'kin]. "Gone *a-milkin'*," [Gon ü)mil'kin]. This use is of course properly not that of the present participle, but of the verbal noun, which originally ended in *-ung*. The prefix *a* cannot be used before a pure present participle, and certainly not before an infinitive.*

PERSONAL ENDINGS.—The first person singular of the present

*Mr. Holland's "let a-be" is never heard in this part of Cheshire.

and preterite tenses takes no inflexion, as in standard English: I *come*, I *sung*.

The second and third persons singular of the present tense are formed by adding *es* or *s*, e.g., "Tha *comes*," [Dhaa kùmz]; "Hoo *dresses* him o'er," [óo dres'iz im oa:r].

The second and third persons singular of the preterite tense regularly take no inflexion, e.g., "Tha *did*; hoo *said* so," [Dhaa did; óo sed sũ].

The second person singular, both in the present and preterite tenses, occasionally takes the termination *st*, especially in auxiliary verbs, and (more rarely) in other verbs whose stem ends with a vowel: "Tha *seest*," [Dhaa séest]; "Tha *hadst*, *wouldst*, *didst*, *midst* (= mightest)," &c., [Dhaa aad'st, wùd'st, did'st, mid'st]. This inflexion, in other than auxiliary verbs, is extremely uncommon in the preterite.

In some auxiliary verbs *st* is the only inflexion used in the second person singular present. These are: *meest*, [mee'st], for *mayst*; *cost*, [kost], for *canst*; *bist*, [bist], for *beest*. Others take *t* only, viz.: *at*, [aat'] for *art*; *wut*, [wùt], for *wilt*; *shat*, [shaat'], for *shalt*. But nearly all the above words may be used without inflexion when unemphatic, viz.: [mee', kon, wùl, shaal']. Hence the unemphatic form *sall* (shall) is uninflected, e.g., "Tha *sall* see," [Dhaa]sl sey]. *Mun* and *must* are never inflected either in singular or plural: "Tha *mun* stop theer"; "Hey *mustna* be reight"; "Wey *mun* get agate" = [Dhaa)mũn stop dhée'ũr; Ey mùs'nũ bi rey; Wey)mũn gy'et ũgy'ai't].

In an interrogative sentence *st* (or *t* in the case of the verbs mentioned in the last paragraph as taking this inflexion) is the form regularly in use, with or without the omission of the pronoun: "Hài *at*? [aay aat'] = How art thou? *Hast* seen it? *Didst* tha go? *Dost* 'ee know? [Aas't séen it? Did'st dhũ goa'? Dàst]i noa'.

Auxiliary verbs are uninflected in the third person singular, except *is* and *has*.

PLURAL.—The plural in all persons and tenses is formed in *en* or *n*, e.g., wey *comen*, [wey kùm'ũn]; they *tooken*, [dhai' tóo'kn].

This termination is becoming obsolete in the preterite, but is

never omitted in the present, except in the case of *mun* and *must* (mentioned above), *are* (see Verb To Be), *may*, *can*: e.g., “Wey *con sey*,” [Wey]kn sey]; “*yay mee go*,” [yai· mee goa·].

Verbs in *st*, *ct* drop the *t* in all persons and numbers of the present Tense, except the First Person Singular: e.g., I *bost* (=burst), *thaī bosses*, *hey bosses*, *wey bossen*, &c., [Ahy bost, dhaay bos·iz, ey bosiz, wey bos·n]; I *act*, *thaī ac-s*, *hey ac-s*, *wey ac-n*, &c., [Ahy aak·t, dhaay aak·s, ey aak·s, wey aak·n]. Compare Plural of Nouns in *st*, *ct* above.

NEGATION OF VERBS.—This is made by *not*, [not·]; *nat*, [naat·]; *na*, [naa]; *nut*, [nuut]: *nur*, [nuur]; *nu'*, [nū]. “He'll *nat* do it,” [éel] naat· dóo it]; “Hoo'll *nur* help yǒ,” [óol] nuur elp yū]; “Yo'n *nu'* see him,” [Yoa)n nū sée im].

But the negative most frequently appears as a suffix to the verb; in this case the forms in *t* are only exceptional. “I *knowna*,” [Ahy noa·)nū]; “Hoo *connot*,” [óo kon·)üt]. When the negative is attached to a plural or other word ending in *n*, the *n* of the negative is absorbed by the preceding *n*: “they *shanna*,” [dhai· shaan·)ü]; “I *munna*,” [ahy mún·)ü]. In *shanna* and *wunna* of the singular, however, it is rather the *l* which is absorbed by the following *n* of the negative. “I *wunnur* have it,” [Ahy wùn·)nür aav· it]; “hoo *wunna* help yǒ, that oo'll *nur*,” [óo wùn·)nū elp yǔ, dhaat· óol] nuur]. I insert the last example as a text for a further remark. I am aware that some have thought that the forms in *na* are used only before consonants, those in *nur* only before vowels. I consider that this rule, though generally holding good, is not absolute; and that the mistake is partly due to the fact that, except before a vowel, the Cheshire *r* (see chapter on Pronunciation) is so indistinct that a non-Cheshire man, who was not in the habit of testing the sound as spoken by himself, might well suppose it non-existent.

In a negative-interrogative sentence, the suffix *nt* is also used, but only with the first and third persons singular of the present tense. E.g., *am'nt* I? [aam·t i or ahy]; *i'nt* hey? [in·t ey] = is not he? and so *dunt*, [dùn·t] = don't; *cont*, [kon·t] = can't; *wunt*, [wùn·t] = won't; *hant*, [aan·t] = haven't or hasn't; *mun't*, [mùn·t] = mustn't; *mint*, [min·t] = mayn't.

EXCEPTIONAL USAGES.—The above rules are adhered to with great precision in the folk speech. The few exceptional usages which occur may be briefly indicated here. They may be classified as (1) irregular usages, which are nevertheless organically connected with the dialect in its purest form, and (2) ungrammatical usages of recent origin, which have attached themselves like parasitic growths to the dialect, as the direct result of more frequent contact with other forms of speech, and more widely diffused, but imperfect, education.

(1) Under the first head may be mentioned—

(a) The use of *am* throughout the plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*: “wey, yo, yay, they, *am*,” [wey, yoa’, yai’, dhai’, aam’]. In its contracted form *’m*, as [yoa’]m góo’in], it is common throughout the district; but the full form *am* is only heard within six or seven miles of the Shropshire border. When I came to live at Bickley the use of “Yo *am*,” [Yoa’ aam’], struck strangely on my ears, though I had heard “Yo’*m*” all my life at Burland, six miles further north.

(b) Conversely *bin* and negative *binna* are used in the first person singular present of the same verb: “I *bin*,” [ahy bin]; “I *binna*,” [ahy bin]ũ].

(c) In the second and third persons singular of a verb in negation the termination *s* is often omitted, e.g., “Thou dost not” = [Dhaa dùz’]nũ, or, Dhaa dù)nũ]; “He is not” = [Ey iz]nũ, or, Ey i)nũ]. On the other hand, curiously enough, the termination *st* of the second person singular is more used with a negative than an affirmative verb: “Tha dostna,” [Dhaa dùs)nũ]; “Tha hadstna,” [Dhaa aad’s)nũ]. The *t* is lost in pronunciation, as usual, between *s* and *n*.

(d) The next case concerns the redundant use of *have*, or *ha’*. In such an example as “I should ha’ liked to *ha’* seen him,” [Ahy shũd ũ lahykt tũ ũ séen im], we have a mistake which is common to most dialects, and not wholly strange to literary English. In Cheshire the second *have* is frequently dropped, though the following word still retains its participial form: “I should ha liked *to seen* him.” But *have* is also often redundantly used after *had* in a hypothetical sentence beginning with *if*: “I’d ha’ shownt him what fur, if I’d *ha*

bin theer," [Ahy]d ũ shoa'nt im wot fuur, iv ahy]d ũ bin dhée-ür]. The reason of the redundancy is in both instances the same, namely, the attraction of the first part of the sentence.

(2) The second class may be briefly treated as not concerning the dialect proper. The only important case is the use of a singular verb with a plural subject, *e.g.*, "Them as *mays* a mess 'ull have to cleean it up again," [Dhem ũz mai'z ũ mes]l aav' tũ klée-ün it up ũgy'en·], is quite as common as the more correct form: "Them as *mayn* a mess 'un have to, &c." But "there *is*," "there *was*," "there *are*, *were*," are used by the purest dialect speakers, and "them's" for "those *are*" seems to have the license of old usage.

LIST OF VERBS.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bear	[bae'r]	[boar'] [bae'rd]	[boar'n, bau'rn] [bae'rd]

The weak forms of this verb are used of moral, rather than of physical, endurance. [Boa'rn] and [bau'rn] answer to the standard English *borne* and *born* respectively.

Beat	[bee't]	[bet]	[bet'n]
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For the Preterite, *cp.* M.E. *bet*.

Begin	[bigy'in·]	[bigùn·]	[bigùn-ün] (rare) [bigùn]
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Cp. A.S. *onginne*, *ongann* (pl. *ongunnon*), *ongunnen*.

Bid	[bid·]	[bid·]	[bid·n]
Bind	[bahynd]	[bùn]	[bùn]

Cp. A.S. *binde*, *band* (pl. *bundon*), *bunden*.

Blow	[bloa·]	[bloa'd]	[bloa'n] [bloa'd]
Burst	[bost]	[bos'tid]	[bos'tid]
	[bau'st]	[bau'stid]	[bau'stid] [bau'sn]

The participle [bau'sn] is not much used except in an adjectival sense, meaning "big to bursting." See Glossary, *bawson*. *Cp.* A.S. and M.E. *borsten*.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Buy	[bahy]	[buwt]	[buwt]
Break	[bree·k]	[brok]	[brok·n]
Breed	[breyd]	[bred]	[bred·n] [bred]

[Bred] is the form used in adjectival compounds, as "good-bred," [gùd·bred] = well-bred.

Cetch	[ky'ech]	[ky'echt]	[ky'echt]
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Cp. *teach* (below), the inflexions of which this verb seems to have followed both in literary English and in this dialect.

Choose	[chóoz]	[choz]	[choz·n]
Come	[kùm]	[kóo·m] [kùm]	[kùm·ün] [kùm·n]

The dissyllabic form of the Past Participle (A.S. *cumen*) is most frequent in the extreme south.

Creep	[kreyp]	[krop]	[krop·n]
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Cp. M.E., Pret. *crop*, P. Part. *cropen*.

Crop up	[krop]	[kropt]	[krop·n]
Crow	[kroa·]	[kroa·d]	[kroa·d]
Dig	[dìg·]	[dùg]	[dùg·n]

This verb is weak in Anglo-Saxon, and even in Biblical English. The Past Participle follows the analogy of the numerous strong verbs which retain the *n* in the Cheshire dialect, though it is dropped in literary English.

Draw	[drau·]	[drau·d]	[drau·n] [drau·d]
Drink	[drìngk·]	[drùngk]	[drùngk·n]

Cp. A.S. *drince*, *dranc* (pl. *druncon*), *druncen*.

Drive	[drahyv]	[drùv]	[drùv·n]
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For the change of an original *i* (A.S. Pret. pl. *drifon*, P. Part. *drifon*) into [ù] cp. *Strike*, below.

Eat	[ee·t]	[et]	[et·n]
Fall (intr.)	[fau·]	[fel] [fau·d]	[fel·n] [fau·n]
Fall (trans.)	[fau·]	[fau·d]	[fau·d]

Fall (trans.) means (1) to let fall, (2) to fell.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Feed	[feyd]	[fed]	[fed'n]
A weak verb with strong participial ending : cp. <i>lead, read, dig.</i>			
Feel	[feyl]	[feld] [felt]	[feld] [felt]
Fight	[feyt]	[fuwt] [fet]	[fuw'tn] [fet'n]
<i>Cp. A.S. fohten (p. part.), and Shak., Henry V., iv. 6 : " this glorious and well-foughten field."</i>			
Find	[fahynd]	[fùnd]	[fùnd]
<i>Cp. A.S. finde, fand (pl. fundon), funden.</i>			
Fling	[fling·]	[flùng]	[flùngn]
Fly	[flahy]	[flóo·]	[flóo'n]
Forsake	[fûrsee'k]	[fûrsóo'k]	[fûrsóo'kn]
Freeze	[freyz]	[froz]	[froz'n]
Get	[gy'et]	[got]	[got'n]
<i>Cp. A.S. ongeten (p. part.).</i>			
Give	[gy'iv·]	[gy'en]	[gy'en]
Here the past participle is used for the preterite.			
Grind	[grahynd]	[grùn]	[grùn]
<i>Cp. A.S. grinde, grand (pl. grundon), grunden. See Bind.</i>			
Grew(to cleave to)	[gróo]	[gróo·d]	[gróo'n] [gróo·d]
Grow	[groa·]	[groa·d]	[groa'n]
Grue (to begrime)	[gróo]		[gróo'n] [gróo·d]
Heave	[ee·v]	[ov] [ùv] [ee·vd]	[ov'n] [ùv'n] [ee·vd]
<i>Cp. A.S. hebbe, ahóf, hafen.</i>			
Help	[elp]	[uwp]	[uw'pn]
<i>Cp. A.S. helpe, healp, holpen, and Luke i. 54.</i>			
Hew	[yuw]	[yuw·d]	[yuw·d]
Hang	[aang·]	[ùng]	[ùngn]
Know	[noa·]	[noa·d]	[noa'n]

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Lead	[ley·üd]	[led]	[led·n]
Let	[let]	[let] [let·id]	[let·n] [let]

The weak forms are very uncommon; [let·id] I have only heard at Baddiley. For the strong P. Part. *cp.* A.S. *læ'ten*.

Lie	[lahy]	[ley]	[leyn]
Light = kindle	[leyt]	[lit]	[lit]
Light on	[leyt]	[let]	[let·n] [let]
Make	[mai·k] [mee·k] [mai·]	[mai·d]	[mai·d]
Meet	[meyt]	[met]	[met·n]
Mistake	[mistaak·] [mistai·]	[mistóo·k] [mistai·d]	[mistóo·kn] [mistai·n]
Mow	[moa·]	[moa·d]	[moa·d]
Need	[neyd]	[ned]	[ned·n]
O'erweest, to plunge in water	[oa·rwee·st]	[oa·rwee·stid]	[oa·rwee·st]
Reach	[ree·ch]	[rau·t]	[rau·t]

Raghte is used in Chaucer's *Prologue*, l. 136, and *raught* in *pret.* and *p. part.* is found in Tudor English. *Reach* and *teach* were once conjugated alike; it is curious that standard English has preserved the old form in the one, this dialect the old form in the other word.

Read	[reyd]	[red]	[red·n]
Reap	[rey·üp]	[rey·üpt]	[rey·üpt] [rep·n]

The strong P. Part. is anomalous. *Cp.* A.S. *ræ'pan*, *ræ'pte*, *ræ'ped*.

Ride	[rahyd]	[rid]	[rid·n]
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Cp. A.S. *ride*, *räd* (pl. *ridon*), *riden*. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, *rid* = rode, *ris* = rose, *writ* = wrote (borrowed from the A.S. plural forms *ridon*, *rison*, *writon*), were used in the literary language.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Ring	[ring·]	[rùng]	[rùngn]

Cp. A.S. hringe, hrang (pl. hrungon), hrungen.

Rise	[rahyz]	[riz]	[riz·n]
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Cp. A.S. ârise, ârás (pl. ârison), ârisen, and see Ride, above.

Run (intr.)	[rùn]	[rùn]	[rùn]
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Run (trans.)	[rùn]	[rùnd]	[rùnd]
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The cases in which *run* is conjugated as a weak verb are explained in the Glossary.

Scratch	[skraat·]	[skraat·]	[skraat·]
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Cp. M.E. skratten (infin.).

See	[sey]	[seyd]	[sey·n]
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Send	[send]	[sent]	[sent]
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[send] TUSHINGHAM.

Set	[set]	[set]	[setten]
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[sai·t] TUSHINGHAM.

Shake	[shee·k]	[shóo·k]	[shóo·kn]
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Shed	[sheyd]	[shed]	[shed·n]
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Shoot	[shóo·t]	[shot]	[shot·n]
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For [shot·n] *cp. A.S. scoten*, and Shakspeare's "*nook-shotten* isle of Albion" (*Henry V.*, III. v. 14).

Show	[shoa·n]	[shoa·nt]	[shoa·nt]
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Sing	[sing·]	[sùng]	[sùngn]
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Cp. Drink, above.

Sink	[singk·]	[sùngk]	[sùngk·n]
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Cp. Drink, Sing, above.

Sit	[sit·]	[sit·]	[sit·n]
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The past participle here partly preserves the original form (A.S. *seten*), which in standard English has been superseded by the Preterite.

Speak	[spee·k]	[spok]	[spok·n]
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Spin	[spin·]	[spùn]	[spùn]
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Cp. A.S. spinne, spann (pl. spunnon), spunnen.

Spring	[spring·]	[sprùng]	[sprùngn]
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Cp. Drink, Sing, Sink, above.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Squeeze	[skweyz]	[skwoz]	[skwoz'n]
	<i>Cp. Freeze, above.</i>		
Squat	[skwaat·]	[skwaat·]	[skwaat·]
Starve	[staa·rv]	[staa·rvd]	[staa·rvd]
		[staa·rft]	[staa·rft]
			[staa·rvn]

With [staa·rvn] *Cp.* A.S. *storfen*, M.E. *storven*. *Starven* is used by Shakspearean writers. The use of [staa·rvn] in this dialect is mainly adjectival.

Steal	[stee·l]	[stoa·l]	[stoa·n]
		[stóo·l]	[stóo·ln]
			[stuw'n]
Stick	[stik·]	[stùk]	[stùk·n]
			[stok·n]

[Stok·n] is only used in the meaning of "stunted"; but it seems to be properly a participle of this verb.

Sting	[sting·]	[stùng]	[stùngn]
Stink	[stingk·]	[stùngk]	[stùngk·n]

Cp. Drink, &c., above.

Stand	[stond]	[stùd]	[stùd·n]
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[Stùd·n] is a curious form. The A.S. participle was *standen*; this was replaced by the preterite [stùd], and the participial termination *n* was then affixed to the latter. *Cp.* [dùg·n] from pret. [dùg]; [tóo·kn] from preterite [tóok], &c.

Strike	[strahyk]	[strùk]	[strùk·n]
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Cp. A.S. *stríce, strác* (pl. *stricon*), *stricen*. See *Drive*, above. *Strucken* is used both by Milton (*Par. Lost*, ix. 1064) and Shakspeare (*Jul. C.*, II. ii. 114; *Com. Err.*, I. ii. 45). *Stricken* occurs in *Hamlet*, III. ii. 282.

Swell	[swel]	[sweld]	[sweld]
			[swóo·ln]
			[swuw·ln]
Swim	[swim·]	[swùm]	[swùm·n]

Cp. A.S. *swimme, swamm* (pl. *swummon*), *swummen*.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Swing	[swing·]	[swùng]	[swùngn]
Take	[taak·]	[tóok]	[tóokn]
	[tai·]	[tai·d]	[tai·n]

The preterite [tai·d] is evidently formed on the analogy of [mai·d] from [mai·].

Teach	[tee·ch]	[tee·cht]	[tee·cht]
Think	[thingk·]	[thuwt]	[thuwt]
Throw	[throa·]	[throa·d]	[throa·n]
Weed	[weyd]	[wed]	[wed·n]
Wind	[weynd]	[wùn]	[wùn]

Cp. A.S. winde, wand (pl. wundon), wunden.

Wring	[ring·]	[rùng]	[rùngn]
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Cp. Drink, &c., above.

Write	[rahyt]	[rit·]	[rit·n]
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Cp. A.S. write, wrát (pl. writon), writen, and see above under Ride.

Writhe	[rahydh]	[ridh·]	[ridh·n]
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Cp. A.S. writhe, wráth (pl. writhon), writhen. Writhen, [ridh·n], is frequently used as adj.

I proceed to give the conjugation of certain representative verbs in the present and preterite tenses. For pronouns, see pages 63-67.

Conjugation of the Weak Verb *May*, [Mai·], to make :

PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1.	[Ahy mai·], I make	[Wey mai·n], we make
2.	{ [Dhaay mai·z], rarely [mai·st], thou makest [Yoa· mai·n], you make	{ [Yai· mai·n], ye make
3.	[Ey, óo, it mai·z], he, she, it makes	[Dhai· mai·n], they make

PRETERITE.

1.	[Ahy mai·d], I made	[Wey mai·dn], we made
2.	{ [Dhaay mai·d], thou madest [Yoa· mai·dn], you made	{ [Yai· mai·dn], ye made
3.	[Ey, óo, it, mai·d], he, she, it made	[Dhai· mai·dn], they made

Conjugation of the Strong Verb *To Write* [rahyt] :

PRESENT.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy raht], I write | [Wey raht'n], we write |
| 2. { [Dhaay rahts], thou writest
{ [Yoa' raht'n], you write | { [Yai' raht'n], ye write |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it rahts], he, she, it writes | [Dhai' raht'n], they write |

PRETERITE.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy rit'], I wrote | [Wey rit'n], we wrote |
| 2. { [Dhaay rit'], thou wrotest
{ [Yoa' rit'n], you wrote | { [Yai' rit'n], ye wrote |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it rit], he, she, it wrote | [Dhai rit'n], they wrote |

For comparison I subjoin the conjugation of strong and weak verbs in the West Midland of the thirteenth century, as given by Dr. Morris :

PRESENT.		PRETERITE.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
Strong { 1. luve	luven	Weak { 1. makede	makeden	
or { 2. luves	luven		2. makedes	makeden
Weak { 3. luves	luven		3. makede	makeden
		Strong { 1. schop	schopen	
			2. schop	schopen
			3. schop	schopen

Conjugation of the Irregular Strong Verb *Gie*, or *Give* [Gi, Giv] :

PRESENT.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy gi, or giv], I give | [Wey gen], we give |
| 2. { [Dhaay gez], thou givest
{ [Yoa' gen], you give | { [Yai' gen], ye give |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it gez], he, she, it gives | [Dhai' gen], they give |

PRETERITE.

Both numbers and all persons [gen] (=given instead of gave).

REMARKS.

The *g* throughout this verb may of course be palatally pronounced, as [gy'iv, gy'en].

The form [gi] is used before a consonant, [giv] before a vowel,

“Give o'er,” [Giv oa:r]=Leave off; “I gie plenty for it,” [Ahy gy'i plen'ti for it.

The inflexions of the verbs to *do*, to *go*, and to *say* in the present tense are analogous to those of *Give*.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. do [dóo], go [goa·], see [see·] | 1, 2, 3. dun [dùn], gon [gon], |
| 2 and 3. does [dùz], goz [goz], ses [sez] | sen [sen] |

Conjugation of the Reflexive Verb *To Wash One* = to wash oneself :

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. [Ahy wesh mi], I wash myself | [Wey wesh·n üs], we wash ourselves |
| 2. { [Dhaay wesh·iz dhi], thou washest thyself
[Yoa· wesh·n yŭ], you wash yourself } | [Yai· wesh·n yi], ye wash yourselves |
| 3. { [Ey wesh·iz im], he washes himself
[Óo wesh·iz ũr], she washes herself
[It wesh·iz itsel·], it washes itself } | [Dhai· wesh·n ũm], they wash themselves |

REMARKS.

I here give the unemphatic form of the Personal Pronouns, [mi, dhi, im, &c.]. When the meaning is emphatic, the full form with *sel*, as [misel·], &c., is used. An exceptional use with the emphatic form of the Personal Pronoun [mey], is found in “Barley *mey*” [baa·rli mey]=I choose for myself.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *To Be* :

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy aam·], I am | [Wey bin·], we are |
| 2. { [Dhaay aat· or bis·t], thou art
[Yoa bin·], you are } | [Yai· bin·], ye are |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it iz·], he, she, it is | [Dhai· bin·], they are |

PRETERITE.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. [Ahy woz], I was | [Wey won], we were |
| 2. { [Dhaay woz or wost], thou wast
[Yoa· won], you were } | [Yai· won], ye were |
| 3. [Ey, óo, it woz], he, she, it was | [Dhai· won], they were |

REMARKS.

The use of *am* in the plural and *bin* in the singular has been already explained in the general remarks on the verbs.

Be is used throughout the present in some proverbial and quasi-proverbial expressions, evidently under the influence of Biblical usage, e.g.:

Laws-a-dees,
What times be these.

[Lau'z ũ dee'z, wot tahymz bi dhéez.] *Bin* is, of course, *be* with the plural suffix *n*.

Are is used in the plural of the present tense, but only when unemphatic: "*Are* they gooin?" [ŭr dhai' góo'in]; "*Yo're* wrang," [Yoa'r raangg']. At Norbury, and generally in the Combermere district, it is heard as [æ'r]. *Are*, as used in this dialect, is a remarkable word. It is, of course, originally Danish as opposed to Anglo-Saxon, and Northern as opposed to Southern; and in this connexion it is noteworthy that its use ceases at the southern border of Cheshire. Moreover, it is one of the few words in the dialect which reject the plural termination in the present tense, and this may lead one to suspect that it was imported at a comparatively late period into the dialect.

The negative *anna* [aa)n'ũ] is common in the plural, and must be referred to *am* (am-na) rather than to *are* (are-na): "*Wey anna* gooin to stond that," [Wey aa)n'ũ góo'in tũ stond dhaat'].

The negative of *is* is *isna* [iz'nũ] or *inna* [i)nũ], both equally common.

Won of the plural preterite is for A.S. *wáron*, which became first *wern*, then *worn*, and lastly *won*. The change from *e* to *o* is due to the influence of the preceding *w*: cp. *woman* from A.S. *wifman*.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Shall*.

(1) Emphatic Form *Shall* [shaal']:

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. [Ahy shaal'], I shall	[Wey shaan'], we shall
2. { [Dhaay shaat' or shaal'], thou shalt [Yoa' shaan'], you shall	{ [Yai' shaan'], ye shall
3. [Ey, óo, it shaal'], he, she, it shall	[Dhai' shaan'], they shall

PRETERITE.

1. [Ahy shùd], I should [Wey shùd·n], we should
2. { [Dhaay shùd or shùdst], thou }
 shouldest } [Yai· shùd·n], ye should
 [Yoa· shùd·n], you should }
3. [Ey, óo, it shùd], he, she, it should [Dhai· shùd·n], they should

(2) Unemphatic Form *Sall* [sül, sl] :

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

1. [Ahy sül, sl], I shall [Wey sün, sn], we shall
2. { [Dhaay sül, sl], thou shalt }
 [Yoa· sün, sn], you shall } [Yai· sün, sn], ye shall
3. [Ey, óo, it sül, sl], he, she, it shall [Dhai· sün, sn], they shall

This form is conjugated only in the Present Tense.

REMARKS.

This verb illustrates the middle position which the South Cheshire folk-speech occupies between northern and southern dialect. The emphatic form represents the old southern *shal*, *schuld*, the unemphatic form the old northern *sal*, (*suld*).

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Will* is analogous to that of *Shall*, viz., Pres. Sing., [wùl, wùt, wùl]; Plural throughout, [wùn]; Preterite Sing., [wùd, wùdst, wùd]; Plural, [wùd·n].

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb *Mee*, [Mee·] = May :

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

1. [Ahy mee·], I may [Wey mee·], we may
2. { [Dhaay mee·, or mee·st], thou }
 mayst } [Yai· mee·], ye may
 [Yoa· mee·], you may }
3. [Ey, óo, it mee·], he, she, it may [Dhai· mee·], they may

PRETERITE.

1. [Ahy mid·], I might [Wey mid·n], we might
2. { [Dhaay mid·, or mid·st], thou }
 mightest } [Yai· mid·n], ye might
 [Yoa· mid·n], you might }
3. [Ey, óo, it mid·], he, she, it might [Dhai· mid·n], they might

REMARKS.

This verb is chosen as an example of those auxiliary verbs which are uninflected in the plural of the present. The others are *con* (= can), *are*, *mun*, *must*, of which the two latter are likewise uninflected in the singular. The conjugation of *con* is perfectly analogous to that of *mee*, viz.: Præs. Sing., [kon, kost, kon]; Plural, [kon]; Preterite Sing., [kùd, kùdst, kùd]; Plural, [kùd·n].

The Preterite of *mee* has likewise the form *mit*, [mit·]. But the Second Personal Singular is always [midst], and I have never heard the form [mit·n] in the plural. The negative is [mit·nū] or [mid·nū].

The negative of the Present is *minna* [mi)nū] all through, e.g.: “*Minna* we go?” [Mi)nū wi goa·].

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Manner are formed from Adjectives by addition of the suffix *ly*. “I conna tell yō *reightly*,” [Ahy kon]ū tel yū rey·tli]. To express emphasis the accent is in some words laid on this syllable *ly*, which is then pronounced [ley]: e.g., *surely*, *really*, *sartainly*. “Well, *räaly* to goodness!” [Wel, rae·üley· tū gùd·nis].

The termination *ly* is often dispensed with. “He went on *terrible*,” [Ée went on ter·übl]. “They liven very *hard*,” [Dhai·liv·n veri aa·rd]. The conjunction *an'* (for *and*) is often prefixed to an Adverb of Manner when without the suffix *ly*. “I con do it, *an' easy*,” [Ahy kün dóo it, ün ee·zi].

Among Adverbs of Manner not formed from Adjectives the following are noticeable:

<i>Glossic Pronunciation.</i>	<i>English Rendering.</i>
[straad·l-legs]	astride
[ünee·nd]	on end, upright
[top·teelz]	head over heels
[oa·rtop·teelz]	
[yed·lùngz]	headlong

The last two words are examples of adverbs formed by means of the genitive suffix.

Glossic Pronunciation.

English Rendering.

[in·shmeel]

by inches

For the termination of this word (A.S. *mæ'tum*) *cp.*
piecemeal, &c.

[ügy'ai·t]

agate, on the way, in action

Also the Adverbs of Manner formed from Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns in *n* or *ns*: these are *a-this-n*, *a-this-ns*, [u]dhis·nz]; *a-that-n*, *a-that-ns*, [ü]dhaat·nz]; *a-which-n*, *a-which-ns*, [u]wich·nz].

All the above words will be found more fully explained in the Glossary.

Among Adverbs of Place there are few to notice :

[é·ümbahy·]

close by

[oa·rünen·st]

opposite

Adverbs of Time remarkable in form are :

[üt aaf·tür]

afterwards

[lee·tweylz]

late whiles, lately

This form contains the genitive suffix, *cp.* [top·teelz, yed·lùngz], above.

[au·vi]

always

[Au·viz] is also in use, but the accusative form is more in vogue with older speakers.

[baak·]

ago

E.g. a while ago = [ü weyl baak·].

[sin·]

since

A contraction of A.S. *siththan*.

Adverbs of Quality are :

[ün au·]

and all, hence (1) indeed
(2) besides

[nob·üt]

only

[meeap·n]

mayhappen, maybe

[léef]

lief, soon

E.g. "I'd as *lief* go as stop," [Ahy]d üz léef goa· üz stop·]. Comparative, *liefer*, [lée·für].

Of the Numeral Adverbs, the following forms are noticeable :
once = [wùnst] ; twice = [twahys, twahyz, tweys, tweyz].

The Negative Adverbs have already been given in the section on the Negation of Verbs. A stronger form is *none* [non] : "He'll *none* come," [éé] non kùm]. Negative Adverbs do not cancel one another. "Hoo wonna *none* soft," [óo wo)nũ non soft] = She was not at all silly.

The Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation are [aay, yai, yoi, *yis, nuw, nai, nee, noa]. These are sharply distinguished in point of usage. Putting aside [yis] and [noa], which, as recent importations, are used very much as in standard English, we may briefly express the distinction between the rest thus :

[aay]	}	affirm	[yai]	}	contradict
[nuw]			[yoi]		
	[nai]				
	[nee]				

This will be made clear by a few examples :

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[Aas't bin Naantwey'ch? Nuw]	Have you been to Nantwich? No
[Dhũ aas'nũ bin Naantwey'ch!	You haven't been to Nantwich!
Yoi, bũr ah aav]	Yes, but I have
[Wùt kùm wom wi)mi? Aay]	Will you come home with me?
	Yes
[Ey kóo'm wom wi)dhi. Nee,	He came home with you. No,
(or nai) bũr ey did)nũr]	he did not
[Didst sey Jin Baach' ùpũ)th	Did you see Jane Greatbanks on
roa'd? Aay]	the road? Yes
[Dhũ seyð Jin Baach' ùpũ)th	You saw Jane Greatbanks on the
roa'd. Aay]	road. Yes
[Dhũ did)nũ sey J. B. ùpũ)th	You didn't see J. G. on the road.
roa'd. Yai, bũr ah did]	Yes, I did.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE.—*That* is frequently used for *so* : "Her inna *that* bad," [Uur i)nũ dhaat' baad].

* For convenience I write [yoi] here, as representing both [yahy] and [yau'y].

PREPOSITIONS.

The following prepositions are peculiar in form in this dialect :

<i>Glossic.</i>	<i>English.</i>
[ügy'en·]	against
[üfoa·r]	before
[übaak· ü]	behind, at the back of
[ky'ai's ü]	} because of
[ükoz· ü]	
[usahy·d ü]	beside (of)
[ütöp· ü]	upon, atop of
[üstid· ü]	} instead of
[stid· ü]	
[üt aaf·tür]	after
[ülùngg· ü]	} on account of
[au· ülüngg· ü]	
[baayt]	without (A.S. <i>bütan</i>)
[bihin·t]	behind
[oa·r]	over
[oa·rünen·st]	opposite
[sin·]	since
[toa·rt]	} toward
[toa·t]	

There are a few remarkable usages to be noted here in connexion with some of the prepositions.

To is frequently omitted. (1) Before names of places: "At gooin' Nantweych?" [Aat· góo·in Naantwey·ch?]=Art thou going *to* Nantwich? (2) Before an infinitive: "Hast a mind ha' summat drink?" [Aast ü mahynd ü sùm·üt dringk·?]=Hast thou a mind *to* have somewhat *to* drink? "They'n be glad see yö," [Dhai)n bi dlaad· sée yü]. Hence the use of *for* (originally *for to*) before an infinitive, generally to express purpose: "The whilright's here *for* mend th' cart," [Dhü wil·reyt)s éeür für mend)th ky'aa·rt]. "Bin yö ready *for* go?" [Bin yü red·i für goa·?] (3) After *accordin'* before a Relative Adverb or Pronoun: "It's *accordin'* what hoo thinks," [It)s ükau·rdin wot óo thingks]. "*Accordin'* haï they bringen it in," [Ükau·rdin aay dhi·bring'n it in]=according to how they decide it.

To is used for *with*, at meals: "Wun yǒ ha' some puddin' to yur tart?" [Wùn yǔ aa sǔm pùd'in tǔ yǔr taar't?]

To is used for *of* after the verbs *know*, *tell*, which see in the Glossary.

For is omitted in the phrase *good nowt*, [gùd nuwt]=good for nothing.

At is used for *to* in the phrases *to hearken at*, *listen at*.

At is used for *of* after the verb *to think*: "Hoo thowt nowt at it," [Óo thuwt nuwt aat' it].

On is used for *of*: "aside *on*," [üşahy'd on] = at the side of.

On is used for *for* in the phrase "to wait o'" or "*on*:" "Weet o' mey when we comen aít o' sehoo'," [Wee't ũ mey wen wi kùm'n aayt ũ skóo].

The use of *on* or *upon* in such phrases as the following is noticeable: "To raise lies *on*," "To raise a report *on*" a person, "It'll be a terrible job *upon* such and such an one." It conveys a general idea of detriment.

O'er (= over) is very frequent before a verbal noun, and it is often difficult to decide whether this preposition expresses the mere duration of the action (= English *whilst*), or whether a notion of cause or means is introduced (= English *through*). In the former of the following examples it is difficult to see which meaning predominates, in the latter the meaning is evidently simply *through*, *because of*. "I got a splent i' my hand *o'er* pleachin' a hedge," [Ahy got ũ splent i)mi aan'd oa:r plee'chin ũ ej]. "He lost his place *o'er* gettin' drunk," [Ée lost iz plai's oa:r gy'et'in drùngk].

In, *on*, *upon*, and *with* most frequently appear in this dialect without their final consonant sound. The full forms are only used before a vowel beginning the next word, but the clipt forms are used both before vowels and consonants. The full forms again are used when ending a sentence. No more particular rules can be given; the usage in each individual case is regulated by considerations of euphony.

CONJUNCTIONS.

An', [ǔn]=and.

Ur, [uur]=or.

Haiever, Ha'ver, [aayev'ür, aa'vür]=however.

Case, [ky'ai's]; *a-cos*, [ükoz']=because.

Iv, Ev, [iv, ev]=if.

As, [üz]=that: "Yür mother said *as* ah was to tell yö *as* yur nuncle was comen," [Yür mùdh'ür sed üz ah woz tü tel yü üz yür nungk'l wüz kùm'n]. Sometimes the form *as hai* (how) is used [üz aay].

That is occasionally used, but I am inclined to restrict it to the Malpas district. In its contracted form, followed by *hai*, it is more general [üt aay]: "I towd him 'at *hai* yo wanted him," [Ahy tuwd im üt aay yoa' waan'tid im]. I have not heard 'at [üt] alone in S. Cheshire.

Than, [dhün]; *Tin*, [tin]; *Tan*, [tün]; *T'n*, [tn]; *Till*, [til]. These words are synonymous, and have two distinct meanings in the Cheshire dialect:

(1) = *than*, after comparatives. For this see Comparison of Adjectives.

(2) = *till*.

Wit's never owt (ought = aught),

Tin dear bowt (bought).

Wit)s nev'ür uwt, tin dée'ür buwt; "We didna go *than* neight, [Wée did)nü goa' dhün neyt].

Again=by the time that: "*Again* I come back," [ügy'en' ahy kùm baak].

Without=unless. This word has the forms [widhaay't] and [baayt]: "I wanna go *baüt* yo'n come wi' me," [Ahy wù)nü goa' baayt yoa'n kùm wi)mi].

Else=or: "Wun yö go? *else* I'll shift yö," [Wùn yü goa'? els ahy)l shift yü].

INTERJECTIONS.

Imprecations such as *Bileddy*, *By mass*, &c., must be sought in the Glossary under the heading *By*. Add to these many beginning with *Od* (=God), as '*Od scotch it*, '*Od rot it*, '*Od rabbit it*= [Od skoch it, Od rot it, Od raab'it it]. Other common exclamations containing the name of the Almighty are *Lors*, [lau'rz]; *Lors*

A'mighty, [lau·rzūmahy·ti]; *Lawmanees*, [lau·mūnée·z]. But *Laws-a-dees*, [lau·zūdee·z], is probably the same as *Alack-a-day*, with which it agrees in meaning.

Other common imprecations are *Dang it*, [daangg· it]; *Pox tak it*, [poks taak· it], but this Shakspearean expression is now uncommon; *Rot it*, *Sarn it*, *Consarn it*, [konsaa·rn it]; *Rabbit it*. A curious refinement is exhibited in such expressions as *Rabbit yo'r picter*, [Raab·it yoa·r pik·tūr]. These euphemistical imprecations used to be especially affected by old dames who had scruples about "rabbiting" a person himself, but felt no hesitation about "rabbiting" his "picter."

Exclamations of astonishment are *Heck*, [ek]; *Good Heck*, [gùd ek]; *Good Fecks*, [gùd feks]; *My stockins*, [mahy stok·ins]; *Zowkers*, [zuw·kürz]; &c., &c.

The most common words used to draw attention are *Surrey*, [suur·i]=Sirrah, and *Sithee*, [sidh·i]=See thee. There is some tendency to confuse these two words. *Hey, hey!* [hey, or ey], is also very often used.

Disgust is expressed by *yaks*, [yae·ks, yaak·s], as "Yaks upon thee."

Anger or disapproval is conveyed by *yaps*, [yae·ps, yaap·s, aa·ps, aap·s], which in meaning and usage exactly answers to the English *jie*.

THE BOOK Ū RÓOTH.

CHAAP·TŪR DHŪ FOST.

1. Naay it aap·nt i)th dee·z wen)th jùj·iz wŭn róo·lin, ūz dhŭr wŭz ū waan·t ū bred i)th kùn·tri. Ūn ū saa·rtin mon ū Beth·liŭm Jóo·dŭ went liv· i)th kùn·tri ū Moa·üb, im ūn iz weyf ūn iz tóo sùnz ūlùngg· widh im.

2. Ūn th)mon)z nee·m wŭz Elim·ülek, ūn iz weyfs nee·m wŭz Nai·oa·mahy, ūn iz tóo laad·z wŭn kau·d Maa·lŭn ūn Chil·yŭn: ūn dhi wŭn au· on ūm Ee·frŭthahyts aayt ū Beth·liŭm·Jóo·dŭ: ūn dhi kóom in·tŭ)th kùn·tri ū Moa·üb, ūn dhéeür dhi mai·dn dhŭr wom.

3. Ūn Elim·ülek, im ūz wŭz ùz·bünd tŭ Nai·oa·mahy, deyd: ūn soa· óo wŭz left bi ūrsel·, uur ūn ūr tóo laad·z.

4. Ūn dhai· tóo·kn eych ūn ūm ū Moa·üb wùm·ūn fŭr dhŭr weyf: t)onz nee·m wŭz Au·rpŭ, ūn t)ùdh·ürz wŭz Róoth: ūn dhi liv·d i dhaat· kùn·tri ūbaayt ten éeür.

5. Ūn Maa·lŭn ūn Chil·yŭn deyd ūz wel, bóo·ŭth on ūm: soa· dhŭ wùm·ūn wŭz left au· ūlóo·ūn, naay ūr tóo sùnz ūn ūr uwd mon wŭn gon jed.

6. Dhen óo got ùp wi ūr duw·tŭr in lau·z fŭr goa· baak· aayt ū)th kùn·tri ū Moa·üb, fŭr óo)d éeürd, wel óo wŭz dhéeür, ūt aay dhŭ Lau·rd ūd tai·n eyd ūn iz oa·n foa·ks, ūn ūd gy·en ūm bred.

7. Ūn soa· óo staa·rtid of aayt ū)th plee·s wey·ür óo woz, ūn ūr tóo duw·tŭr·in·lau·z ūlùngg· widh ūr: ūn dhi got·n ūpŭ)th roa·d fŭr kùm baak· tŭ)dh laan·d ū Jóo·dŭ.

8. Ūn Nai·oa·mahy sed tŭ ūr tóo duw·tur·in·lau·z, Kùm, goa· yŭr wee·z baak·, bóo·ŭth on)yi, tŭ yŭr mùdh·ürz aays: dhŭ Lau·rd dey·ül ky·ey·ndli wi)yi, ūz yai·n delt wi dhem ūz bin jed, ūn wi mey.

9. Dhū Lau·rd graan·t yi tū fahynd rest bóo·üth on yi, i yūr üz·bündz aays. Dhen óo ky'is·t ūm: ün dhi oa·pnt aayt ün skrahykt.

10. Ūn dhai· sed·n, Wey)n saa·rtinli goa· wi)yū baak· tū yoa·r kùn·trifoa·ks.

11. Ūn Nai·oa·mahy sed, Tuurn yi baak· ūgy'en, mi duw·tūrz, ün goa· yūr wee·z: wot)n yi waan·t goa· ūlūngg· wi mey fuur? iz dhūr aan·i móo·ūr sūnz i)mi wūm yet tū bey yūr üz·bündz?

12. Tuurn yi baak· ūgy'en, mi duw·tūrz, goa· yūr wee·z: fūr ahy)m tóo uwd tū aav· ū üz·bünd. Iv ahy woz tu see, Ahy)m i gūd bi·oa·ps, iv ah woz tu aav· ū üz·bünd dhis ver·i neyt, ün baer sūnz ün au·,

13. Wūd yi wee·t on ūm dhūn dhi wūn groa·n ùp? wūd yi stop for)üm ün bey baayt üz·bündz? nee, mi duw·tūrz: fūr ah)m tae·rbl greyvd fūr yai·ūr see·ks, ūz dh)ond ū dhū Lau·rd)z gon aayt ūgy'en mi.

14. Ūn dhi lif·tid ùp dhūr vahys, ün skrahykt ūgy'en: ün Au·rpū ky'is·t ūr mùdh·ūr·in·lau·; bū Róoth ùng tóo ūr.

15. Ūn ·óo sed, Si)dh·i, dhi sis·tūr·in·lau·)z gon baak· tū ūr oa·n kùn·tri·foa·ks, ün ūr oa·n godz: goa· dhi wee·z baak· ūgy'en aaf·t'ūr dhi sis·tūr·in·lau·.

16. Ūn Róoth sed, Dū)nū beg ū mi tū lée·üv yū, ūr tū goa· baak· frūm fol·ūin aaf·tūr yū: fūr wée·ūr ·yoa· gon, ·ahy)l goa·: ün wée·ūr ·yoa· loj·n, ·ahy)l loj·; ·yoa·r foa·ks)sn bi ·mahy foa·ks, ün ·yoa·r God ·mahy God.

17. Wée·ūr ·yoa· deyn, ·ahy)l dey, ün dhée·ūr ah)l be berid; dhū Lau·rd dóo soa· tū mey, ün móo·ūr ün au·, iv uwt bū jeth paa·rts yoa· ün mey.

18. Wen óo seyvd ūt aay óo wūz set ūpū góo·in widh ūr, dhen óo gy'en oa·r tau·kin tóo ūr.

19. Soa· dhi wen·tn bóoüth on ūm tūgy'edh·ūr tūn dhi kóo·mn tū Beth·liūm. Ūn soa· it kóom ūbuw·t ūz wen dhi wūn kūmn tū Beth·liūm, dhūr wūz ū stuur i)dh óo·ül taayn ūbaay·t ūm, ün foa·ks wūn see·in, Iz dhis Nai·oa·mahy?

20. Ūn óo sed tóo ūm, Dū)nū kau· mi Nai·oa·mahy, kau· mi Mae·rū: fūr God Au·mahy·ti ūz delt ver·i bit·ūr wi mi.

21. Ah went aayt fūl, ün dhū Lau·rd)z bruw·t mi wom ūgy'en·

em·pi : wot)n yi kau· mi Nai·oa·mahy fuur, künsid'·ürin aay dhũ Lau·rd)z gy'en wit'ns ügy'en· mi, ün aay God Au·mahy·ti)z aam·ild* mi ?

22. Ün soa· Nai·oa·mahy kóom baak, ün Róoth dhũ Moa·üb wum·ün, ür duw·tür in lau, ülungg· widh ür, uur wot kóom baak· aayt ü)th Moa·üb kùn·tri : ün dhi kóom tũ Beth·liüm jüst üt)th fost staa·rt ü)th baa·rli aa·rvist.

CHAAP·TÛR DHÛ SEK·ÛNT.

1. Ün Nai·oa·mahy)d ü rilee·shün ün ür üz·bündz, ü mon wi ü rae·r rük ü ky'el·tür ;† ey kùm ü Elim·üleks faam·üli, ün iz nee·m wüz Boa·aaz.

2. Ün Róoth dhũ Moa·üb wum·ün sez tũ Nai·oa·mahy, Le)mi goa· tũ)th feylt ün songg·ü ey·ürz ü kuurn aaf·tür im üz ahy)sl fahynd fee·vür i)th seyt on. Ün óo sez tóo ür, Goa·, mi duw·tür.

3. Ün ür went, ün kóom ün songg·üd i)th feylt aaf·tür)th rée·üpürz : ün ür lùk wüz tũ leyt on ü paa·rt ü)th feylt bilungg·in tũ Boa·aaz, im üz wüz rilee·shün tũ Elim·üle·k.

4. Ün, loa· ün bi·uw·ld yũ, óoü shüd kùm ülungg· früm Beth·liüm, bü Boa·aaz, ün sez ée tũ)dh rée·üpürz, Dhũ Lau·rd bi wi)yũ. Ün dhi aan·sürdn im ü)dhis)nz, Dhũ Lau·rd bles yũ.

5. Dhen Boa·aaz sed tũ)th saa·rvünt·mon üz wüz gy'aaf·ür oa·r dhũ rée·üpürz, Óoüz wensh iz dhis ?

6. Ün dhũ saa·rvünt·mon üz wüz gy'aaf·ür oa·r dhũ rée·üpürz aan·sürd im baak· ügy'en· ün sed, Óo)z dhaat· Moa·üb wensh üz kóom baak· wi Nai·oa·mahy aayt ü)th Moa·üb kùn·tri.

7. Ün sez óo, wum yũ pley·üz tũ let me lee·z ün gy'edh·ür aaf·tür dhũ rée·üpürz ümungg· dhũ shofs : soa· óo kóom ün óo)z bin ey·ür au· dhũ weyl ev·ür sin mau·rnin til naay, wen óo stopt ü bit i)dh aays.

8. Dhen sez Boa·aaz tũ Róoth, Dù)nü dhũ ey·ür mi, mi duw·tür ? Dù)nü dhey goa· in·tũ nóo üdh·ür feylt für songg·ü, ün dù)nü dhey goa· üwee· früm ey·ür, bü stik· wéeür dhũ aat·, klóos bi mahy wen·shiz.

* See HAMMIL in Glossary.

† WEALTH, see Glossary.

9. Ky'ee'p dhi eyn üpü)th feylt üz dhai bin rey'üpin in, ün dhey goa' aaf'tür üm : aa)nür ah chaa'rjd dh)yüng chaap's üz dhi mün'ü tüch dhi? ün wen dhaa)t thuu'rsti, goa' tū)th dringk'in-uurnz,* ün dringk' süm ü wot th)yüng chaap's ün drau'n.

10. Dhen óo fau'd on ür fee's un buwd ür daayn tū)th graaynd, ün óo sed tóo im, Aay iz it üz ahy)v fünd fee'vür i yoa'r éen, soa' üz yoa' shüd taak' noa'tis ü mey, ün mey ü stree'njür?

11. Ün Boa'aaz aan'sürd ür ü)dhis)n, Ahy)v aad it au' tuwd mi übaay't au' üz dhää)z dùn tū dhi mùdh'ür-in-lau', sin dhi üz'bünd deyð : ün aay dhää)z left dhi fee'dhür ün dhi mùdh'ür, ün)th kùn'tri wée'ür dhää' wüz bau'rn, ün bist kùmn tū foa'ks üz dhää' noa'd nuwt übaay't üfoa'r.

12. Dhü Lau'rd rik'ümpens dhi wuurk, ün ü fül riwaa'rd bi gy'en dhi bi dhü Lau'rd God ü Iz'riül, naay dhü)t kùmn für trùst dhisel' ün'dür iz wingz.

13. Dhen sez óo, Let mi fahynd fee'vür i yür seyt, mi Lau'rd : ky'ai's yoa'n kùm'fürtid mi, ün ky'ai's yoa'n spok'n fren'dli tū ü póoür wùm'ün, für au' ahy'aam'nür aan'iwée'z lahyk yür oa'n saa'rvüntwim'in.

14. Ün Boa'aaz sed tóo ür, Üt baag'intahym dhey kùm eyür, ün aav' süm ü)th bred, ün dip dhi bit ü mee't i)dh aal'igür.† Ün óo sit ürsel' daayn üsahy'd)n dhü rée'üpürz; ün ey rau't ür paa'recht kuurn, ün óo et it, ün aad' ür fil'th, ün went üwée'.

15. Ün wen óo wüz got'n ùp tū songg'ü, Boa'aaz gy'en au'rdürz tū iz yüng chaap's, sez ey, Let ür songg'ü rey't ümüngg' dhü shofs, ün dù)nü yai' skuwl ür :

16. Ün let fau' süm aan'tlz ü puu'rpüs for'ü)r, ün lééüv üm for'ü)r tū lee'z üm, ün dù)nü snee'p ür.

17. Soa' ür songg'üd i)th feylt tün neyt, ün óo bùmpt wot óo songg'üd, ün it kóom tū übaay't tóo miz'ür ü baa'rli.

18. Ün óo tóok it ùp ün went in'tū)th taayn : ün ür mùdh'ür-in-lau' séed wot óo)d songg'üd : ün óo bruwt aayt ün gy'en ür wot óo)d ky'ept aaf'tür óo)d et'n ür fil'th ürsel'.

19. Ün ür mùdh'ür-in-lau' sed tóo ür, Wée'ür)st songg'üd

* Drinking-horns.

† See ALLEGAR (=vinegar) in Glossary.

tűdee? wée·ür)st bin wuu·rkin? God bles dhũ mon ũz tóok noa·tis on dhi. Ũn óo tuwd ũr mùdh·ür-in-lau· óo·ür óo)d bin wuu·rkin widh, ũn sez óo, Dhũ monz nee·m ũz ahy)v bin wuu·rkin wi tudée·iz Boa·aaz.

20. Ũn Nai·oa·mahy sed tũ ũr duw·tũr-in-lau·, Dhũ Lau·rd bles im, ũkos· ey aa)nũ gy'en oa·r iz ky'ey·ndnũs tũ)th wik· ũn tũ)th jed. Ũn sez Nai·oa·mahy tóo ũr, Wey, th)mon)z neyũr ũky'in· tóo ũz, won ũn ũr ney·ũrist rilee·shũnz.

21. Ũn Róoth dhũ Moa·ũb wũm·ũn sed, Eé sed tóo mi ũz wel, Dhaa mũn ky'ee·p klóos tũ mahy yũng chaap·s, tin dhi)n lũgd au·mi aa·rvist tũgy'edh·ũr.

22. Ũn Nai·oa·mahy sed tũ Róoth ũr duw·tũr in lau·, It)s nob·ũt rey·t, mi duw·tũr, fũr dhey tũ goa· aay·t widh iz saa·rvũnt·wim·in, soa· ũz dhi mi)nũ léet on dhi in aan·i ũdh·ũr feyl·t.

23. Soa· óo kept klóos bi Boa·aaziz wim·in dhũn dhũ fin·ishin·ũp ũ)th baa·rli-aa·rvist ũn)th wée·ũt-aa·rvist: ũn óo liv·d wi ũr mùdh·ũr-in-lau·.

CHAAP·TŪR DHŪ THUURD.

1. Dhen Nai·oa·mahy ũr mùdh·ũr-in-lau· sed tóo ũr, Mi duw·tũr, shaa)nũr ahy lóok fũr rest fo)dhi, soa· ũz dhaa)mi bi wel of?

2. Ũn naay i)nũ Boa·aaz ũ rilee·shũn ũ aa·rz, im ũz dhaa wũz widh iz wen·shiz? Si)dhi, wensh, ey)z win·ũin baa·rli tũney·t i)th thresh·in·flóo·ũr.

3. Soa· wesh dhi, ũn ahy·l dhi yed, ũn gy'et dhi klóo·ũz on, ũn goa· daayn tũ)th flóo·ũr: bũ dù)nũ mai· dhisel· noa·n tũ)th mon dhũn ée)z dùn ee·tin ũn dring·k'in.

4. Ũn it)l bey ũ)dhis)nz: wen ey lahyz daayn, dhaa mũn taak·noa·tis ũ)th plee·s wée·ũr ey lahyz, ũn dhaa mũn goa· in, ũn ùnkũ·ũr iz feyt, ũn lahy dhi daayn: ũn ey)l tel dhi wot dhaa mũn dóo.

5. Ũn óo sed tóo ũr, Au· ũz yoa· teln mi, ahy)l dóo.

6. Ũn óo went daayn tũ)th flóo·ũr, ũn did jũs·tũmey·t wot ũr mùdh·ũr in lau· ũd tuwd ũr.

7. Ũn wen Boa·aaz ũd et·n ũn drũng·k'n, ũn iz aa·rt wũz mer·i,

ey went für lahy imsel· daayn üt dhū end ü)th kuurn-rùk, ün óo kóom jen·tli, ün ùnkùv·ürd iz feyt, ün ley ür daayn.

8. Ün, üz it aap·nt, i)th mid·l ü)th neyt, dhū mon wüz frik·nt ün tuurnt imsel· raaynd, ün dhééür dhür wüz ü wùm·ün ley ut iz feyt.

9. Ün ey sed, Óou)t dhey? Ün óo spok baak· tóo im, Ahy)m Róoth yür saa·rvünt: soa· spreed aayt yür skuurt oa·r yür saa·rvünt: für yoa)m ü ney·ür rilee·shün.

10. Ün ey sed, Dhū Lau·rd bles dhi, mi duw·tūr: für dhaa)z shoa·nt móoür ky'ey·ndnūs üt dhū laat·ür end til üt)th fost staa·rt, ky'ai's dhū aas·)nū gon aaft·ür yùng men, ee·dhür póoür ür rich·.

11. Ün naay, mi duw·tūr, dù)nū bi frik·nt: ah)l dóo fo)dhi au· üz dhū waan·ts: für au·)th foa·ks i dhis taayn noa·n dhi fur ü on·ist wùm·ün.

12. Ün naay, it)s tróo ünùf· üt aay ahy)m dhi nééür rilee·shün: aa·vur für au· dhaat· dhür)z ü néé·ürür rilee·shün til mey.

13. Stop weyür dhū aat· für tuneyt, ün wi)sn sey i)dhū mau·rnin, iv ée)l dóo dhū paa·rt üv ü rilee·shün bahy dhi, wel ün gùd, let im dóo dhū rilee·shünz paa·rt: бүr iv ey wù)nū dóo dhū paa·rt üv ü rilee·shun tóo dhi, dhen ahy)l dóo dhū paa·rt üv ü rilee·shün tóo dhi, üz* shóoür üz God Aulmahy·ti liv·z in ev·n: lahy dhi daayn dhün mau·rnin.

14. Ün óo ley üt iz feyt dhün mau·rnin: ün óo got ùp üfoa·r yū kùd tel won mon früm ünùdh·ür. Ün sez ée, Dù)nū let it bi noa·n üt aay ü wùm·ün kóom in·tū)th flóo·ür.

15. Ün ey sed üz wel, Bringg· dhū vee·l üz dhaa)z got·n on, ün uwd it ùp. Ün wen óo eld it ùp, ey miz·ürd aayt sik's miz·ürz ü baa·rli, ün lee·d it ütóp·n ür: ün óo went üwee· in·tū)th taayn.

16. Ün wen óo kóom tū ür mùdh·ür-in-lau·, óo sez tóo ür, Óoür aat· dhū, mi duw·tūr? Ün óo tuwd ür au· üz dhū mon üd dùn bahy ür.

17. Ün sez óo, Dheyz sik's miz·ürz ü baa·rli ey gy'en mi: für sez ey tū mey, Dù)nū goa· baak· em·pi tū dhi mùdh·ür in lau·.

18. Dhen óo sez, Ky'ee·p skwaat·, mi duw·tūr, tin dhū noa·z aay)th maat·ür)l tuurn aayt: für)dh mon wù)nū bi kwai·üt dhün ey)z pùt it reyt dhis ver·i dee·.

* This [üz], before [shóoür], would frequently become [üşh] by assimilation.

CHAAPTÛR DHÛ FOA·RT.

1. Dhen Boa·aaz went ùp tũ)th gy·ee·t, ùn sit imsel· daayn dhée·ür: ùn dhée·ür, dhũ rilee·shũn wot ey)d spok·n ùbaay·t kóom paas·t: ùn ey sez tóo im, sez ey, Ey·, sich· ùn sich· ù won! tuurn ù won sahyd, ùn sit yũ daayn ëyür. Soa· ey tuurnt ù won sahyd, ùn sit im daayn.

2. Ûn ée tóok ten uwd men aayt ù)th taayn, ùn sez ée tóo ùm, Sit yi daayn éeür: ùn dhai sit ùmsel·z daayn.

3. Ûn ey sed tũ)th rilee·shũn, Nai·oa·mahy, uur ùz iz kùm·ùn baak· ùgy·en· aayt ù)th Moa·üb kùn·tri)z sel·in ù bit ù graaynd, ùz bilùng·d tũ aa·r brùdh·ür Elim·ulek.

4. Ûn ah bithuw·t misel· tũ gi yũ waa·rnin ùbaay·t it, soa)z yoa· mid bahy it ùfoa·r)th taayn·foa·ks, ùn ùfoa·r dh)uwd foa·ks ù mahy faam·üli. Iv yoa· waan·tn ridey·m it, ridey·m it: bür iv yoa· dùn·)ũ waan·t ridey·m it, dhen yoa· mün tel mi, ùn ah)sl noa·: für dhür)z náo·bri tũ ridey·m it bũ yoa·: ùn ahy kùm aaf·túr yoa·. Ûn sez ey, Ahy)l ridey·m it.

5. Dhen sez Boa·aaz, See·m dee· ùz yoa bahyn)th feyft of Nai·oa·mahyz aan·dz, yoa)n aa)tũ bahy it of Róoth, th)Moa·üb wùm·ùn, weyf tũ im ùz iz jed, tũ ree·z up th)jed monz nee·m ùpon· iz iner·itũns.

6. Ûn)th rilee·shũn sed, Ahy kon·)ũ ridey·m it für misel·, els ahy)shl speyl mi oa·n fau·rtin: bũ yoa· ridey·m mahy reyt für yürsel·: für ahy kon·)ũ ridey·m it.

7. Naay dhis wüz dhũ wee· i dee·z gon bahy in Iz·riül ùbaay·t ridey·min ùn ùbaay·t swop·in, für klin·sh ev·rithin: ù mon póod iz shóo of ùn gy·en· it tũ iz nee·bür: ùn dhis set·lt ù baa·rgin in Iz·riül.

8. Soa·)th rilee·shũn sez tũ Boa·aaz, Bahy it für yürsel·. Soa· ey of widh iz shóo.

9. Ûn Boa·aaz sed tũ)dh uwd men ùn tũ au·)th foa·ks, Yai bin wit·ns dhis dee·, üt aay ahy)v buwt au· ùz wüz Elim·üleks, ùn au· ùz wüz Chil·yünz ùn Maa·lünz, of Nai·oa·mahy.

10. Ûn móoür)tn dhaat·, ahy)v buwt Róoth dhũ Moa·üb wùm·ùn, uur ùz wüz weyf tũ Maa·lün, tũ bey mahy weyf, tũ ree·z up dhũ jed

monz nee·m on iz iner·itüns, soa)z iz nee·m mi)nü bi kùt of früm ùmùngg· iz rilee·shünz, ùn früm dhü gy'ee·t ùn iz nee·tiv plee·s: yai·bin wit·ns tũ dhaat· dhis dee·.

11. Ûn au·)th foa·ks ùz wün i)th gy'ee·t, ùn dh)uwd men sedn, Wi bin wit·ns. Dhü Lau·rd mai· dhü wùm·ün ùz iz kùmn in·tũ yür aays lahyk Ree·chül ùn Ley·ü, ùz bitwey·n ùm bil·t ùp dh)aays ü Izri·ül: ùn bi·ee·v lahyk a strey·tforüt mon i Efrütü, ùn mai·yürsel· fee·müs i Beth·liüm.

12. Ûn mi yoa·r aays bi lahyk dh)aays ü Fae·rez, im uz Jóo·dü aad· bi Tai·mür, ù)th seyð ùz dhü Lau·rd ül gy'i)yü bi dhis yùngg wùm·ün.

13. Soa· Boa·aaz tóok Róoth, ùn óo wüz iz weyf, ùn wen ey went in tóo ür, dhü Lau·rd gy'en ür künsep·shün, ùn óo aad· ü sùn.

14. Ûn dhü wim·in sedn tũ Nai·oa·mahy, Bles·üd bey dhü Lau·rd, ükos· ey aa)nü left yü naay baayt ü rilee·shün, für iz nee·m tũ bi fee·müs in Iz·riül.

15. Ûn ey)shl bring baak· yür lahyf tóo yü, ùn nor·ish yür uwd ee·j; ky'ai·s yür duw·tür·in·lau; ùz lùvz yü, ùn)z bet'·ür tóo yü tün ai·f ü dùz·n sùn, ùz boa·rn im.

16. Ûn Nai·oa·mahy tóok)th chahylt, ùn lee·d it in ür bùz·üm, ùn óo nos·tendit it.

17. Ûn dhü wim·in ür nee·bürz gy'en im ü nee·m, sez dhai·, Dhür)z ü sùn bau·rn tũ Nai·oa·mahy: ùn dhi kau·d iz nee·m Oa·bed: it)s im ùz iz fee·dhür tũ Jes·i, Dee·vidz fee·dhür.

GLOSSARY.

* is prefixed to such words as are also used in literary English. Annandale's Dictionary has generally been taken as the standard.

† is prefixed to those words which are also given in the Glossaries of Wilbraham, Leigh, or Holland.

A.

Aback o' [übaak· ü], *prep.* †(1) behind. "Squat *aback o'* th' hedge" [Skwaat· übaak· ü)dh ej].

(2) beyond, on the further side of. "*Aback o'* Nantweych" [übaak· ü Naantweych].

To "*get aback o'*" some one is to get an advantage over him, to "turn his rear." "Owd Dan tells some awful lies, bu' yö conna ger *aback on* him" [Uwd Daan· telz süm au·fül lahyz, bü yü kon·)ü gy'er übaak·)n im], *i.e.*, convict him of falsehood.

The double form "*aback o'* behint" [bihin·t] is used as an adverb.

*†**Abide** [übahy·d], *v.a.* to endure, suffer patiently. "It's noo use, we shan ha' to *abide* it" [(It)s nóo yöos, wi)shün aa)tü übahy·d it].

A-bones [üboan·z], *adv.* To "*faw a-bones o'*" anyone is to assail him, like the vulgar "*drop upon.*" A gentleman who had sharply taken to task a disturber of a political meeting was said to "*faw a-bones on* him" [fau· üboan·z on im]. The literal and original meaning of the phrase is probably "*to fall on the bones of.*" *Cp.* "*atop*" = on the top, and other words of similar formation.

†**Above a bit** [übùv·)ü bit], *adv.* excessively. Often paraphrased as "*moor t'n a little*" [móoür)tn ü lit·l].

†**Abundation** [übündee'shün], *s.* abundance. Mr. Holland thinks this obsolete, but I hear it frequently; *e.g.*, "There 'll be very fyow (= few) turmits this 'ear, bu' we shan have *abundation* o' 'teetoes" [Dhür]l bi ver'i fyuw tuu'rmits dhis éeür, bü wi)shn aav' übündee'shün ü tee'tüz]. The secondary accent is on the second, and not on the first, syllable. I think that this arises from the notion in the minds of dialect speakers that [ü] is the article and [bündee'shün] the noun.

†**Ackersprit** [aak'ürsprit], *adj.* of potatoes, with small green tubers growing upon them. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

†**Adlant** [aad'lünt], *s.* a headland in a field. To "run a close *adlant*" [rùn ü kloa's aad'lünt] is to have a narrow escape.

†**Afore** [üfoa:r], *prep.* and *adv.* before, of time or place.

Afterclap [aaf'türklaap], *s.* a sequel, anything that comes after; *e.g.*, a prayer meeting after a preaching service, a distribution of bread after a tea meeting, &c. Sometimes it is used of unpleasant consequences; *e.g.*, of the results of over indulgence in eating.

†**Agate** [ügy'ai't], *adv.* literally a-way (cp. *runagate*), on the way, active. Its different uses may be classed under two heads.

(1) Started, "on the go." "Is the machine *agate* yet?" [Iz dhü mishey'n ügy'ai't yet?] So "to get *agate*" is to begin. "There 'll be noo stoppin' thee, naï tha't gotten *agate*" [Dhür]l bi nóo stop'in dhi, naay dhaa)t got'n ügy'ai't]. Under this head, too, must come the meaning of getting on one's legs again, getting "about" after an illness.

(2) Engaged in work. "The machine's *agate*." "*Agate* o'" = occupied with. Used with a participle, "*agate* o' mowin';" or with a substantive, "*agate* of a new cart." So "What's *agate*?" = What's going on? To this head I should unhesitatingly assign the use of "scolding, teasing;" *e.g.*, "Yo'm awvays *agate* o' me" [Yoa)m au'viz ügy'ai't ü mi], comparing it with the colloquial use of *at*: "You're always *at* me." Lastly must be mentioned a passive use of *agate*, as in "to have one's

cups *agate*," i.e., in use: "I've gotten my hee (hay) *agate* yet" [Ahy]v got'n mi ee' ügy'ait yet]—that is, about, in hand, going on.

†**Agen** [ügy'en], *prep.* (1) against. "I'll see (= say) nowt *agen* that" [Ahy]l see' nuwt ügy'en dhaat:].

(2) close to. "We liven *agen* Wrixham bridge" [Wi liv'n ügy'en' Rik'süm brij:].

(3) before, on the approach of. "My leg's auvay woss *agen* reen (rain)" [Mahy leg]z au'vi wos ügy'en' ree:n].

(4) by, of time. "Yo'n get it done *agen* the wik-end" [Yoa'n] gy'et it dùn ügy'en' dhü wiken'd].

Agen [ügy'en], *conj.* by the time that. "I shall be theer *agen* yo bin started" [Ahy]shl bi dhée'ür ügy'en' yoa' bin staa'rtid]. Compare **AGEN**, *prep.* (3) and (4).

Agen [ügy'en] *adv.* "To an' *agen*" [Tóo ün ügy'en] is equivalent to the standard "to and *fro*." *Fro*, as a Danish word, is not used.

Aikle [ai'kl], *v.n.* to put on clothes. **WRENBURY**. "Ye mun begin an' *aikle* naï" [Yi]mün bigy'in' ün ai'kl naay] was the signal given by an old dame who kept a school near Wrenbury that lessons were over for the day. ? obsolete.

†**Aim** [ai'm or ee'm], *s.* conjecture, idea. "I shall have a better like *aim*, if yo'n tell me yur price" [Ahy]shl aav' ü bet'ür lahyk ai'm, iv yoa'n] tel mi yür prahys].

Air [æ'r], *s.* the warm atmosphere surrounding a fire. Only in the common phrase "within *air* o' the fire" = within range of its warmth. "Come thy wees (ways) within *air* o'th' fire, fur räly tha looks heef starved jeth" = half frozen to death. [Kùm dhi wee'z widhin' æ'r ü]th fahy'ür, für rae'ley' dhü lóoks ee'f staa'rft jeth].

†**Aitch** [ai'ch], *s.* a sudden access of pain in an intermittent disorder. "I've had some despert bad feenty (= fainting) *aitches* leetwheiles" (= lately) [Ahy]v aad' süm des'pürt baad' fee'nti ai'chiz lee'tweylz]. "Hot *aitches*" are flushings of heat.

The word is the same as *ache*, sb. (*Cp.* Mr. Kemble's *Aitches. Tempest*, Act i., sc. 2, v. 370). *Ache*, sb. was formerly [ai'ch], but *Ake*, vb. was [ai'k]. See Murray's Dict., s.v. *Ache*.

Aitlet [aay'tlet], *s.* an outlet, especially the name given to the boozy pasture. "There's a bit o' land cloose up to th' haise, as'll do rarely fur a *aitlet* fur th' key i'th' coud weather" [Dhür]z ü bit ü laan'd klóos ùp tū)dh aays, üz)l dóo ræ'rli fūr ü aay'tlet fūr)th ky'ey i)th kuwd wedh'ür].

Ale-posset [ai'l pos-it], *s.* a curd made by pouring old beer over boiling milk. An apparently meaningless ditty used to children runs—

Posset's made o' very good ale,
An' you must wear the wig.

Shakspeare has the word: "I have drugged their *possets*." *Macbeth* II., 2, 7.

Cp. W. *possel*, which is made, if I recollect rightly, by pouring boiling milk over cold buttermilk.

†**Allegar** [aal'igür], *s.* vinegar. "I never seed the like to the lad, awvay plunderin' abowt i'th' pleeces an knockin' the things o'er; an' naï hey's shedden my drop o' *allegar*" [Ahy nev'ür séed dhū lahyk tū dhū laad', au'vi plün'dürin übuw't i)th plee'siz ün nok'in dhū thing'z oa'r; ün naay ey]z shed'n mi drop ü aal'igür]. See also Bóok ü Róoth, ii. 14. The word is formed from *ale*, as *vinegar* from Fr. *vin*; but is applied to all kinds of vinegar.

Allycomplain [aal'ikümplai'n], **Arrycomplain** [aar'ikümplai'n], *s.* an evasive answer often returned to the question "What's your name?"

"What's yur name?"

"*Arrycomplain* :

If yö'n as' me again, I'll tell yö the same."

[Wot]s yür nai'm? Aar'ikümplai'n : iv yū)n aas' mi ügy'en', ahy)l tel yū dhū sai'm]. The word is evidently a corruption of *Elecampane* (*Inula Helenium*).

With respect to the above rhyme, a gentleman who was at

Eton about 1830 told me that similar lines were current among the boys of Dames' house at that time.

"What's your name?"

"Butter and tame;

Ask any dame

And she'll tell you the same."

*†**Alung o'** [ülùngg ũ], *prep.* on account of, in consequence of. "It's aw *alung o'* gooin' aīt i' the reen as I've gotten sich a cowl" [It)s au· ùlùngg ũ góo'in aayt i)(dhũ ree'n ũz ahy)v got'n sich ũ kuwd].

A.S. *gelang*. Cp. *Coriol.* v. 4.

An' [aan·, ũn], *conj.* and. Used after *fine*, *rare*, and perhaps other similar words to give them an adverbial sense qualifying the succeeding adjective; *e.g.*, "fine *an'* vexed" = exceedingly vexed [fahyn ũn vekst].

†**Anan** [ũnaan·], *interj.* equivalent to "I beg your pardon," when a remark has not been heard or understood. Many persons of little more than middle age have heard this word, but I have never got it at first hand, and I think it died out with the last generation. It was in common use in Wilbraham's time (1826); and he likewise mentions a form *nan*, which still exists in Shropshire. Shakspeare uses *Anon* in this sense.

†**An' aw** [ũn au·], *adv.* (1) besides. "Tell yur mother to come *an' aw*" [Tel yũr mùdh·ũr tũ kùm ũn au·].

(2) indeed. "Th' Tories binna gotten in, bin they?"

"They bin, *an aw*." [Th) Toa·riz bin·)ũ got'n in, bin dhi? Dhi bin, ũn au·].

Ancient [ai·nshũnt], *adj.* old-fashioned. "Hoo's an *ancient* little thing" [Óo)z ũn ai·nshũnt lit·l thingg·].

†**Aneend** [ũné·nd], *adv.* upright, on end. "My yure stood *aneend*, ah was that buggarted" [Mi yóoũr stùd ũné·nd, ah wũz dhaat· bùg·ũrtid]. But "I stood *aneend*" = "I stood on my head."

*†**Angry** [aang·gri], *adj.* inflamed, of a sore.

Anny end up [aan·i end ùp], *adv.* whatever turns up, in any case, at any rate. So **anny road up** [aan·i roa·d ùp]. “I dunna know whether I con come mysel or nat, bur I’ll send ye a chem (team) *anny end up*” [Ahy dù)nū noa· wedh·ür ahy)kn kùm misel· ür naat·, bür ahy)l send yi ù chem aan·i end ùp].

Another Gis. See **GIS.** Wilbraham spells *Another Guest.*

Apperntle [aap·ürntl], *s.* an apronful: from *appern* [aap·ürn], an apron. “A *apperntle* o’ ’tatoe-pillin’s for th’ pigs” [Ů aap·ürntl ù tai·tū pil·inz fūr)th pigz].

†**Aps** [aap·s, aa·ps], *interj.* fie! See **YAPS.** Mr. Holland spells *Apse* or *Arpse.*

Ark [aa·rk], *s.* a compartment in a granary. Often called *curm-ark.*

Arlies [aa·rliz], *interj.* a word used by school children, corresponding to the common “Pax!”

†**Armhole** [aa·rmoa·l], *s.* the armpit. Compare **NECKHOLE**, **EAR-HOLE.**

Arsebond [aa·rsbünd], *s.* a strong piece of oak forming the hinder extremity of the foundation or *bed* of a cart. See **CART.**

†**Arse-board** [aa·rs bóo·ürd], *s.* the tail-board of a cart.

†**Arse-end** [aa·rs end], *s.* the tail or hinder end: the antithesis of *fore-end.*

Aside o’ [üşahy·d ũ], *prep.* at the side of, beside. “Sit thee daïn *aside o’ me*” [Sit dhi daayn ũsahy·d ũ mi]. “I’ll fatch him a stroke *aside o’ th’ yed*” [Ahy)l faach· im ũ stroa·k ũsahy·d ũ)dh yed].

Ask [aas·k], *v.a.* (1) to ask, to invite. “We’n bin *as’t aīt to tea*” [Wi)n bin aas·t aayt tū tee].

(2) to put up the marriage banns. “Han they bin *as’t i’ church yet?*” [Aan· dhi bin aas·t i chuurch yet?]

Note that the *preterite* and *past participle* of this verb are [aas·t]. The form *ax* [aak·s] is comparatively rare.

Askins [aas·kinz], *s.pl.* the marriage banns.

Astid [üstid·], *adv.* instead.

Ash-plant [aash· plaan·t], *s.* an ash sapling. "Tha wants a good *ash-plant* abowt thy back" [Dhaa waan·ts ü güd aash· plaan·t ubuw·t dhi baak·].

†**Asker** [aas·kür], *s.* a newt. "This plom's as rotten as an owd *asker*" [Dhis plom]z üz rot·n üz ün uwd aas·kür]. This curious expression may be explained by the disgust commonly felt for "*askers*;" or by the fact that newts' tails are brittle and drop off.

†**At after** [üt aaf·tür], *adv.* and *prep.* after, afterwards.

†**Atchern** [aach·ürn], *s.* an acorn. I do not recognise the form *Atchin*, which Mr. Holland ascribes to S. Ches., but sometimes hear [aak·ürn].

†**Atchernin** [aach·ürnin], *pres. part.* gathering acorns. "I've sent the children *a-atchernin*" [Ahy]v sent dhü chil·dürn ü)aach·ürnin].

A-that-n [ü)dhaat·n] } *adv.* (1) in that way. "Tha mun tak
 †**A-that-ns** [ü)dhaat·nz] } howt on it *a-that-n*" [Dhaa mün taak·
 uwt)n it ü)dhaat·n].

(2) to that degree. "My arm swelled *a-that-ns*, than (= till) I thowt th' blood must be poisoned" [Mi aa·rm sweld ü)dhaat·nz, dhün ahy thuwt)th blüd müs)bi pey·znd].

A-this-n [ü)dhis·n] } *adv.* in this way. Compare A-THAT-N,
 †**A-this-ns** [ü)dhis·nz] } above.

†**Atop o'** [ütöp· ü], *prep.* upon. "Get *atop o'* th' bauks" [Gy·et ütöp· ü)th bau·ks], *i.e.*, the hay-loft.

†**Auction** [ok·shün], *s.* a place, always in a depreciatory sense. A dirty house might be described as a "rough *auction*" or a "pratty *auction*." The metaphor refers to the disorder occasioned by an auction.

***Auf** [au·f], *s.* an oaf, ill-mannered clown. "Tha grät *auf*, tha't fit for nowt bu' root i'th' ess-hole aw dee lung; it 'ud look a dell better on thee if tha'd go aīt an' pick muck" [Dhaa graet

au·f, dhaa)t fit fūr nuwt bū róot i)dh es·oal au· dee· lùgg·; it
 ũd lóok ũ del bet·ŭr on dhi iv dhaa)d goa· aayt ũn pik mùk].

Icel. *álfr*; A.S. *alf*, an elf.

Aunty-paunty [au·nti pau·nti], *adj.* full of antics, frisky. "This
 hoss is too *aunty paunty*: hey shouldna ha' sǒ much curn"
 [Dhis os iz tóo au·ntipau·nti: ey shùd)nũ aa sũ mùch kuurn].
 Bailey gives "*Hanty*, wanton, unruly: said of horses." Miss
 Jackson, who has the word, writes it *Aunty*, connecting it with
 the O.E. *aunters*, adventures. Mr. Holland writes *Antipranty*.

Auvay [au·vi], *adv.* always. "Th' postman leeaves his tit at th'
 gate ommust *auway*" [Th)poa·smũn leyŭvz iz tit ũt)th gy·ee·t
 om·ŭst au·vi]. It is the Biblical *alway*. [Au·viz] is also in
 regular use.

Auve [au·v], *s.* the handle of an axe or mattock. Called *eyve* about
 Wettenhall. E. *helve*.

†**Auvish** [au·vish], *adj.* like an *auf*, ill-mannered, clownish.

A-which-n [ũ)wich·n] } *inter. adv.* in which way? "Tha mun
A-which-ns [ũ)wich·nz] } look at it a-this-n." "A-which-n?"
 [Dhaa mũn lóok aat· it ũ)dhis·n. Ũ)wich·n?]

†**Ax** [aak·s], *v.a.* } less common forms for ASK and ASKINS,
 †**Axins** [aak·sinz], *s.* } which see above.

†**Aylze** [ai·lz], *prop. name* Alice. Mr. Holland spells *Ailce*.

B.

Back-bargain [baak·baa·rgin], *s.* a reversal of a previous bargain.

If a boy has accomplished an exchange which he thinks very
 advantageous to himself, he calls out immediately: "Noo
back-bargains!" If the other party to the contract has already
 repented and called out "*Back-bargains!*" before he can get
 the above words out, a sort of claim is established to cancel
 the bargain. This word is not in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire*
Word Book, though it is frequent in the Whitechurch district.

- †**Backen** [baak·n], *v.a.* to keep backward, of the action of weather upon the crops. So in *pres. part.* **Backenin**, used as *adj.* “This weather’ll be very *backenin’* to my wheeat” [Dhis·wedh·ür]l bi ver·i baak·nin tū mahy wéeüt].
- †**Back-end** [baaken·d], *s.* autumn. “Them wuts as wun sown at the *back-end*” [Dhem wùts ūz wūn soa·n üt dhū baaken·d].
- Back-friend** [baak·frend], *s.* the skin which chips just behind the human nail.
- Back-orders** [baak·au·rdürz], *s. pl.* a reversal of a previous command. “I was to ha’ tooken them beas·s to th’ fair, bu’ mester sent me *back-orders*” [Ahy woz tū ū tóo·kn dhem bée·üss tū]th fae·r, bū mes·tūr sent mi baak·au·rdürz].
- †**Backstone** [baak·stün], *s.* a baking-stone: a flat stone, or iron plate, used for baking cakes upon.
- Backward** [baak·wü·rd], *adj.* old-fashioned, ancient, belonging to bygone times. TUSHINGHAM. A gentleman who was fond of antiquarian research was described as “a terrible mon for rootin’ after aw keind o’ *backward* stuff” [ū ter·übl mon für róo·tin aaf·tūr au· ky·eynd ū baak·wü·rd stuf]. I have heard *back* used adjectivally in the same sense.
- The pronunciation of the *w* in the last syllable is irregular (see W in Chapter on Pronunciation), and is, I think, confined to the above meaning of the word.
- †**Back-word** [baak·wu·rd], *s.* a countermand, a reverse order: used like BACK-ORDERS (q.v.).
- Bad** [baad·], *adj.* sorrowful. “They’m *bad* abowt this Liberal mon bein’ chückt aīt” [Dhai]m baad· ūbuw·t dhis· Lib·ürül mon bey·in chückt aayt].
- Bad-bred** [baad·bred·], *adj.* low bred. Commonly used of animals.
- †**Badge** [baaj·], *v.a.* to cut with a *badging-hook* (q.v.).
- †**Badgin’-hook** [baaj·in·óok], *s.* a kind of broad sickle or hook, used for cutting corn and especially beans, trimming hedges or hedge-banks, &c. See Mr. Holland’s description of its use.

Badn'ss [baad'ns], *s.* illness, disease. "There's a jell o' *badn'ss* i'th' country" [Dhür]z ũ jel ũ baad'ns i)th kùn'tri].

The loss of the *e* in *-ness* is not infrequent, cp. *sadn'ss*, *bizn'ss* (business), *witn'ss*, &c. It may originally have resulted from confusion with the Romance suffix *-ance*.

†**Bag** [baag'], *s.* (1) a sack; *e.g.*, "a *bag* o' curn" [ũ baag' ũ kuurn].

(2) a cow's udder. "Hoo's gotten a good *bag*" [Óo]z got'n ũ gùd baag'].

Bagged [baag'd], *adj.* having an udder. "Hoo's a good *bagged* un" [Óo]z ũ gùd baag'd ũn].

†**Baggin'** [baag'in], *s.* a lunch, commonly of bread and cheese and beer, provided for harvestmen between breakfast and dinner, and between dinner and supper. The *baggin* is generally, but not always, eaten in the field. *Baggin-time* falls about ten o'clock in the morning, and about four in the afternoon. Properly the morning lunch alone should be called *baggin*, the afternoon lunch having the name of *oanders*; but the word *baggin* is now frequently applied to both.

Baggin'-needle [baag'in-ney'dl], *s.* a strong needle used to sew up sacks with.

†**Bagskin** [baag'sky'in], *s.* the stomach of a calf salted, so as to be used as rennet in cheese-making. Also called **STEEP-SKIN**.

Baït [baayt], *adv.* and *prep.* without. See **BOWT**.

Balance [baal'üns], *s.* hesitation; only in the phrase "on the *balance*." "I was just o' *th' balance* whether to mow it wi'th' scythe, or get the machine to it" [Ahy wüz jüst ũ)th baal'üns wedh'ür tũ moa' it wi)th sahydh, ũr gy'et dhũ mishey'n tóo it]. *Cp.* French "en *balance*;" as *e.g.*, Corneille's *Horace*, l. 464:

Notre longue amitié, l'amour, ni l'alliance,
N'ont pu mettre un moment mon esprit *en balance*.

Ballet [baal'it], *s.* a ballad. "Ah've gotten a rare *ballet* abaït that woman as was hinged at Chester for peisonin' her chilt; they wun singin' it i'th' streits at Nantweich o' Rag Fair dee"

[Ah]v got'n ũ rae'r baal'it ũbaay't dhaat' wum'ün ũz wüz engd üt Ches'tür für pey'znin ũr chahylt; dhai wün singg'in it i)th streyts üt Naantwey'ch ũ Raag' Faer' dee'].

†**Bally** [baal'i], *s.* a belly; a litter of pigs is often spoken of as a *bally* of pigs. **Bally-warch** [baal'i-waa'rch] is stomach-ache.

Bally-praid [baal'i praayd], *adj.* belly-proud, dainty or fastidious in respect of food. "Hoo's bin fedden upo' sich grand stuff i' them taïn haïsen, than (=till) hoo's gotten *bally-praid*, an' wunna look at th' meat as they eaten a-wom" [(Ó)z bin' fed'n ũpũ sich' graan'd stuf i dhem taayn aay'zn, dhün ó)z got'n baal'i-praayd, ũn wù)nũ lóok üt)th mee't ũz dhi ee'tn ũwom'].

Bally-vengeance [baal'i ven'jüns], *s.* stomach-ache, resulting from drinking any sour stuff. "It'll gie thee the *bally-vengeance*" [(It)l gy'i)dhi dhũ baal'i ven'jüns]. Mr. Holland has the word, but with a somewhat different meaning.

†**Bang** [baang'], *v.a.* to beat, get the better of. "It didna matter what keind o' tales they browt aït, he'd *bang* 'em with a better" [(It did'n)ũ maat'ür wot ky'eynd ũ tai'lz dhai bruwt aayt, ey)d baangg' ũm widh ũ bet'ür].

†**Bang-up** [baangg' ùp], *s.* yeast made of hops, sugar, and flour; sometimes potatoes are also used.

Bannock [baan'ük], *s.* a crumpet. CHORLEY. "I could eat as many *bannocks* as yõ could drive a mattock through" [Ahy kũd ee't ũz men'i baan'üks ũz yũ kũd drahyv ũ maat'ük thróo].

†**Bansil** [baan'sil], *v.a.* to beat. "I'll *bansil* yo'r back fo' yõ" [Ahy)l baan'sil yoa'r baak' fo)yũ].

Banter [baan'tür], *s.* a dispute, warfare of words. A market woman, describing her difficulty in cheapening some goods, said "Ah'd a pratty *banter* afore ah could bring 'em to my price" [Ah)d ũ praat'i baan'tür ũfoa'r ah kũd bringg' ũm tũ mi prahys].

Banter [baan'tür], *v.a.* to argue or dispute with. To "*banter* down" is to get the better in such dispute: "Ah cudna *banter* em daïn bu' what I mun preach for 'em next Sunday" [Ah kũd)nũ

baan·tūr ūm daayn bū wot ahy mūn pree·ch for ūm nekst Sūn·di]. To “*banter* down” is also frequently used of beating down the price of anything: “That’s the money as I’ll tak; an’ ah shanna be *bantered* daīn by noob’dy” [Dhaat·s dhū mūn·i ūz ahy]l taak·; ūn ah shaa)n·ū bi baan·tūrd daayn bi nōo·bdi].

Barge [baarj], *s.* a big person. “Hoo’s a pratty *barge* of a woman” [Ōo)z ū praat·i baar·j ūv ū wūm·ūn].

Bark [baar·k], *v.n.* to cough. A metaphorical use, but common. “I rāly dunna know what we san do wi’ the little ’un; it does nowt bu’ *bark, bark, bark* aw dee lung, an’ it little hands bin that thin, yō con welly sey through ’em” [Ahy rae·li dū)nū noa· wot wi)sn dōo wi dhū lit·l ūn; it dūz nuwt bū baar·k, baar·k, baar·k au· dee· lūngg, ūn it lit·l aan·ds bin dhaat·thin; yū)kn wel·i sey thrōo ūm].

Barley [baar·li], *v.a.* to claim; equivalent to the ordinary school-boy slang to “bag.” “I *barley’d* that corner” [Ahy baar·liid dhaat· kau·rnūr]. “*Barley* mey fog shot” = Bags I first shot. In the last example the nominative personal pronoun is omitted. †*Barley* mey = I claim for myself. The word is only used by schoolboys.

†**Bar-nut** [baar·nūt], *s.* a large kind of walnut. Leigh has *Bannut*.

Barst [baar·rst], *s.* a loud noise, *fragor*. “Th’ squib went off with a pratty *barst*” [Th)skwib· went of widh ū praat·i baar·rst].

Bask [baas·k], *v.n.* to cough with a short, dry cough. “Theer tha sits, *baskin* an’ yaskin’ i’th’ haise aw dee lung; tha’d be a del better to go aīt a bit” [Dhée·ūr dhaa sit·s, baas·kin ūn yaas·kin i)dh aays au· dee· lūngg; dhaa)d bi ū del bet·ūr tū goa· aayt ū bit·].

†**Basketle** [baas·kitl], *s.* a basketful.

†**Bass** [baas·], *s.* a mechanic’s tool basket. “Ay, hey’s gotten up a bit, naī; bur I remember him when he used carry a *bass* on his back” [Aay, ey)z got·n ūp ū bit·, naay; būr ahy rimem·būr im wen ey yōost ky·aar·i ū baas· on iz baak·].

So called from the *bass* or *bast* of which such baskets are made.

Bat [baat·], *s.* momentum, force; *e.g.*, “to go at a pratty *bat*” [tū goa· üt ü praat·i baat·]. See **BAT** (*v.*).

Mr. Holland gives the somewhat different meaning *speed*.

Bat [baat·], *v.a.* to beat, in various senses.

†(1) to beat down with a flat instrument: as to *bat* a garden-bed with a spade, to *bat* the coals flat down upon the fire, &c.

(2) to beat the arms across the breast, for the sake of warmth. “If yǒ conna keep yursel warm wi’ yur job, yo mun *bat*” [Iv]yū kon·)ū ky·ee·p yürsel· waa·rm wi)yür job, yoa· mùn baat·].

(3) to beat about the head. “*Bat* his broo for him” [Baat· iz· bróo for]im].

†(4) to wink the eyelids up and down. “Tha conna may me *bat* my eyes” [Dhaa kon·)ū mai· mi baat· mi ahyz·].

†**Batch-flour** [baach· flaawür], *s.* baking-flour, brown or ordinary flour as opposed to “best.” “Hoo’s used aw my best flour, an’ nai I’ve nowt bu’ *batch* i’t’h’ haïse fur nowt” [(Ó)z yóozd au· mi best flaawür, ün naay ahy)v nuwt bü baach· i)dh aays für nuwt].

*†**Bate** [bai·t], (1) *v.n.* of cows, to fall off in the quantity of their milk. “Han yur key begun to *bate* yet?” [Aan· yür ky·ey bigùn· tū bai·t yet?].

(2) *v.a.* to reduce in price. “Conna ye *bate* me a shillin’?” [Kon·)ū yi bai·t mi ü shil·in ?]. So of reducing wages: “They bin thinkin’ o’ *batin’* their workmen two bob a wik” [Dhi bin· think·in ü bai·tin dhür wuu·rkmün tóo bob ü wik·].

†**Battin** [baat·in], *s.* a bundle of straw. See Mr. Holland *s.v.*

†**Bauk** [bau·k], *s.* a plank. E. *balk*.

By “the *bauks*” is meant the hay-loft. The old-fashioned Cheshire hay-lofts consisted of planks laid loosely across the rafters.

Cf. Chaucer, *Miller’s Tale*, l. 440.

Baulk [bau·k], *v.* (1) besides the usual meanings, has the special sense of “to disappoint.” For instance, if someone reaches out anything to me, and when I put out my hand to take it, he suddenly withdraws it, he is said to “*baulk*” me. The word in this meaning has some connexion with “*balks*” in a field.

(2) to be silent about, *tacere*: "He didna *baulk* nowt" [Ée did·)nũ bau·k nuwt]=he was not afraid of speaking his mind, literally, he did not "pass over" anything as a balk in a field is passed unploughed.

†**Bautered** [bau·tũrd], *p. part.* bedaubed, covered with dirt. "I've just bin milkin', an' I'm *bautered* wi' caĩ-muck" [Ahy)v jũst bin mil·kin, ũn ahy)m bau·tũrd wi ky'aay·mũk]. Shakspeare, *boltered*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1, 123.

†**Bawk** [bau·k], *v.a.* to bawl. "Ar parson *bawks* his woards aĩt sũ laĩd sometimes yũd think hey'd rawm the choarch daĩn" [Aa·r paa·rsn bau·ks iz woa·rdz aayt sũ laayd sũmtahy·mz, yũ)d thingk·eyd rau·m dhũ choa·rch daayn].

†**Bawson** [bau·sn], *adj.* fat, unwieldy. "A *bawson* swedgel of a woman" [Ũ bau·sn swej·il ũv ũ wũm·ũn]. It is really *borsten*, past participle of *borst*, to burst, but it is used without any consciousness of this origin.

Bawson-faced [bau·sn·fai·st], *adj.* fat-faced.

Baz [baaz], *s.* force, impetus. "It come agen the door with a pratty *baz*" [It kũm ũgy'en· dhũ dũo·ũr widh ũ praat·i baaz·]. This is probably the same as *BARST*, *i.e.*, burst.

Baz [baaz], †(1) *v.a.* to throw with force. "*Baz* a rotten turmit at his yed" [Baaz· ũ rot·n tuu·rmit ũt iz yed].

(2) *v.n.* to proceed with force, dash, *incurrere*, of inanimate objects.

(3) *v.n.* "to *baz* in" of persons, to dash into anything with energy. "Naĩ, let's *baz* into the work, an' get it o'er" [Naay, let)s baaz· in·tũ dhũ wuurk, ũn gy'et it oa·r].

Mr. Holland has *Bazz* in sense (1).

Bazzil-arsed [baaz·il·aa·rst], *adj.* with fat buttocks. Of *bazzil* I can offer no explanation.

†**Beast** [beyst], *s.* the first milk obtained from a cow after calving.

Note that this word is pronounced [beyst, béest], while *beast*, an animal, is pronounced [bey·ũst, bée·ust].

- †**Beast** [beyst], *v.a.* to obtain *beast* from a cow.
- †**Beasty** [bey'sti], *adj.* having the qualities of *beast*. The milk of a cow remains *beasty* for some time after calving.
- Bed** [bed], *s.* the foundation or bottom of a cart. See **CART**.
- †**Bedeet** [bidée't], *p. part.* dirtied. The word is probably *bedight*. Bailey gives *dight*, to foul or dirty, as a Cheshire word.
- †**Bedfast** [bed'faast], *adj.* bedridden, confined to one's bed.
- Bed-favourite** [bed'fai·vūrit or bed'fee·vūrit], *s.* a person who is fond of lying in bed in the morning. "Aw the lads and wenches won pretty good for gettin' up: we'd never a *bed-favourite* i' th' haïse" [Au· dhū laad·z ün wen·shiz wün prit·i gùd für gy'et·in ùp : wi)d nev'ür ü bed'fee·vūrit i)dh aays].
- †**Bedgin** [bed'gy'in], *s.* a short jacket of cotton print or other material sometimes worn by women-servants in Cheshire farm-houses. This dress is now almost obsolete.
- †**Bee** [bee·], *s.* a compartment communicating with a barn by means of a large square opening in the wall, and stored with hay or straw.
- Beet** [bee't], *s.* (1) argument; in use very much like *Banter*. "Ah'd a terrible *beet* wi' So and So" [Ah)d ü ter·übl bee't wi Soa· ün Soa·].
(2) a contest of any kind. A woman said she had had a terrible "*beet*" with her hens, which refused to go on the roost.
M.E. *bat, bate*, strife; *cf.* mod. E. *de-bate*.
- Begin o'** [bigy'in· ü], *v.* to be the aggressor, assail. "I should never ha' said nowt to yo, ev yo hadna *begun o' mey*" [Ahy shüd nev'ür ü sed nuwt tū yoa·, ev yoa· aad·)nū bigün· ü mey].
- Behopes** [bi-oa'ps], *s. pl.* hopes. "I'm i' good *behopes* it'll come" [Ahy)m i gùd bi-oa'ps it]l kùm]. See also **Bóok ü Róoth**, i. 12.
- Beiled ha'penny** [beyld ai·pni or ee·pni], *s.* a boiled halfpenny. Of any person who is thought to be weak or silly, it is said "he wants a *beiled ha'penny*." "Yö caky softy, yo wanten a *beiled ha'penny*" [Yü ky'ai·ki sof'ti, yoa· waan·tn ü beyld ai·pni].

†**Belder** [bel·dūr], *v.n.* to bellow. Children are accustomed to call to a bull—

“Billy, Billy *Belder*,
Sucked the caī’s elder”

[Bil·i, Bil·i Bel·dūr, sùkt dhū ky’aayz el·dūr].

Bellack [bel·ūk], *v.n.* to bellow.

Belt [belt], *v.a.* to beat with a belt or strap, and so generally to beat.

Beltin’ [bel·tin], *s.* a beating, castigation.

Belungin’ to [bilungg’in tóo], *prep.* in regard to, with reference to. “I unbethowt mysel o’ summat after yō won gone, *belungin’ to* what yō won tellin’ me” [Ahy ùnbithuw’t misel· ù sùm·üt aaftūr yū wūn gon, bilungg’in tū wot yū wūn tel·in mi]. For another example, see under DOG-LATIN.

***Bent** [bent], *s.* a blade of grass. “I’ve browt yō a *bent* o’ some cob keind o’ gress, sey if yo known what it is” [Ahy)v bruwt yū ù *bent* ù sùm kob ky’eynd ù gres, sey iv yoa· noa·n wot it iz]. *Cp.* E. *bent*-grass (M.E. *bent*).

Ne best bite on no brom, ne no *bent* nauþer.

—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. 392.

†**Best** [best], *v.a.* to get the better of a person in a bargain.

Better [bet·ūr], *adv.* over and over again, with redoubled care.

“It’s bin mended an’ *better* mended.” “I’ve towd him an’ *better* towd him.”

†**Better end** [bet·ūr end], *s.* the better classes. “Them’s the pews wheer the *better end* sitten” [Dhem)z dhū pyóoz wéeür dhū bet·ūr end sit·n].

Bey [bey], *v.n.* to be sure, certain, bound; used in asseverations.

“Ah’ll *bey* we san go o’er a bridge afore we getten far” [Ah] bey wi)sn goa· oa·r ù brij· ūfoa·r wi gy’et·n faa·r].

†**Beyson** [bey·zūm], *s.* (1) a birch-, or heather-broom. The twigs of birch or heather are about a foot long, and are bound closely round a handle about four feet long.

(2) a hussy. “The young *beyson*’s auvays i’ mischief” [Dhū yùng bey·zūm)z au·viz i mis·chif].

†**Bezzle** [bez·l], *v.a.* to drink intemperately or greedily. “What con yǒ expect of a mon as is auvay *bezzlin* at the beer-barrel?” [Wot kün yǔ ekspek·t ũv ũ mon ũz iz au·vi bez·lin üt dhǔ bée·ür baar·il?]. Bailey has the word, which seems to be connected with *boose*.

Biggen [big·n], (1) *v.n.* to grow big; said especially of a pregnant woman.

(2) *v.r.* to give oneself airs. “Hey *biggens* himsel up, dun-not hey?” [Ey big·nz imsel· ùp, dù)nüt ey?].

Big in [big· in·], *adj.* eager for, proud of. “Hey’s very *big in* his yew clooas” = new clothes [Eyz ver·i big in iz yóo klóo·ũz]. Note also the phrase “as *big* as S” = as proud as a peacock.

Billy-go-nimbles [bil·i gǔ nim·blz], *s.* a comic name for an imaginary disease. A mare in the charge of a groom suddenly became restive in the road. An old woman, who was passing, rushed in terror up the hedge-bank and squeezed into the hedge, crying “Mind, hoo’l hoyk yǒ!” (The poor old dame in her fright confused the habits of horses and cows.) The groom called out “Stond back, missis! her’s gotten the pimple-pamples, *billy-go-nimbles*, an’ pompitation o’ the heart” [Mahynd, óo)l ahyk yǔ! Stond baak, mis·is! ũr)z got·n dhǔ pim·pl paam·plz, bil·igǔnim·blz, ũn pom·pitai·shn ũ)dhǔ aa rt].

Billyminawky [bil·iminaw·ki], *s.* a foolish or stupid fellow, a booby. “Ah didna think tha’d bin sich a *Billyminawky* as go stravin’ off with a body like that, with her goold cheen i’ front, an’ skayce a shift to put to her back; a pratty mawkin hoo is” [Ah did·nǔ thingk· dhǔ)d bin· sich· ũ Bil·iminaw·ki ũz goa· strai·vin of widh ũ bod·i lahyk dhaat·, widh ũr góold chee·n i frunt, ũn sky·ai·s ũ shift tǔ pùt tǔ ũr baak·; ũ praat·i mau·kin óo iz].

Billy O [bil·i·oa·]. “Like *Billy O*” means very fast, like the wind.

†**Bing** [bing·], *s.* (1) the receptacle for the fodder in front of the cow-booses and separated from them by a low wall.

(2) a compartment in a granary, where a particular kind of grain is stored; more commonly called *corn-ark*.

Icel. *bingr*, a heap; *cp.* E. *bin*.

†**Bit-bat** [bit·-baat], *s.* a bat (animal).

Bitch [bich·], *s.* a common term of opprobrium for a woman.

***Blab** [blaab·], *s.* silly talk. “Howd yer *blab*” [Uwd yūr blaab·].

Blade [blai·d], *s.* a depreciatory term for a woman. “Hoo’s a rum owd *blade*” [óo)z ũ rùm uwd blai·d].

Blaht [blaa·t], *s.* a loud noise: used of the bleating of sheep, the bellowing of cattle, and less frequently of the cry of human beings. Thus a cow is said to “*blaht* after her cauf” [blaa·t aaf·tūr ũr kau·f], which has been taken away from her; and a parent will tell his crying child to “howd his *blaht*” [uwd iz blaa·t]. This is noteworthy as *bleat*, which *blaht* undoubtedly represents (cp. *squawk* from *squeak*), is only used of sheep.

†**Blaht** [blaa·t], (1) *v.n.* to make a noise, as above.

(2) to blurt out. In this meaning the word is probably to be connected with *blurt* rather than *bleat*; the pronunciation [blaa·rt] is in fact heard in both meanings.

Blash [blaash·], *s.* a sudden flash. “A *blash* under the pot” is said of a sudden and momentary show of spirit. One often hears the phrase, “a regular Bunbury *blash*” for an unusually fierce blaze. See under **Deck** (*s.*). I do not know the origin of this phrase.

Blash [blaash·], *v.n.* to blaze or flare up suddenly. A fire into which some paraffin had been thrown was said to “*blash*” up.

Blassom [blaas·ŭm], *s.* a hussy, a term of reproach used of a woman. “Hoo’s a *blassom*, hoo is” [óo)z ũ blaas·ŭm, óo iz]. Literally a *blossom*.

Blather [blaadh·ŭr], *s.* boastful or nonsensical talk. “Howd yur *blather*” is common. This word is not the same as the E. *bladder*, but comes from Icel. *blaðr*, nonsense. The ordinary Cheshire pronunciation of *bladder* is [bledh·ŭr].

Blather [blaadh·ŭr], *v.n.* to swagger, use foolish boasting.

Blatherin’ [blaadh·ŭrin], *adj.* boastful. “So and So’s a terrible *blatherin’* fellow” [Soa· ũn Soa·)z ũ ter·ŭbl blaadh·ŭrin fel·ŭ].

Bleachin' hot [blee·chin ot], *adj.* excessively hot. "I dunna like them *bleachin' hot* rowms (rooms) for cheese" [Ahy dù)nũ lahyk dhem blee·chin ot ruwms fūr chee·z].

†**Bleth** [blech], *s.* the oil in wheels when worked to a black and consistent mass.

***Blob aīt** [blob aayt], *v.a.* to blab or blurt out.

Blobber [blob·ūr], *s.* a bubble. M.E. *blober*; *cf.* E. *blubber*.

Blobber [blob·ūr], *v.n.* to bubble.

Blob-tongue [blob·tùng], *s.* one who blurts out a secret; a tell-tale; a blab.

Blob-tongued [blob·tùngd], *adj.* unable to keep a secret.

Bloom [blóom], *s.* a blossom; *e.g.*, an apple-*bloom*, an orange-*bloom*.

*†**Blotch** [bloch], *s.* a blot.

*†**Blotch** [bloch], *v.a.* to blot. Hence *blotchin' peeper* [bloch·in pee·pūr], blotting paper.

Blow-ballies [bloa·baaliz], **Blow-bellies** [bloa·belis], *s.* a pair of bellows.

***Blowy** [bloa·i], *adj.* blustering, of the wind. "It's a bit *blowy* this mornin'; ah daīt it'll cobble th' apples off" [It)s ũ bit·bloa·i dhūs mau·rnin; ah daayt it)l kob·l dh)aap·lz of].

Blowze [blaawz], *s.* a mat of frowsy hair.

Blue-fade [blóo·fai·d or ·fee·d], *s.* a blue mould in cheese. *Fade* is not heard alone. See GREYN-FADE.

Bluffin [blùf·inin], *adj.* stout. "So an' So gets a big wench." "Ay, hoo's a big *bluffin* thing." [Soa· ün Soa· gy'ets ũ big wensh. Aay, óo)z ũ big· blùf·inin thingg·]. Compare Warwickshire *bluffy*, puffed, swelled.

Blunderpate [blùn·dūr·pai·t or ·pee·t], *s.* stupid head, blockhead. "It's tooken a good yed to put aw that together; my *blunderpate* wouldna do it" [It)s too·kn ũ gùd yed tũ pùt au· dhaat·tũgy·edh·ūr; mahy blùn·dūr·pai·t wùd·)nũ dóo it].

Blunderskull [blùn·dürskùl], *s.* a blockhead. See preceding article.

Blunge [blùnj], *s.* a mess, muddle. We speak of a skein being in a “*blunge*” or tangle. To make a *blunge* of anything is to make a mess of it.

†**Blunge** [blùnj], (1) *v.a.* to mess, make a mess of.

(2) *v.n.* the idea of *messing* is here affected by a fancied connection of *blunge* with *plunge*. To “*blunge*” in milk or cream is to dip some vessel into it which will disturb or make a mess in it. We cannot speak of *blunging* in whey, because no idea of *messing* such a liquid is possible. Mr. Holland’s quotation of *blunge*, to beat about—a technical term used in the Staffordshire pottery—is scarcely to the point.

Blur [bluur], *s.* a deception, blind. “I daited they’d think there was some *blur*, so I towd ’em aw about it streight aīt” [Ahy daay·tid dhi)d thingk· dhür wüz sùm bluur, soa· ahy tuwd ùm au· ùbuw’t it streyt aayt].

*†**Blusterous** [blüs·türüs], *adj.* stormy, boisterous, of the weather.

Bob [bob], *v.a.* to poke, push through, “Help me carry these pies to th’ oon (= oven), an’ dunna *bob* yur fingers through th’ crust” [Elp mi ky’aar·i dheyz pahyz tū)dh óon, ùn dù)nū bob yür fingg·ürz thróo)th krúst].

Bobbish [bob·ish], *adj.* lively, cheerful. “Well, haī bin ye aw this mornin’?” “Oh, *bobbish*” [Wel, aay bin yi au· dhūs mau·rnin ? Oa·, bob·ish].

Bobby-Dazzler [bob·idaaz·lür], *s.* (1) a fine, handsome woman. WRENBURY. “There was a *Bobby-dazzler* at the station this mornin’, an’ ah’ll tell yō hooa was with her, — o’ — Haw; eh, hoo was a buxom lass” [Dhür wüz ù bob·idaaz·lür üt dhū stee·shūn dhūs mau·rnin, ùn ah] tel yū óoū wüz wídh ür, — ù — au·; ai·, óo woz ù bùk·sūm laas·].

(2) a silly person. BURLAND; NORBURY. “Well, hey’s a pratty *Bobby-dazzler*” [Wel, ey]z ù praat·i bob·idaaz·lür]. Or a silly saying may be so called, “Well, that’s a *Bobby-dazzler*, that is.”

Bodge [boj], *s.* clumsy sewing. "I gen her one o' the little wench'es' frocks to mend, an' sey what a *bodge* hoo's made on it! like as if hoo couldna work withaüt bodgin'" [Ahy gy'en ūr won ū dhū lit·l wen·shiz froks tū mend, ūn sey wot ū boj óo)z mai'd on it! lahyk ūz iv óo kùd·)nū wuurk widhaay't boj·in].

Bodge [boj], *v.a.* to sew or botch together clumsily. See preceding article.

†**Body-gargle** [bod·i-gy'aa·rgl], *s.* a disease of cows.

Boffle [bof·l], *v.a.* to baffle, throw off one's guard, confuse, lead astray, entangle in talk. The questions put to a candidate at a political meeting were said to be intended to *boffle* him. *Cp.* Sussex *boffle*, confusion.

†**Bo-fissle** [boa·fis·l], *s.* a strong, coarse kind of thistle.

†**Bog** [bog], *s.* a tuft or bunch of growing grass, rushes, &c.

Bog [bog], (1) *v.a.* to dumbfounder, pose. "Yo'n *bogged* him" [Yoa·)n bogd im], stuck him fast, as in a bog. Mr. Holland gives *bag* in this sense, from Macclesfield. *Cp.* BOGFOWNDER, below.

(2) *v.n.* to go. *Cp.* BOX, BUG, BUGGER.

(3) *v.a.* to remove. *E.g.*, to *bog* a thing off into the lumber-room.

Bogfownder [bog·fuwndür], *v.a.* to perplex, put in a fix. Commonly used in the past participle †*bogfowndered*. "Ah'm fairly *bogfowndered*" [Ah)m fae'rli bog-fuwndürd].

Boke [boa·k], †(1) *v.a.* to poke. "He *boked* his finger at me" [Ée boa·kt iz fingg·ür aat·mi].

(2) *v.n.* to "*boke* in the dark" is to grope blunderingly in the dark without a light.

Bonder [bon·dür], *v.n.* to wander aimlessly about. BICKLEY; NOBURY. "It's just like these lads an' wench'es; they liken to go *bonderin* about after dark" [It)s jüst lahyk dheyz laad·z ūn wen·shiz; dhai lahy·kn tū goa· bon·dürin ūbuw't aaftür daa·rk].

Bone on [boʌn on], *v.n.* to challenge, demand money. "Yo shoulden ha' *boned upon* him, when yo knowed he'd the brass about him" [Yoa· shùdn ũ boʌnd ũpon· im, wen yoa· noa'd ée)d dhũ braas· ũbuw·t im].

†**Bonk** [bongk], *s.* a bank, used to denote any limited area, such as that occupied by farm buildings and homestead. So a housemaid will speak of cleaning the kitchen as "gettin' her *bonk* cleean" [gy'et'in ũr bongk kléeũn]; and a farmer who has driven a tramp from his premises will say he has "bowted him off th' *bonk*" [buw'tid im of)th bongk]. So *bonk* is used for a pottery manufactory or establishment in North Staff.

Bonny [bon·i], *adj.* (1) fine, pretty, but always in an ironical sense. "Well, yo'm a *bonny* fellow!" "A *bonny* mess yo'n made on it!"

(2) stout, buxom, inclining to *embonpoint*, but always approvingly used. "Hoo's gone into quite a *bonny* woman; an' sich a little white-feece'd wench as hoo was!" [Óo)z gon in·tũ kweyt ũ bon·i wùm·ũn; ũn sich ũ lit·l wey·t-fee·st wensh ũz óo woz].

†**Boozy** [bóo·zi], *s.* a cow's stall. A.S. *bósih*. The *boozy* pasture (also called *aitlet* = outlet) is the one nearest to the shippens, so as to be convenient for turning the cows into for a short time in winter, when they are mainly kept in the *boozies*. *Boozy* cheese is cheese made when the cows are thus kept in the *boozies*.

Boozy up! [bóo·zi ùp], *interj.* an exclamation used to cows when they are required to move to one side in the *boozies*.

***Borm** [bau·rm], *s.* barm, yeast.

Borst yo [bau·st yoa·], *interj.* an imprecation. *Cp.* Gk. διαπραγέλης.

Boss [bos], *s.* (1) descending force. "Daïn hey come sich a *boss*" [Daayn ey kùm sich· ũ bos]. *Cp.* BAZ, BUZ.

(2) a hassock. In this sense the word is derived from the *bass* or *bast* with which this kind of hassock used always to be covered. See BASS, above.

Bought off the pegs. See PEG.

Bow-arrow [boɑːˌaarˌü], *s.* a bow and arrows.

Bow-dish [buwdishˌ], *s.* bowl-dish, a tin or iron dish much used in making cheese.

†**Bowk** [buwk], *s.* a wooden milk-pail, what W. and H. call *Eshin*. A.S. *búc*.

Bowl [buwl], (1) *v.a.* to roll along the ground, as a hoop.

(2) *v.n.* to walk with a confident air. "Hey *bowls* up to th' square (squire), and says hey . . ." [Ey buwlz ùp tũ)th skwaeˌr, ũn sez ey . . .].

Bowler [buwˌlür], *s.* a hoop used in play.

Bownse [buwns], *v.a.* to beat. Used, like BANSIL (*q.v.*), only in reference to the back.

Bowt [buwt], *v.a.* and *n.* to bolt, in all senses; also to make to bolt, to put to flight. "If yo binna off, I'll *bowt* yõ" [Iv yoaˌbinˌ)ũ of, ahy)l buwt yũ]. Cp. E. *bolt* one's food.

†**Bowt** [buwt], *adv.* and *prep.* without. "I wanna tak ton *bowt* tother" [Ahy wũ)nũ taakˌ ton buwt tũdhˌür]. Also BAÏR. Bailey gives *Bout*, without, as a Cheshire word.

Box [boks], *v.n.* to go. A variant of *bog*. "We mun *box* off" [Wi mũn boks of].

Box-Harry [boks-aarˌi], *v.n.* to make a poor or coarse meal, to put up with what one can get. BURLAND. "We'n noo bread i' th' haïse; we san ha' to *box-harry* an' chew rags" [Wi)n nóo bred i)dh aays; wi)sn aa)tũ boks-aarˌi ũn chóo raagˌz].

Box-meat [bokˌs-meetˌ], *s.* artificial food for cattle; so called because it is generally put up in *boxes*.

Bracer [braiˌsür, breeˌsür], *s.* a brace (for the trousers).

Brack [braakˌ], *s.* a crack, rent, flaw. "Mooist o' my cheisecloths bin gettin' woss for wear; bur ah've a toothry yet as han neether *bracks* nur cracks in 'em" [Móoˌist ũ mi cheyˌzkloths

bin gy'et'in wos fūr waer; būr ah)v ũ tóo·thri yet ũz ũn nee·dhūr braak's nūr kraak's in ũm].

†**Bradda** [braad·ŭ], *v.a.* to brood over, cover with the wings. "Sey at that hen *bradda-in'* her chickins" [Sey üt dhaat· en braad·ũin ũr chik·inz].

Braïn shullers [braayn shùl·ŭrz], *s.pl.* brown, *i.e.*, ripe hazel nuts ready to "shull" or drop out of their husks.

Bran [braan·], *interj.* an imprecation. "*Bran yo.*" The latter expression is sometimes amplified into "*Bran yo wully*" [braan· yoa· wùl·i], of which I can make nothing, unless the *wully* is *wholly*. *Whole* is [óo·ŭl]. The adverb [óo·ŭli] might become [wùl·i], just as [oo·ut, oo·ŭm] for *oat, home*, have passed into [wùt, wom]. *Bran* is of course *burn*.

†**Brash** [braash·], *s.* the loppings of a hedge. *Cp.* the verb **BRUSH**.

Brass [braas·], *s.* (1) copper coin. "A shillin's woth o' *brass*" [Ŭ shil·inz woth ũ braas·].

†(2) money generally. "Hey married a pratty ruck o' *brass* wi' his fost weife" [Ey maar·id ũ praat·i rùk ũ braas· wi iz fost weyf].

Brassy [braas·i], *adj.* brazen-faced.

†**Brat** [braat·], *s.* a pinafore. "Come aīt o' that dirty fowd, yō little nowt; haī yō bin mawksin yur cleean *brat*" [Kùm aayt ũ dhaat· duu·rti fuwd, yū lit·l nuwt; aay yū bin· mau·ksin yūr klée·ũn braat·].

†**Brawn** [brau·n], *s.* a boar pig.

†**Brazzin** [braaz·in], *s.* "As hard as *brazzin*" is a proverbial expression. The word means iron pyrites. See Miss Jackson's book, *s.v.* *brazil*.

Break [bree·k], (1) *v.n.* said of a mere which presents the appearance of a broad surface-current running directly across it. "Bar-mere's bin *breekin'* this afternoon" [Baa·r·mae·r]z bin bree·kin dhūs aaf·tūrnóo·n].

(2) *v.a.* to “*break* the ‘ear” is to leave a situation before the end of the year for which servants are usually hired.

Breast [brɛst], *v.a.* (1) to “*breast* a cop” is to renew a hedge-bank with fresh sods.

(2) to “*breast* a hedge” is to trim it on one side only, or as a Cheshire farmer described it to me, to “cut aw th’ owd stows off one side” [kùt au·)dh uwd stuwz of won sahyd]. See Miss Jackson under *Breast*, though her account is different for Shropshire.

†**Breech-bant** [brɛy·chbünt], *s.* the breeching of a horse’s harness, properly *breech-band*.

†**Breeler** [brɛe·lür], *s.* a long pliant stick intertwined along the top of a hedge to keep it even. I have never heard the Shropshire word *Ethering* (Wilbraham’s *Eddering*, A.S. *edor*, a fence) in this part of Cheshire, but, curiously enough, I once had a *breeler* described to me as “that lung *ether* thing as they putten at th’ top of a hedge, an’ they cawn it a *breeler*” [dhaat lùngg edh·ür thingg· üz dhai pùt·n üt)th top üv ü ej, ùn dhai kau·n it ü bree·lür]. But I presumed my informant meant “winding like an *adder*.”

†**Breer-bob** [brɛy·ür- or brɛe·ür-bob], *s.* The same as BRIDS’-PINCUSHIONS, which see below.

†**Bre’n’ cheise** [brɛn cheyz], *s.* bread and cheese; the first young leaves of the hawthorn are so called.

Bricklayer [brɪk·lee·ür], *s.* a brickmaker. See BRICKSETTER.

†**Bricksetter** [brɪk·setür], *s.* a bricklayer. A *bricklayer* is with us a *brickmaker*.

Brids’-neisenin’ [brɪd·z-ney·znin], *verb.subs.* birds’ nesting. “Wut come a-*brids’-neisenin’* wi’ us o’ Setterday?” [Wùt kùm ü)brɪd·z-ney·znin wi ùz ü Set·ürdi?]. This verbal substantive is peculiar as being formed from the plural of a substantive, [ney·zn] = nests.

Brids’-pincushions [brɪd·z-ping·kùshinz], *s.pl.* the mossy excrescences on wild-rose bushes. Also called BREER-BOB.

- †**Brief** [bréef], *adj.* prevalent, of diseases. “Measles are very *brief* abaät” [Mee·zlz ür ver·i bréef übaay·t]. Baileý has the word in this sense. ? Derived from *rife* with prefix *be*.
- †**Brim** [brim·], *v.a.* to copulate, of a boar. A sow when *maris appetens* is said to be *a-brimmin'*; just as a cow in the same condition is said to be *a-bullin'*, and so on with other animals.
- Bristle** [bris·l], *v.n.* to freshen, of a breeze. “The wind's *bristlin'* up a bit.” Prob. for *brisken*, from *brisk*.
- †**Britcha** [brich·ü], *adj.* brittle. “That mare's gotten a *britcha* foot, an' hoo knocks it to pieces terribly i' th' gress” [Dhaat·mae·r)z got·n ü brich·ü fóo·t, ün óo noks it tũ pey·siz ter·übli i)th gres]. Mr. Holland gives *Britcher*, which I have not heard; the standard English termination *-le* seldom gives *-er* in my part of Cheshire. See Chapter on Pronunciation, L (3), for the only examples.
- Brivit** [briv·it], *s.* a hussy. “Yö little *brivit*! Show me none o' yur tempers, or I'll thresh yö as lung as I con stond o'er yö” [Yü lit·l briv·it! Sho· mi non ü yür tem·pürz, ür ahy)l thresh yũ üz lüנגg üz ahy)kn stond oa·r yũ]. “Hoo's a hoozy tallackin' *brivit*” [(Óo)z ü óo·zi taal·ükin briv·it].
- Brivit** [briv·it], *v.n.* to bustle. “Ah never seid annyb'dy like ahr Polly for *brivitin'* abowt” [Ah nev·ür seyð aan·ibdi lahyk aa·r Pol·i fűr briv·itin übuw·t].
- †**Briz** [briz·], *s.* a gad fly. A.S. *briosa*.
- †**Brooad** [bróoüd], *s.* a large growth or crop of corn, grass or vegetables. A large root of potatoes may be spoken of as a “pratty *brooad*”; but the word is most commonly applied to corn or turnips. “Yo'n gotten a rare *brooad* o' turmits i' that feild, gaffer; they'm a thrum crap, an' noo mistake” [Yoa·n got·n ü rai·r bróoüd ü tuu·rmits i dhaat· feyld, gy'aaf·ür; dhi)m ü thrüm kraap; ün nóo mistee·k].
- †**Broodiness** [bróo·dinüs], *s.* the condition of wanting to sit; said of a hen.

†**Broody** [bróo·di], *adj.* wanting to sit, of a hen.

†**Browis** [braawis], *s.* a kind of gruel made by pouring hot water mixed with butter or cream over small lumps of bread, and seasoning with pepper and salt. We speak of “makin’ a browis.” Wilbraham has *Brewes* or *Browes*. Mr. Holland has *Breawis* or *Brewis*; but his explanation is somewhat different.

Brush [brùsh], *s.* stubble. Thus, “a wut brush” [ũ wùt brùsh] is an oat-stubble. †**Brush-wheat** [brùsh-wée·üt] is wheat sown on stubble, *i.e.*, directly after some other grain.

†**Brush** [brùsh], *v.a.* to cut or trim a hedge. “They sen the Marquis ’ull be comin’ raìnd afore lung; bur I räly dunna want him to come to my bonk than I’ve gotten my hedges *brushed* a bit” [Dhai sen dhũ Maa·rkwis]l bi kùm·in raaynd ũfoa·r lùgg; bür ahy rae·li dù)nũ waan·t im to kùm tũ mahy bongk dhũn ahy)v got·n mi ej·iz brùsht ũ bit].

Brushin’ hook [brùsh·in óok], *s.* the hook used in *brushing* a hedge.

†**Buck** [bùk], *s.* the front cross piece of a plough, to which the horses are attached.

Bucketle [bùk·itl], *s.* a bucketful.

Buckin’ [bùk·in], *s.* a washing; hence, a profuse perspiration, caused by violent exertion. “I towd missis I could carry a bit of a bundle like that to Mawpas aw by mysel; bur it was noo smaw weight, ah’ll tell yõ, an’ agen I got to th’ top o’ Crossa’ Hill it gen me a *buckin’*” [Ahy tuwd mis·is ahy kũd ky’aar·i ũ bit ũv ũ bũn·dl lahyk dhaat· tũ Mau·pũs au· bi misel·; bür it wũz náo smau· weyt, ah]l tel yũ, ũn ũgy·en· ahy got tũ)th top ũ Kros·ũ il it gy·en mi ũ bùk·in].

†**Buckle** [bùk·l], *s.* form, condition. “I’ good *buckle*” [I gũd bùk·l].

Buckram [bùk·rũm], *s.* spirit, dash. “Now (= No), Tum’s nu’ sõ much *buckram* abowt him as his brother; bu’ that *buckram* very often dunna meean much” [Nuw, Tũm]z nũ sũ mùch bùk·rũm ũbuw·t im ũz iz brùdh·ür; bũ dhaat· bùk·rũm veri of·n dù)nũ mée·ũn mùch].

Budge [bùj] often has the sense of "hastening." "I thought we should ha' o'erkecht Mrs. Lewis, but hoo *budges* along sǒ" [Ahy thau't wi shǔd ũ oa'rky'ech't Mis'iz Luw'is, bùt óo bùj'iz ũlàng'sǔ].

Bug [bùg], *v.n.* to go. A less refined form of **Bog** (2), which see. French *bouger*.

Buggart [bùg'ürt], *s.* †(1) a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin. "There's a *buggart* to be seen agen the brickkil' pits" [Dhǔr]z ũ bùg'ürt tǔ bi séen ũg'y'en' dhǔ brik'il pits].

(2) a scarecrow. "I've stucken a *buggart* i'th' garden to frikken th' brids off" [Ahy]v stùk'n ũ bùg'ürt i)th gy'aa'rdin tǔ frik'n)th bridz of].

†(3) fright, terror, especially in the phrase "to tak *buggart*." "My pony took *buggart*, an' run me up th' hedge cop" [Mahy poa'ni tóok bùg'ürt, ũn rùn mi ùp dh)ej kop]. As applied to a horse it often means absolutely "to shy."

Buggart [bùg'ürt], (1) *v.a.* to frighten. "He was that *buggarded*, his yure fair stood aneend" [Ée wǔz dhaat bùg'ürtid, iz yóo'ur fae'r stùd ũné'e'nd].

(2) *v.n.* to take fright, shy. "Tit *buggarded* at a wheite peeper (= paper) as ley i' the road" [Tit bùg'ürtid üt ũ weyt pee'pǔr ũz ley i)dhǔ roa'd].

†**Buggarty** [bùg'ürti], *adj.* timid, skittish, of horses.

Bugger [bùg'ǔr], *v.a.* to go, walk. Longer form of **Bug**, above. To "*bugger* about" is to knock about, to lounge about.

†**Buggin'** [bùg'in], *s.* a ghost, hobgoblin.

Ah darna go a-milkin',
The *buggin's* i' the bush.

—*Popular Song.*

[Ah daa'r)nǔ goa' ũ)mil'kin, dhǔ bùg'in]z i)dhǔ bùsh]. Mr. Holland also gives the meaning of "louse;" but here I think he has been misinformed. See the two following articles.

Buggy [bùg'i], *s.* a louse.

Buggy-bo [bùg'i-boa·], *s.* (1) a hobgoblin. See **BUGGIN**.
(2) a louse. See **BUGGY**.

Buggy-comb [bùg'i-koa·m], *s.* a small-toothed comb.

†**Bulk** [bùlk], *s.* the internal part of the vagina. See further, Mr. Holland, *s.v.* Bailey gives *Bulk* as "the Body, Belly, or Stomach," with a reference to Chaucer. Chaucer's word, however, is *Bouk*. (Knight's Tale, l. 1888.)

Bullack [bùl·ùk], *v.a.* to bully. *Cp.* **DALLACK** for *dally*.

†**Buller** [bùl·ür], *s.* a wild plum, bullace.

Bull-face [bùl·fai's or -fee's], *s.* a mass of growing corn which has been *laid* and twisted in various directions by rain and wind, so as to bear some resemblance to the curly forehead of a bull. "There's a many *bull faces* i' that wheeat" [Dhür]z ü men·i bùl·fai·siz i dhaat· wéeüt].

Bull's liver [bùlz liv·ür], *s.* a hard, peaty substance found below the surface in marshy soils.

†**Bullyed** [bùl·yed], *s.* a tadpole (lit. bull-head).

Bullyedded [bùl·yedid], *adj.* stupid. A strong term. "Yö *bullyedded foo*" [Yü bùl·yedid fóo].

Bull-young-uns [bùl·yüngg·ünz], *s.pl.* dead leaves, twigs, and other rubbish which accumulates in a deserted bird's nest. "Here's a neist full o' *bull-young-uns*; let's rag it" [Eyür]z ü neyst fül ü bùl·yüngg·ünz; let's raag·it].

†**Bum** [bùm], *s.* a bailiff. This is a shortened form of *bum-baily*, which is also in common use.

Bump [bùmp], *v.a.* to thresh with the flail. "Go an' tell yur mester there's someb'dy wants see him; he's wi' the men *bumpin* i' th' barn" [Goa· ün tel yür mes·tür dhür]z sùm·di waan·ts sée im; (é)z wi)dhü men bùmp·in i)th baa·rn].

†**Bumps** [bùmps], *s.pl.* blocks of wood placed under a spring-cart, when too heavily loaded, to relieve the springs.

Bung [bùngg], *s.* a lot, a large quantity. "Tha's tow'd a pratty *bung* o' lies" [Dhü]z tuwd ü praat·i bùngg ü lahyz].

Bunge [bùnzʰ], *v.a.* to *bunch* or tie closely together. It is slightly depreciatory in meaning, and conveys the idea of binding together heterogeneous things, or of binding together a lot of things carelessly or untidily.

Bunge [bùnzʰ], *s.* a bunch. Often used of a collection of things of different kinds.

Bunt [bùnt], *v.a.* to butt, as a ram does, but used also of a bull and other animals. Quarrelsome boys often *bunt* one another, instead of fighting with the fists.

†**Bur** [buur], *s.* force, impetus. “Hey come wi’ sich a *bur* agen me, than hey fair took my breath off me, an’ welly nigh wanted me upo’th’ bonk” [Ey kùm wi sich· ù buur ùgy’en· mi, dhũ ey fae·r tóok mi breth of mi, ùn wel·i nahy wau·tid mi ùpũ)th bongk].

†**Burgy** [buu·rji], *s.* unriddled coal.

Burn [buurn], *s.* a bundle; probably a contraction of *burden*. “Ah wanted a toothery sticks to roozle up the fire, for it was gone rãther deadly; an’ ah sent her to th’ woodfint, an’ hoo come back with a hooal *burn*, as much as ever her could gawm. It’s noo use, I auvays see (=say), if yõ wanten a thing done, yõ mun do it yursel” [Ah waan·tid ù tóo·thri stik·s tũ róo·zl ùp dhũ fahy·ür, fũr it wũz gon rae·dhũr ded·li; ùn ah sent ùr tũ)th wud·fint, ùn óo kùm baak· widh ù óo·ül buurn, ùz mùch ùz ev·ür ùr kũd gau·m. It)s nóo yóos, ahy au·viz see, iv yũ waan·tn ù thing dùn, yũ mũn dóo it yũrsel·].

†**Burn-fire** [buurn fahyür], *s.* a bon-fire.

Bury [ber·i], *s.* a potato-heap; the same as *Hog*. I was told that this word was formerly used at Combermere, but my informant, a labouring man from the district, considered it now obsolete.

†**Bury-hole** [ber·i-óa·l], *s.* a child’s word for the grave.

Bush [bùsh], *v.a.* to place *bushes* in fields to prevent poachers from drawing nets over them. Mr. Holland has *Bosk* and *Busk*.

***Busk** [bùsk], *s.* a piece of wood or iron worn down the front of women’s stays to keep them straight. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Busk*.

†**Bustion** [bùs·tyün], *s.* a gathering on the hand.

Bustle off [bùs·l of], *v.a.* to take away, remove. WRENBURY.

“Does annyb'dy know owt to my stockings? Ah put 'em o' th' bed, bu' someb'dy's *bustled* 'em off” [Düz aan·ibdi noa· uwt tũ mahy stok·inz? Ah pùt ùm ù)th bed, bũ sùm·di)z bùs·ld ùm of].

But [bùt], *s.* momentum, force. “Hoo come in at sich a *but*” [Óo kùm in üt sich· ù bùt]. *Cp.* BAT, BAZ, BUZ, BUR.

†**But** [bùt], *s.* a ridge in pasture or meadow-land.

†**Buttery** [bùt·üri], *s.* pantry; an old word, no longer frequent.

†**Butty** [bùt·i], *s.* (1) a mate, comrade, fellow-workman. “We won *butties* o'er that job” [Wi wũn bùt·iz oa·r dhaat· job].

(2) a piece of bread and butter; and hence, bread spread with other things besides butter, *e.g.* a *treacle-butter*. A piece of bread and butter is hence often distinguished as a “bre'n' butter *butty*” [brembùt·ür bùt·i].

Butty [bùt·i], *v.n.* to be “*butties*” or fellow-workmen; to join in doing a piece of work. “I've set the wheeat i'th' Lung Butts to two yaïths from aback o' Nantweich; they'n tain it by hagg, an' they bin gooin' to *butty* o'er it” [Ahy)v set· dhũ wée·üt i)dh Lùng Bùts tũ too yaaydhz frùm ùbaak·)ù Naantwey·ch; dhi)n tai'n it bi aag·, ùn dhi bin góo·in tũ bùt·i oa·r it].

Buz [bùz], (1) *v.a.* to throw violently. “*Buz* a pebble at his topnut” [Bùz ù peb·l üt iz top·nùt]. In this sense it is equivalent to BAZ, which see.

(2) *v.n.* to move quickly or energetically. “We gotten a little lad to shewn us the road; an' every naï an' then hey'd stop behint to talk to some on his pleemarrows, an' I thowt we'd lost him, an' then hey'd come *buzzin* up again” [Wi got·n ù lit·l laad· to shoa·n ùz dhũ roa·d; ùn ev·ri naay ùn dhen ey)d stop bihin·t tũ tau·k tũ sùm ùn iz plee·maarüz, ùn ahy thuwt wi)d lost im, ùn dhen ey)d kùm bùz·in ùp ùgy·en·].

Buzz [bùz], *s.* a “buzzer” or whistle used to call operatives to their work.

†**Buzzock** [bùz·ük], *s.* a donkey.

If I had a *buzzack*, an' hey wudna go,
Wudna I wollup him? Oh, no, no!
I'd stuff him wi' wuts (oats),
An' I'd kick him i' the guts,
An' I'd may him go with his teel cocked up.

[Iv ahy aad· ü bùz·ük, ün ey wùd)nü goa·, wùd)nü ahy wol·üp
im? Oa·, noa·, noa·! Ahy)d stuf im wi wùts, ün ahy)d ky'ik·
im i)dhü gùts, ün ahy)d mai· im goa· widh iz tee·l kokt ùp].

Not *bussock*, as Mr. Holland has it.

By [bahy, bi], *conj.* by the time that. “*By* I get wom” [Bi ahy
gy'et wom] = by the time I get home.

By [bahy, bi], *prep.* The most common adjurations are: *By golly*,
By gom, *By gommins*, *By Jings* (= By St. Gingoulph), *By Liddy*,
(= By our Lady), *By the makkins*. *By mass* is, I think, now
obsolete; the last old man whom I know of as having used it
has recently died.

By naï [bi naay], *adv.* by this time.

C.

Cabbage [ky'aab·ij], *v.a.* (1) to pilfer, commit petty thefts.

(2) to copy. A word used by boys at school. “Tha't ever
likely get thy sums reight, auvays *cabbagin'* off them as known
better till thysel” [Dhaa)t ev·ür lahy·kli gy'et dhi sùmz
reyt, auviz ky'aab·ijin of dhem üz noa·n bet·ür til dhisel·].

Bailey gives CABBAGE as “a *cant* word for *private theft*.”

Cabbage-yed [ky'aab·ij·yed], *s.* a block-head.

Cacka [ky'aak·ü], *v.n.* to cackle; hence to chatter. “Listen at
that woman *cacka-in'* theer” [Lis·n üt dhaat· wùm·ün ky'aak·ün
dhéeür].

Cackle [ky'aak·l], *s.* chatter. “Wun yö shut yur *cackle?*”
[Wùn)yü shùt yür ky'aak·l].

Cad [ky'aad·, kaad·], *v.n.* to bid at a public auction. WRENBURY.

†**Cade-lamb** [ky'ai'd laam·], *s.* a lamb which has lost its mother, and has been reared by hand.

Cag-mag [ky'aag·maag], *s.* (1) carrion. "The meat as we had for eat was nowt bu' *cagmag*" [Dhũ mee't ũz wi aad· fũr ee't wũz nuwt bũ ky'aag·maag].

(2) any kind of disgusting refuse. "Chuck aw that *cagmag* upo' th' mixen" [Chũk au· dhaat· ky'aag·maag ũpũ)th mik'sn].

(3) a term of opprobrium applied to persons. "Yõ *cagmag*, yo!" [Yũ ky'aag·maag, yoa·].

Caky [ky'ai·ki], *adj.* silly, idiotic. "Them lads o' Robison's han aw gotten a *caky* look abowt 'em" [Dhem laad·z ũ Rob'isũnz ũn au· got'n ũ ky'ai·ki lóo·k ũbuw't ũm]. This is a puzzling word etymologically, but it *may* be explained by the following phrase, which is currently used of any person who is half silly: "Hey went in wi' the loaves, an' come aít wi' the *cakes*" [Ey went in wi)dhũ loa·vz, ũn kũm aayt wi)dhũ ky'ai·ks (or ky'ee·ks)]. In that case **CAKY** would = *half-baked* (which see), or the common slang *doughy*.

†**Caky** [ky'ai·ki], *s.* a simpleton.

†**Cale** [ky'ai·l], *s.* turn. "It'll be thy *cale* next" [It]l bi dhahy ky'ai·l nekst]. One often hears, "What sort of a *cale* at 'ee in?" [Wot saur't ũv u ky'ai·l aat·ji in?] The answer to this question would be, "I'm in a good" or a "bad *cale*," according to circumstances.

†**Cam** [ky'aam·], *v.n.* to use pert language. "Dunna *cam* to mey" [Dũ)nũ ky'aam· tũ mey] = Don't answer me back. And generally, of altercation or bickering, like *cibble-cabble*, q.v.

†**Camperlash** [ky'aam·pũr·laash], *s.* abusive language, Billingsgate. "Come, none o' thy *camperlash*" [Kũm, non ũ dhi ky'aam·pũr·laash]. W. writes *Cāperlash*. Mr. Holland has *Amperlash* from Mow Cop.

Canister [ky'aan·istũr], *s.* a slang word for the head. "I'll crack

thy *canister* fo' thee" [Ahy] kraak· dhi ky'aan·istür fo)dhi].
 "Ah dait, lad, tha's nowt i' thy *canister*" [Ah daayt, laad·
 dhü)z nuwt i dhi ky'aan·istür].

†**Canker** [ky'aangk·ür], *s.* cancer. See Mr. Holland's examples.

†**Cankered** [ky'aangk·ürd], *part adj.* ill-tempered. "A *cankered*
 owd thing! there's noo livin' with her" [Aa· ky'aangk·ürd
 uwd thingg·! dhür)z nóo liv'in widh ür].

Cant [ky'aan·t], *s.* (1) gossip. "It's a rare time for *cant* when
 th' owd women com'n aät o' chapel" [It)s ü rae·r tahym für
 ky'aan·t wen dh)uwd wim·in kùmn aayt ü chaap·il].

(2) especially, malicious gossip, tale-bearing. "Oh, it's
 nowt bu' *cant*" [Oa·, it)s nuwt bü ky'aan·t] = It's only an idle
 report.

Cant [ky'aan·t], *v.n.* (1) to gossip. "A terr'ble *cantin'* woman"
 [Ü tae·rbl ky'aan·tin wùm·ün].

(2) to tell tales, be a talebearer. "Nai, dunna yo' go *cantin'*
 to th' gaffer" [Naay, dù)nü yoa· goa· ky'aan·tin tü)th gy'aa·für] -
 Leigh writes *Cank*.

†**Cantle** [ky'aan·tl], *s.* a canful.

Cap [ky'aap·], †(1) *v.a.* to crown, put the finishing stroke to. "It
 didna matter what lies they tow'd, he'd *cap* 'em with a bigger"
 [It did)nü maat·ür wot lahyz dhai tuwd, ée)d ky'aap· üm widh
 ü big·ür].

†(2) *v.a.* to be beyond one's comprehension. "That *caps*
 me" [Dhaat ky'aap·s méé].

(3) *v.a.* to astonish. "Hoo was auvays a bad 'un at gettin'
 up; bu' when hoo ley i' bed o' th' wakes dee, hoo *capt* me."
 [Óo wüz au·viz ü baad· ün üt gy'et·in up; bü wen óo ley i bed
 ü)dh wai·ks dee·, óo ky'aap·t mi].

(4) *v.a.* and *n.* of boiling liquid, to raise a scum. "Bin the
 tatoes beiled?" "No, bu' they bin *cappin'*," or "*capt*" [Bin
 dhü tai·tüz bey·ld? Noa·, bü dhi)bin ky'aap·in, ky'aap·t].

†**Cappil** [ky'aap·il], *s.* a patch on the toe of a boot or elog.

†**Cappilin** [ky'aap·ilin], *s.* a strong piece of leather fastened to the top of the *handstaff* and *swippo* of a flail. Compare CAPPIL. Mr. Holland gives *Caplings* from Randle Holme.

†**Car** [ky'aa·r], *s.* The same as CHAR (2), which see.

Carant [kūraan·t], *s.* a portion, share. "To come in for a double *carant*" is to have a double portion.

†**Carpet** [ky'aa·rpit], *v.a.* to scold (a servant). See Leigh's explanation.

†**Carpetin'** [ky'aa·rpitin], *s.* a scolding. "I've just been giving one of my maids a *carpeting*."

Carry aīt [ky'aar·i aayt], *v.n.* of a drain, to empty itself, discharge. "Wheer dun yur dreens *carry aīt*?" [Wée·ūr dùn yūr dree·nz ky'aar·i aayt?].

†**Cart** [ky'aa·rt], *s.* For convenience' sake I imitate Mr. Holland's example in giving the names of the various parts of a cart under this heading. Mr. Holland has described the cart of North Cheshire; the names in the following account will consequently be found to differ greatly from those given by him. For purposes of comparison, I have followed closely the order of his article.

The parts of a cart are as follows:—The body consists of the *bed* and the *sides*. The bed consists of two strong side-pieces of oak placed parallel to each other called *carsides* [ky'aa·rtsahy·dz], and two strong end-pieces called respectively the *forebond* [foa·rbünd] and the *arsebond* [aa·rsbünd], which are bolted to them. One or two longitudinal pieces, known as *middle-pieces* [mid·l·pey·siz] are mortised into the forebond and arsebond; *slots* [sloa·ts] run laterally through the side-pieces and middle-pieces, and support the boards forming the *bed*. Underneath the bed is the *axletree* [aak·sltrey], with its iron ends or *arms* fitted into the naves of the wheels. These arms were formerly of wood, as Mr. Holland describes. The sides of the cart are made as follows. *Uprights* [ùp·rahyts] along each side are mortised below into the bed, and above into the *rathe*

[rai'dh], a strong plank running along the top of the side of the cart. In the front of the cart there used formerly to be made *cart-boxes* with lids, to contain provisions for a long journey, &c., but these are not now made. The whole body of the cart, bed and sides together, is called the *chest*; this, however, is a word more frequently applied to a waggon than a cart. The *harvest-gearing* consists of front and back *thrippas* [thrip'üz], the strong rails of which these are formed are called *thrippa-slotes* [thrip'üsloa'ts]. *Side-rails* [sahy'dree'lz] extend from one *thrippa* to the other, so as to increase the width. *Side-boards* [sahy'dbóo'ürdz] are frequently placed on the sides of a cart, to elevate them and increase the contents of the cart. The shafts are also called *thrills* [thril'z]; hence we speak of "*thrill-gears*" [thril-gée'ürz], "a good *thrill-hoss*" [ü gùd thril-os]. But the simple word *thrill*, though still universally understood, is less commonly used than formerly.

† **Carve** [ky'aarv], *v.n.* of cream, to turn sour. "Tak th' cream-mug off the hearth as soon as ever it's *carved*" [Taak·)th krée·üm mùg of dhü aar·rth üz sóon üz ev·ür it)s ky'aarvd]. Bailey has the word.

* **Case-hardened** [ky'ai's-aa·rdnd], *adj.* shameless, impudent. "He's a *case-hardened* raskil; he taks noo heed o' what I see (say) to him" [Ée)z ü ky'ai's aa·rdnd raas·kil; ée taak's nóo éed ü wot ahy see· too im].

Cast [ky'aas't], *s.* form, shape; of a staff, handle of a wooden implement, and the like. "It's gotten a reight *cast* for a pikel-steel" [It)s got'n ü rey't ky'aas't für ü pahy·kil-steel]. So a good straight piece of wood is said to have "a bit o' *cast* in it."

Cast [ky'aas't], †(1) *v.a.* of cows, to "*cast* cawf" is to calf prematurely.

(2) *p.p.* behind hand. "I'm terribly *cast*" [Ahy)m ter·übli ky'aas't]. *Cp.* FLING and THROW; but CAST seems not to be used in this sense in the active tenses.

Cat [ky'aat], *s.* "To stare like a throtlet cat" [Tü stae·r lahyk ü

throt·lt ky'aat·] is a common proverbial saying; but I have never heard "to grin like a Cheshire cat" within the county.

Cater-cornered [ky'ai'tür-kau·rnürd], *adj.* irregular in shape, out of proportion, askew, lob-sided. "Well, ye han browt a *cater-cornered* looad this time; ye'n put it on despert badly" [Wel, yi aan·bruwt ü ky'ai'tür-kau·rnürd lóoüd dhis·tahym; yi)n püt it on des·pürt baad·li]. So of a badly made stack and the like.

Cat-gallows [ky'aat-gy'aal'üz], *s.* an arrangement made by placing a stick horizontally upon two forked sticks thrust upright into the ground, and used by children to jump over.

Catoose [kütóo's], *s.* an implement of any kind; generally used in the plural = belongings, gear. "Come, tak yur *catooses* off th' table; I want it fur set dinner on" [Kùm, taak·yür kütóo·siz of)th tai·bl; ahy waan·t it fūr set din·ür on].

†**Cats' teels** [ky'aat's tee·lz], *s.pl.* cats'-tails, a kind of rush.

†**Cat-yed** [ky'aat·yed], *s.* a kind of apple.

†**Cauf-bed** [kau·f-bed], *s.* a cow's womb.

Cauf-kit [kau·f-ky'it], *s.* calf-cote, building where young calves are kept. Mr. Holland's meaning is different.

†**Cauf-lick** [kau·f-lik], *s.* hair on the human forehead that will not lie flat.

Cauk [kau·k], *s.* (1) the core of an apple or pear. M.E. *colke*, *couk*.

(2) a remnant of a stack of hay. "Han ye much hee left?" "Oh, there's a tidy owd *cauk* i'th' stackyoard yander" [Aan·yi mùch ee·left? Oa·, dhür)z ü tahy'di uwd kau·k i)th staak·yoard yaan·dūr].

Caukin [kau·kin], *s.* a piece of iron placed under a horse's shoe to raise it from the ground. Compare Mr. Holland's CALKINS or CAWKINS.

Cauven [kau·vn], *v.a.* to calve. Only used in the preterite and past participle [kau·vnt]. "A new-*cauvent* caï" [Ů nyóo·kau·vnt ky'aay]. Compare MILKEN.

†**Cavy** [ky'ai·vi], *s.* to beg, or to cry *cavy* is to beg pardon (literally, to cry "peccavi," I have done wrong).

Cazzardly [ky'aaz·ürdli], *adj.* unsettled, of the weather. "Terrible *cazzardly* weather for th' craps; if it dunna tak up afore lung, I daät we san may poor out wi' the harvestin'" [Ter·übl ky'aaz·ürdli wedh·ür für)th kraap's; iv it dù)nü taak· üp üfoa·r lüנגg, ahy daayt wi)sn mai· póo·ür aawt wi dhü aa·rvistin].

Mr. Holland has *Cazzlety*, hazardous, risky. *Cazzlety* = unsettled, of the weather, is heard in Cambs.

†**Cetchin** [ky'ech·in], *adj.* of the weather, showery, uncertain. "It's bin sich *cetchin* weather, we'm a bit behind-hand wi' ur hee (our hay)" [It)s bin· sich· ky'ech·in wedh·ur, wi)m ü bit· bi·ahy·ndaand wi ür ee·].

†**Chamber** [chai·mbür, chee·mbür], *s.* a sleeping apartment on the ground-floor. "We hadna enoo o' rowms (rooms) for th' lads an' wenches when they coom wom at Christmas, so we maden th' owd closet into a *chamber-place*" [Wi aad·)nü ünóo· ü ruwmz fur)th laad·z ün wen·shiz wen dhai kóo·m wom üt Kris·müs, soa· wi mai·dn dh)uwd tlos·it in·tü ü chai·mbür·plai's].

†**Chance-chilt** [chaan·s·chahylt], *s.* a child born out of wedlock.

Chap [chaap·], *s.* has the special sense of sweetheart. "Polly's gotten a *chap*" [Pol·i)z got·n ü chaap·].

Char [chaa·r], *s.* (1) ordure. ? A.S. *scearn*.

(2) the yellow sediment in water flowing from peaty soil.

Also called CAR.

Char [chaa·r], *v.a.* to void ordure.

Chat [chaat·], *v.a.* to pick "chats" for fuel; *e.g.*, "gone *a-chattin'* chips."

†**Chats** [chaat·s], *s. pl.* (1) short sticks used for firewood. "Ye'n let th' fire go very low; we mun have a fyow *chats* upon it, else we shan never get th' kettle beylt" [Yi)n let)th fahy·ür gü ver·i loa·; wi)mün aav· ü fyuw chaat's üpon· it, els wi)shn nev·ür gy·et)th ky·et·l beylt].

(2) undersized potatoes. "Ahr 'tatoes bin nowt bu' *chats*" [Aa·r tai·tüz bin nuwt bü chaat's].

Bailey has "*Chat-wood*, little sticks fit for fuel."

†**Chatter** [chaat·ür], *v.n.* to rattle against one another, as mugs do when not packed closely. "Yur mugs 'un *chatter*, missis" [Yür mügz ün chaat·ür, mis'is]. Hence, simply to knock against one another (cf. *chattering* teeth). "Theise mugs han aw *chattered* to bits" [Dheyz mügz ün au· chaat·ürd tü bit's]. The latter meaning is probably affected by *shatter* (*cp.* BLUNGE, RAWM), but I doubt whether Mr. Holland is right in explaining the word simply as "to shatter, splinter."

†**Chatter-basket** [chaat·ür-baas·kit], *s.* a chatterbox. "I never heerd sich a little *chatterbasket*; her tongue runs upo' wheels" [Ahy nev·ür ee·ürd sich· ü lit·l chaat·ür-baas·kit; ür tångg rünz üpü wéelz].

†**Chāvins** [chai·vinz], *s.* bits of broken straw. "This straw's rotten; it'll knock aw to *chavins*" [Dhis strau·)z rot'n; it] nok au· tü chai·vinz]. The **Chavin'-ruck** is the heap of such broken straw. (Mr. Holland assigns a different meaning to his *Cheevy-Ruck*.) Bailey has "To *Cave*, or *Chave*, to separate the large chaff from the corn, or smaller chaff."

†**Chāvin'-riddle** [chai·vin·rid·l], *s.* a large riddle used for separating the *chavins* from threshed corn.

Chawl [chau·l], *s.* a pig's cheek. A.S. *ceaf*, M.E. *chaul*, mod. E. *jowl*.

Chawl [chau·l], *v.a.* (1) to beat. "Hey's bin feightin', an' gotten *chawled*" [Ey)z bin feyt'in, ün got'n chau·ld].

(2) to vex. "I'm terrible *chawled* about it" [Ahy)m ter·übl chau·ld übuw't it].

Chawly-chowly [chau·li·chuw·li], *s.* a hand to hand scuffle.

Cheeny [chee·ni], *s.* a large marble, used as a *taw*.

Cheise-binder [cheyz·bahy·ndür], *s.* a long narrow strip of coarse cloth used to wind round a cheese when taken from under the press, so as to prevent it from breaking.

†**Cheise-board** [cheyz-boóürd], *s.* a round board separating two cheeses which are being pressed one above the other. More commonly called SHOOTER-BOARD.

†**Cheise-lather** [cheyz-laadh·ür], *s.* a wooden framework in the form of a short *ladder* with two rounds, supporting a sieve through which all milk is passed when brought in from the shippens.

†**Cheise-pins** [cheyz-pinz], *s.* large pins used for pinning cheese binders on.

Chest [chest], *s.* the body of a waggon or cart. See CART.

Chick-chock [chik·-chok], *adv.* See CHOCK.

†**Chill** [chil·], *v.a.* to take the chill off, warm moderately. "Put th' milk i' th' oon, wench, an' *chill* it a bit" [Püt th)milk i)th óo·n, wensh, ün chil· it ü bit].

†**Chin-cough** [ching·kof], *s.* whooping cough. Short for *chink-cough*. See following article.

†**Chink** [chingk·], *v.n.* to catch the breath in laughing: said especially of a child. "It laughs than it *chinks* again" [It laaf's dhün it chingk's ügy'en·].

Chit! [chit·], *interj.* a word used to call a cat.

Chock [chok], *s.* an inequality, roughness in a road. "The road was full o' *chocks*" [Dhü roa·d wüz fül ü choks].

The word is also used quasi-adverbially = joltingly. "Theer yo gon *chock* (or *chick-chock*) o'er a stone" [Dhée·ür yoa· gon chok (chik·-chok) oa·r ü stoa·n]. For *chock* or *chick-chock*, again, may be substituted the present participle *chockin'*, the only part of the verb *to chock*, I think, in use.

Chock [chok], *v.n.* For *chockin'* see CHOCK, *s.*

Chocky [chok·i], *adj.* of a road, uneven; full of ruts and inequalities. "There's some desperate bad *chocky* roads off for (*i.e.*, in the direction of) the hills" [Dhür]z süm des·pürt baad· chok·i roa·dz of fūr dhü ilz].

Compare Leigh's *Chockhole*.

Choke Chicken [choa·k chik·in], *interj.* an exclamation used by

mothers or nurses to young children when the latter are coughing violently. **Choke up Chicken** is also frequent.

†**Chommer** [chom·ür], *v.a.* to masticate, chew. “Whey, if that young foxhäind hanna *chommered* my slipper aw to bits” [Wey, iv dhaat· yùng fok·saaynd aa)nũ chom·ürd mahy slip·ür au· tũ bit·s].

Choose [chóoz], *v.a.* The construction of *choose* followed by an infinitive is noteworthy. Cheshire people say: “Ah sall *choose* tell him” [Ah]sl chóoz tel im] for “I shall do as I please about telling him”—I shall tell him or not, as I choose.

†**Chop** [chop], *s.* chopped hay or straw.

Chops [chops], *s.* the mouth. “Shut thy *chops*” [Shùt dhi chops]. Mr. Holland gives the meaning *face*. It properly means the jaw.

Chowp [chuwp], *v.n.* to prattle, chatter. “What’s that mon *chowpin’* at?” [Wot]s dhaat· mon chuwp·pin aat·].

Chowper [chuwp·pür], *s.* a chirper, prattler: *e.g.*, “a little *chowper*,” said of a child.

†**Christian** [kris·tyün], *s.* a human being. “Eh, mon, theise doctors han to go through a jell afore they’*m* turnt äit. They gon to Lunnon, an’ theer there’s a thing i’ th’ form of a *Christian*, bones an’ jeints an’ aw: an’ they han to tak it to pieces an’ put it together agen, an’ when they con do this, they bin reight, an’ they letten ’em come awee an’ set up for ’emsels” [Ai·, mon, dheyz dok·türz aan· tũ goa· throó ü jel üfoa·r dhai]m tuurnt aayt. Dhai gon tũ Lùn·ün, ün dhee·ür dhür]z ü thingg· i]th fau·rm üv ü Kris·tyün, boa·nz ün jeynts ün au·: ün dhi aan· tũ taak· it tũ peys·siz ün pùt it tüg·y’edh·ür ügy·en·, ün wen dhi]kn dóo dhis, dhi bin rey, ün dhi let·n üm kùm üwee·, ün set üp für ümsel·z].

“Neither *Christian* nor creature” means “Neither human being nor brute beast.”

Christmas [kris·müs], *s.* Christmas holidays, like CHRISTMASIN’ (1).

Christmasin' [kris·müsin], *s.* (1) Christmas holidays. In my part of Cheshire farm-servants have their holidays from December 26th to December 31st.

(2) Christmas present, of sweets and the like, bought during the holiday. Cp. **WAKESIN'**. "I gen her a lunger Christmas than I've ever gen a sarvant-woman afore: an' hoo mun stop awee a wik moor: if hoo'd brought the children a bit of a *Christmasin'*, I shouldna ha' thought sǒ much at it" [Ahy gy'en ūr ū lūngg·ūr Kris·mūs dhūn ahy)v ev·ūr gy'en ū saar·vūnt-wūm·ūn ūfoa·r: ūn óo mūn stop ūwee· ū wik· móo·ūr: iv óo)d brau·t dhū chil·dūrn ū bit ūv ū Kris·mūsin ahy shùd)nū ū thau·t sū mùch aat· it].

†**Chuck!** [chùk], *interj.* a word used to call the fowls. Hence the fowls are called *chucks* and *chuckies* in the language of children.

Chump [chùmp], *s.* *(1) a log of wood. "Go to the woodfint, an' fatch summat put upo' th' fire, an' bring a good *chump*; we bin a many to sit raīnd it" [Goa· tū dhū wūd·fint ūn faach·sūm·ūt pūt ūpū)th fahy·ūr, ūn bringg· ū gùd chùmp; wi bin ū men·i tū sit raaynd it].

(2) the head; a mad person is said to be "off his *chump*."

†(3) a slang term, equivalent to the common *bloke*; not with us a term of reproach, as Leigh has it. "Well, owd *chump*, hai at (= how art thou) comin' up?" [Wel, uwd chùmp, aay ūt kùm·in ùp?]

Cibble (Kibble)-cabble [ky'ib·l·ky'aab·l], *s.* altercation, quarrelling. "Ah'm fair meithered wi' yur *cibble-cabble*" [Ah)m fae·r mey·dhūrd wi' yūr ky'ib·l ky'aab·l].

Cibble (Kibble)-cabble [ky'ib·l·ky'aab·l], *v.n.* to altercate, argue. "Ah never had two sich brivits i' th' haīse afore; theer they'd stond *cibble-cabblin'* aw the dee through, an' neether on 'em 'ud give o'er tin they'd gotten th' last word, an' the work ston·din' aw th' while" [Ah nev·ūr aad· tóo sich briv·its i)dh aays ūfoa·r; dhee·ūr dhi)d stond ky'ib·l·ky'aab·lin au· dhū dee· thróo, ūn nee·dhūr on ūm ūd gy'iv· oa·r tin dhi)d got·n dh)laast wuurd, ūn dhū wuurk ston·din au·)dh weyl]. W.

cablu, to blaspheme. Leigh's words, *cample*, *campo*, *camble*, *cauper*, are rather akin to CAMPERLASH and CAM, which see.

Cim (Kim)-cam [ky'im·ky'aam·], *s.* altercation, irritating language, retorts. "If he'd ha' gen me anny on his *cin-cam*, I'd ha' dained him" [Iv ée)d ũ gy'en mi aan'i ün iz ky'im·ky'aam·, ahy)d ũ daaynd im]. A reduplication of CAM, which see, and compare CIBBLE-CABBLE.

Cim (Kim)-cam [ky'im·ky'aam·], *v.n.* to bicker or argue, retort, use pert language; used exactly like CAM.

Cl. I have marked the pronunciation of all words beginning with these two letters as [kl], but it must be borne in mind that any of them may also be pronounced with [tl].

Clabe [klai·b], *v.n.* (1) to be plastered or daubed with. "His shoon won aw *clabin'* wi' muck" [Iz shóo'n wün au· klai·bin wi mük]. I give this as the primary sense, as I connect the word with *cleave*; e.g., the original meaning of the above example would be "*cleaving* or sticking with muck."

(2) *v.n.* to plaster or daub, to lay on thick. Thus we speak of *clabin'* butter upon bread, *clabin'* manure upon land. In this sense there is often more or less confusion with LABE, to lay on thick, which see.

Leigh has *Clauped*, daubed, which is probably the same word.

†**Clack** [klaak·], *s.* the valve of a pump.

Clack [klaak·], *v.a.* (1) to snap (the fingers).

(2) to crack (a whip).

†(3) *v.n.* to chatter.

Clag [klaag·], *s.* snow, clay, &c., that collects in a hard mass at the bottom of boots or clogs. "They comen into the haise wi' their dirty shoon, an' leeaven their *clags* abaït" [Dhai kùm·ün in·tū dhū aays wi)dhūr duu·rti shóo'n, ün lee·üvün dhūr tlaag·z ũbaay·t].

Clag [klaag·], (1) *v.n.* to clog, to form into a stiff or hard mass. "The snow *clags* at th' bottom o' my clogs."

†(2) *v.a.* to cleave to in a thick mass, clog, impede. *Clagged*, of markets, means glutted. The wheels of a mowing-machine are *clagged* when the grass gets twisted in them and impedes them.

†**Claggy** [klaag'i], *adj.* of soil, sticky, apt to form *clags* under one's boots.

Claīt [klaayt], *v.a.* to strike, give a smart blow, generally with some flat instrument. "Bull coom at me, bur ah *clāited* him raīnd th' yed wi' my shovel, an' baulkt him o' hoikin'" [Bùl kóo'm üt mey, bür ah klaay'tid im raaynd)th yed wi mi shùv·il, ün bau·kt im ü ahy·kin].

†**Claīt** [klaayt], *s.* (1) a cloth of any sort, but generally a small one; a handkerchief; a towel. E. *clout*. A.S. *clūt*.

(2) a rag, tatter. "His clooas wan aw hengin' i' *clāits*" [Iz klóo·üz wūn au· engg·in i klaayts].

(3) a smart blow.

"When I was a chicken, as big as a hen,
My mother hit me, an' ah hit her agen;
My fayther come in, and he ordered me aīt,
Ah up wi' my fist, an' ah gen him a *clāit*."

Claītin [klaay'tin], *s.* a thrashing. "Ah should like to gie thee a good *clāitin*" [Ah shūd lahyk tū gy'i)dhi ü gùd klaay'tin].

Clam [klaam·], *s.* the belt of iron clasping the nave of a wheel close to the spokes, the same as FRET. In some parts, I believe, it is called *cam*.

†**Clanse** [klaan·z], *v.n.* to discharge the after-birth, of a cow.

†**Clansins** [klaan·zinz], *s.* the after-birth of a cow.

Clanter [klaan·tūr] } *v. and n.* More commonly *Clonter*
Claunter [klau·ntūr, klaun·tūr] } (q.v.).

*†**Clap** [klaap·], *v.a.* to put, place, but generally with a further idea of quickness and dispatch. "Wey'n get a fyow 'tatoes *clapped* up" [Wey)n gy'et a fyuw tai·tüz tlaap't ùp].

†**Clap-hatch** [klaap·aach], *s.* a garden-gate so hung that it will close or *clap to* of itself.

Clapper [klaap'ur], *s.* (1) a wooden rattle used to frighten away birds.

(2) the tongue. "Ah wish tha'd keep that *clapper* o' thine still" [Ah wish· dhǔ)d ky'ee'p dhaat· tlaap'ūr ũ dhahyn stil·]. See CLAP-TONGUE, below.

Clapperclaw [klaap'ūrklau·], (1) *v.a.* to scratch. "Sich a lot of women yō never seid! auvays scrawlin', an' randybowin' an' *clapperclawin'* one another" [Sich· ũ lot ũ wim·in yū nev'ūr seyd! au·viz skrau·lin, ũn raan·dibuwin ũn klaap'ūrklau·in won ũnùdh·ūr].

(2) *v.n.* to fight or box in an unscientific manner, to hit round instead of straight out from the shoulder. "Him feight! hey con feight nō moor than my leg. Hey con dō nowt bu' *clapper-claw*" [Im· feyt! ey]kn feyt nū móo·ūr dhūn mi leg. Ey]kn dū nuwt bū klaap'ūrklau·].

Clap-tongue [klaap·-tùng], *s.* a garrulous or gossiping person, a talebearer. Like BLOB-TONGUE.

Clasp-neels [klaas·p-nee·lz], *s.pl.* large-headed nails driven into the sole of a boot and clasping the sides of the sole.

Clave [klai·v], *v.a.* and *n.* a less common form of CLAVE.

†**Cleet** [klee·t], *s.* a small iron wedge used to fasten the parts of a scythe together.

†**Clem** [klem], (1) *v.a.* to deprive of food, to starve. "I wanna *clem* mysel' to keep a hoozy (lazy) mon like thee, bezzlin'" [Ahy wù)nū klem misel· tū ky'ee'p ũ óo·zi mon lahyk dhée, bez·lin]. "Welly *clemt* jeth" [Wel·i klemt jeth] (= almost starved to death).

(2) *v.n.* to be without food, to starve. "Ah daät we shan ha' to *clem*, or go the workhaïse" [Ah daayt wi)shn aa)tū klem, ũr goa· dhū wuu·rkaays].

For the fullest information regarding this word, see Mr. Hallam's excellent monograph, published by the E. D. S.

†**Clem-guts** [klem·gùts], *s.* a person who is stingy with food. See Mr. Holland's example.

Clench-hooks [klen'sh-óoks], *s.pl.* claws, talons. "Ah'll keep aít o' reach o' yur clençh-hooks" [Ah]l ky'ee'p aayt ũ ree'çh ũ yŭr klen'sh-óoks]. Mr. Holland gives *Clatch-hooks*.

Clink [klingk·], *s.* (1) a clank, *e.g.*, of iron.

(2) a smart blow. "I'll gie thee a *clink* o' the yed" [Ah]l gy'i)dhí ũ klingk· ũ)dhŭ yed].

Clink [klingk·], *v.a.* to strike, generally on the head. M.E. *klanken*, to strike smartly.

Clink [klingk·], *adv.* completely. Generally used in the phrase "clean an' *clink*."

†**Clinker** [klingk·ŭr], *s.* (1) a smart blow, generally on the head. "Hoo ketched him a pratty *clinker*" [Óo ky'echt im ũ praat·i tlingk·ŭr].

(2) a hard cinder, formed from smelting coal.

†**Clip** [klip·], the whole quantity of wool obtained from a flock of sheep in a single season. "A good *clip* o' wool."

†**Clip** [klip·], *v.a.* to embrace. A.S. *clýppan*.

†**Clip-me-dick** [klip·-mi-dik·], *s.* a noxious weed growing in corn. Also called BEARBIND.

†**Clock** [klok], *s.* more frequently ONE O'CLOCK (q.v.).

†**Clod** [klod], *v.a.* to pelt with clods. Schoolboys often pelt one another with *clods*, calling out the while—

"Cloddin'-dee, to-dee,
Puddin'-dee, to-morrow"

[Tlod·in-dee·, tŭ-dee·, Pŭd·in-dee·, tŭ-mor·ŭ].

†**Clod-maw** [klod·-mau·], *s.* a wooden mallet used for breaking clods. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Clonter [klon·tŭr], *s.* a clatter. "Dunna may sich a *clonter* wi' them clogs" [Dù)nŭ maí· sich· ũ klon·tŭr wi' dhem klogz].

Clonter [klon·tŭr], *v.n.* to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs. "Conna yŏ hear her *clonterin'* across th' fowd?" [Kon)ŭ yŭ ée·ŭr ŭr klon·tŭrin ũkros·)th fuwd?].

Clontery [klon·tūri], *adj.* clattering, noisy, of boots or clogs.

†**Cllookin** [klóo·kin], *s.* a kind of strong cord. Cp. E. *clue*.

Closem [kloz·üm, klüz·üm], *s.* the hand, fist, claw. “Keep them *closems* off mey” [Ky’ee’p dhem kloz·ümz of mey]. “I’ll stop that yaith (youth, fellow) from gettin’ poor Nan’s bit o’ money in his *closems*” [Ahy]l stop dhaat·yaayth früm gy’et·in póou’r Naan·z bit ü mün·i in iz kloz·ümz]. It often has a connotation of clumsiness. “What a pair o’ *closems* tha has!” [Wot ü paer ü klüz·ümz dhü aaz·] Hence, no doubt, W.’s “*clussum’d*, clumsy,” as applied to the hand.

Clowisite [klaaw·isahyt], *s.* a blockhead, simpleton. BURLAND.
“Ger aīt, yō *clowisite*! what are yō nogerin’ at?” [Gy’er aayt, yū klaaw·isahyt! wot ü yū noa·gūrin aat·?].

Cludgin [klūj·in], *s.* See CLUNCHEON.

Clump [klūmp], *s.* See following article.

Clump [klūmp], *v.a.* to set potatoes in a particular manner, as follows. One potato is laid by itself or two or three near each other, and soil is thrown over them. When the wurzel appears, its different branches are separated in various directions, and more soil is thrown on the top. The heap of soil thus produced is called the *clump*. This method was, I think, adopted when the potato disease first appeared, as it was supposed to protect the potato better from the wet.

Cluncheon [klùn·shūn], *s.* a cudgel. In the southern district we have CLUDGIN.

Cluttered [klüt·ürd], *adj.* clotted (of the milk in a cow’s udder).
“Hoo’s *cluttered* i’ th’ elder: hoo wants drawin’” [Óo)z klüt·ürd i)dh el·dūr: óo waan·ts drau·in]. Compare

“His head dismembered from his mangled corpse,
Herself she cast into a vessel fraught
With *clotter’d* blood.”

Sackville’s *Duke of Buckingham*.

Cob [kob], *s.* (1) a small heap or lump; *e.g.*, “a *cob* o’ dirt.”

(2) a small loaf. “Wun yō please to bring me a *cob* o’

bread from Nantweich?" [Wùn)yũ pléeüz tũ bring· mi ũ kob
ũ bred früm Naantwey'ch?].

Cob [kob], *adj.* comical, queer. "Well, yo bin the *cob'st* mon I
ever seid" [Wel, yoa· bin dhũ kobs mon ahy ev·ür seyð].

Cob [kob], *v.a.* (1) to put, place. "*Cob* yur hat upo' yur yed"
[Kob yür aat· üpũ yür yed].

†(2) to exceed, surpass. "Well, above aw things, that
cobs aw" [Wel, übùv· au· thing·z, dhaat· kobz au·].

†(3) to throw. "*Cob* it away."

Cobble [kob·l], *s.* *(1) a pebble, a small paving-stone. Bailey has
the word in this sense.

†(2) a small piece of coal. "Mester says yo bin to tak the
spring-cart an' go to th' coal-wharf for a looad o' sleck, an' yo
bin to bring a toothry *cobbles* with it" [Mes·tür sez yoa· bin· tũ
taak· dhũ spring·ky'aa·rt ün goa· tũ)th koa·l-waa·rf fűr ü lóo·üd
ũ sleck, ün yoa· bin· tũ bringg· ü tóo·thri kob·lz widh it].

Cobble [kob·l], *v.a.* to knock, beat. "The wind *cobbles* the apples
off" [Dhũ win·d kob·lz dhũ aap·lz of]. So we speak of
cobbling anyone; *cp.* COBNOBBLE. Bailey has "To *Cobble* with
stones, to throw stones at.

Cobblety-cuts [kob·lti·kùts], *s.* the game of chestnuts or *conquers*
(*q.v.*). The game is often commenced with the following
rhyme :

Cobblety-cuts,
Put daïn yur nuts.

[Kob·lti·kùts, pùt daayn yür nùts]. *Cp.* COBBLE, *supra*; it is
of course essentially a game of *cobbling*.

Cobnoble [kob·nobl], *s.* a blow.

†**Cobnoble** [kob·nobl], *v.a.* to beat, chastise. From *cob*, a blow,
(*cp.* COBBLE), and *noble*. Leigh did not know the latter
word, or he would not have derived from *nob*, the head.
Curiously enough, I have not heard the simple word *cob*, which
all other writers give.

Cobnobblin' [kob·noblin], *s.* a beating.

Cobnut [kɒb·nʉt], *s.* a small nut attached to the end of a string and used in the game of COBNUITS. This game only differs from *Cobblety-cuts* in the use of small nuts instead of chestnuts.

†**Cock egg** [kɒk eg], *s.* a small egg without yolk.

†**Cocket** [kɒk·it], *adj.* (1) malapert, saucy, disposed to domineer. "Hey wants takkin' daïn a peg; hey's too *cocket*" [Ey waan·ts taak·in daayn ũ peg; ey]z tóo kɒk·it].

(2) has an indefinite sense answering nearly to "nice." "Hoo's a *cocket* little thing." "They bin on a *cocket* farm" [Dhai· bin on ũ kɒk·it faa·rm].

Cockoo [kɒkóo·], *s.* a slang word for a donkey, generally used in the combination, "A Jerusalem *cockoo*."

†**Cockstride** [kɒk·strahyd], *s.* the length of a cock's stride. Only used in the common phrase, "the days are getting a *cockstride* longer."

Cockt [kɒkt]. *adj.* indignant. "He was rätther *cockt* about it" [Ey wŭz rae·dhŭr kɒkt ũbuw·t it].

Cock-yeds [kɒk·yedz], *s.pl.* large flakes of curd sometimes formed in the process of cheese-making.

Cocky-keeko [kɒk·i-kee·koa], *interj.* Cock-a-doodle-do; a closer imitation of the cry of a cock. A common story runs that two cocks, crowing in neighbouring farm-yards, answered one another on this wise:

"*Cocky-keeko*,
The women bin mester here."
"*Cocky-keeko*,
It's the same everywheer."

[Kɒk·i-kee·koa, dhŭ wim·in bin mes·tŭr ée·ŭr. Kɒk·i-kee·koa, it]s dhŭ sai·m ev·riwée·ŭr].

Cod [kɒd], *s.* a humbug, imposition. "A hoss-dealer had to pee fourteen pownd for his licence, and a farmer couldna ride a hoss under ten shillin'; that hoss-duty was a regular *cod* of a thing" [Ŭ os·dey·ŭlŭr aad· tŭ pee· foa·rteyn puwnd fŭr iz lahy·sŭns,

ün ũ faa·rmür kùd·)nũ rahyd ũ os ùn·dūr ten shil·in; dhaat·os-dyóo·ti wüz ũ reg·ilūr kod ũv ũ thingg·].

†**Cod** [kod], *v.a.* to humbug, impose on. “Tha’t on’y *coddin’* me” [Dhaa)t oa·ni kod·in mi].

Codgel [koj·il], *v.n.* to economise, contrive. “I’m sure noob’dy knows hai I have to *codgel* and mend and do to keep the chil·dern’s clooas upo’ their backs” [Ahy)m shóóür nóo·bdi noa·z aay ahy aay· tũ koj·il ün mend ün dóo tũ ky·ee·p dhũ chil·durnz klóoüz ũpũ dhür baak’s]. Probably derived from the common phrase “to *codgel* one’s brains.” Mr. Holland gives *Codgering*, mending, as a South Cheshire word. I do not recognise this word. I think that what is meant is *Codgeling*, and that Mr. Holland’s informant has both imperfectly heard and imperfectly understood the word.

†**Collar** [kol·ür], *v.a.* to repair thatch along the ridge of the roof.

Collar-praïd [kol·ür-praayd], *adj.* †(1) restive, of horses.
(2) of persons, lazy, too proud to “wear the collar.”

Collogle [küloa·gl], *v.a.* (1) to coax, induce. “Hoo’s managed her matters well to *collogle* that owd mon to have her” [Óo)z maan·i)jd ũr maat·ürz wel tũ küloa·gl dhaat· uwd mon tũ aav·ür].

(2) to coax or draw to oneself, appropriate or take away for one’s own use. “Th’ owd folks hadden a good toothry things abowt ’em, but the wenches *collogled* ’em aw off ’em when they gotten married” [Dh)uwd foa·ks aad·n ũ gùd tóo·tbri thing·z ũbuw·t ũm, bũ dhũ wen·shiz küloa·gld ũm au· of ũm wen dhi got·n maar·id]. The word conveys the idea of furtively hiding the thing taken.

Collop [kol·üp], *s.* a slice of meat.

Collow [kol·ũ], *s.* soot. “Yur feece is all o’er *collow*” [Yür fee·s iz au·l oa·r kol·ũ]. Compare E. *coal*.

†**Collow** [kol·ũ], *v.a.* to blacken with soot. “Polly, wun yo heave this kettle off for me; ah’m frittent o’ *collowin’* my hands,

an' ah've just-a-meet weshed 'em" [Pol'i, wùn yoa' eev dhis-ky'et'l of fūr mey; ah)m frit'nt ũ kol'ün mi aan'z, ũn ah)v jüs't-ũ-meyt wesht ũm].

†**Colly-west** [kol'i-west], †**Colly-wes'n** [kol'i-wes'n], *adj.* and *adv.* exactly contrary. "Is this the road for Mawpas?" "No, yo'm gooin *colly-west*" or "*colly-west* road" [Yoa)m góo'in kol'i-west roa'd].

W. distinguishes between *Colly-west*, which he explains as above, and *Colly-weston*, which he says "is sometimes used when anything goes wrong. It is aw along with *colly-weston*." This distinction is strange to South Cheshire.

Colly-wobbles [kol'i-wob'lz], *s.pl.* a semi-comic, indefinite term for illness of any kind. "Tha's gotten the *colly-wobbles*" [Dhaa)z got'n dhũ kol'i-wob'lz]. I have heard the word in other counties, but with a more specific meaning; in Notts, for example, it means diarrhoea.

Come [kùm], *v.a.* and *n.* †(1) to curdle. "Th' mester's gotten some keind o' 'ew-fashint (=new-fashioned) stuff fur *come* th' milk; a spoontle on it 'ull *come* ten gallond o' milk into crud" [Th)mes-tür)z got'n sùm ky'eynd ũ yóo'-faash'int stuf fūr kùm)th mil'k; ũ spóo'ntl on it ũl kùm ten gy'aal-ünd ũ mil'k in-tũ krüd]. Here note the common expression: "Tha looks sour enough to *come* a cheese" [Dhaa lóo'ks saaw'ür ünuf' tũ kùm ũ cheyz]. The preterite and past participle are *comed* [kùmd], when the verb is actively used.

(2) *v.a.* to attain to, reach, be able to do something. "There's a many as 'ud like to dress as grand as her, bu' they conna *come* it upo' what they han" [Dhür)z ũ men'i ũz ũd lah)k tũ dres ũz graan'd ũz uur, bũ dhi kon'ũ kùm it ũpũ wot dhi aan']. In making arrangements for a popular speaker to address a temperance meeting, the managing committee were informed that if they wanted funny oratory, he could "*come* that sort o' thing." Cp. *Pickwick Papers*, ch. 44, "Hear him *come* the four cats in the wheelbarrow, four distinct cats, sir."

†**Come** [kùm], *s.* the angle which a spade, or other implement, makes with the ground. (In the case of a spade, and the like, I assume the handle to be held perpendicularly.) The implement is said to have more or less *come* according as the angle is more or less obtuse. Mr. Holland limits the application of the word to a spade, but it is used of other implements; *e.g.*, a harrow.

Côme [koa:m], *s.* the sprouting of barley in the process of malting.

Come again [kùm ügy'en·], *v.a.* a word used of the after-twinges arising from some physical or moral hurt.

(1) Physical: (a) personal use: "My bad leg *comes again* me i' th' cowl dees" [Mi baad· leg kùmz ügy'en· mi i)th kuwd dee'z]. (b) impersonal use: "Ah was wanted aï't'n a trap a toothry 'ear back, an' hurt my foot, an' whenever ah'm a bit rondled up it *comes again* that pleece" [Ah wüz wau'tid aayt)n ũ traap· ũ too'thri éeür baak·, ün uurt my foot, ün wenev'ür ah)m ũ bit ron'dld ùp, it kùmz ügy'en· dhaat· plee's].

(2) Moral: "Depend upon it, if a mon's nowty, it'll *come again* him" [iv ũ mon)z nuw'ti, it)l kùm ügy'en· im], *i.e.*, he will live to repent it.

Come-from [kùm·-from], *s.* place of residence. "Wheer's yur *come-from*?" "I've neither gotten *come-from* nor *go-to*" [Wée·ur)z yür kùm·-from? Ah)yv nee'dhür got'n kùm·-from nür goa·-töö].

Come into [kùm in·tü], *v.n.* to agree to (a proposition, statement, &c.). "Ah conna *come into* that, mester" [Ah kon·)ü kùm in·tü dhaat·, mes·tür], where it means almost "credit, believe."

†**Comfortable** [kùm·fürtübl], *s.* a comforter (for the neck).

Comical [kom·ikl], *adj.* captious, hard to please. "Yo'm very *comical* this mornin'. Han yö gotten up o' th' wrang side o' th' bed, or hasna yür breakfast gone daïn wi' yö?" [Yoa·)m ver·i kom·ikl dhüs mau·rnin. Aan)yü got'n ùp ũ)dh raang· sahyd ũ)th bed, ür aaz·)nü yür brek·füst gon daayn wi)yü?]. Compare FUNNY and QUEER.

Commons [kom·ünz], *s.* common sense. "Tha talks as if tha hadna thy *commons*" [Dhaa tau·ks üz iv dhaa aad·)nü dhi kom·ünz].

†**Compass** [kùm·püs], *s.* superficial area. "A *compass* o' four acre" [Ů kùm·püs ũ foa·r ee·kür]. But to "speak i' *compass*" is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

Condle [kon·dl], *v.n.* of a child or pet animal, to act in a winsome, playful, or coquettish manner. Thus the word would be used of a cat who rubbed up against a person to attract his notice; of a baby who smiled in recognition of familiar persons or things, &c.

Conny [kon·i], *adj.* neat, dapper, attractive. "A *conny* little woman as ever annybody neid sey" [Ů kon·i lit·l wùm·ün üz ev·ür aan·ibdi neyd sey]. W. has the word in the sense of "brisk, lively."

†**Conquers** [kongk·ürz], *s.* the game of chestnuts (for which see Mr. Holland, under Conqueror): hence the chestnuts themselves are also called *Conquers*, and a chestnut-tree is even called a *Conquer-trey* [kongk·ür-trey].

†**Consarn** [konsaa·rn], *interj.* an imprecation; e.g., "*Consarn yo!*"
Cp. SARN.

†**Co' ope, co' up** [Koa oa·p, koa ùp, koa·p, kuop], *v. imper.* come up! Addressed to cows it is the call which summons them to the milking; to a stumbling horse, it means "Hold up."

†**Coot** [kóo·t], *s.* a water-hen.

†**Cooth** [kóo·th], *s.* a cold. "Yo'n get yur *cooth*" = You'll catch cold [Yoa)n gy'et yür kóo·th]. I have never heard the double expression "*cooth* and cold" (*cooth* an' *cowd*) which Mr. Holland mentions. I know of no such distinction such as he supposes to exist between the meanings of "*cooth*" and "cold"; though as *cooth* (if, as is probable, it is derived from A.S. *cōðe*, disease) is etymologically unconnected with *cold*, some such distinction is *a priori* not unlikely.

- †**Coothful** [koo·thfùl], *adj.* rheumy, likely to give cold. “It’s a cowl, *coothful* job; thetchin’” [It]s ũ kuwd, koo·thfùl job, thech·in].
- †**Cop** [kop], *s.* a hedge-bank. Also commonly called *hedge-cop*.
Cp. Mow *Cop*.
- †**Cop** [kop], *v.a.* to catch. “Yo’n *cop* it” [Yoa·]n kop it]. “Han them yaiths as stool the clooas off th’ line bin *copt* yet?” [Aan·dhem yaaydhz ũz stóol dhũ klóouz of)th lahyn bin kopt yet?].
- †**Cope** [koa·p], *v.a.* to muzzle (a ferret), generally by sewing its lips together. Bailey has “To *Cope* [in *Falconry*], to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.”
- †**Coppy** [kop·i], *s.* a coppice.
- †**Corker** [kau·rkür], *s.* a “poser” in an argument. “I gen him a bit of a *corker*.”
- †**Cosp** [kosp], *s.* (1) the cross-piece on the handle of a spade.
(2) the head. “Yo’n wring th’ ferret’s *cosp* off” [Yoa·]n ringg·th) fer·its kosp of].
- Cother** [kodh·ür], *v.a.* to coddle, fondle. “*Cotherin*” was once defined to me as “what the lads and wenches dun together.”
- †**Cotter** [kot·ür], *s.* an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle. When required to be used, the two arms are pressed together and thrust through the hole in the bar of iron for which they are adapted; after passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place. These *cotters* or *cotter-pins* are much used in farm machinery.
- †**Cotter** [kot·ür], *v.a.* (1) to fasten with a cotter-pin.
(2) to mend in a makeshift way. “Oh, *cotter* it up a bit, an’ we con maybe toze on a bit with it tin we con get summat better” [Oa·, kot·ür it ùp ũ bit, ũn wi kün mai·bi toa·z on ũ bit widh it tin wi kün gy’et sùm·üt bet·ür].
- Country** [kùn·tri], *s.* a countryside, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different *countries*. “Burland’s

a better *country* than Bickley." *Cp.* the words on the title-page of Bailey's Universal Etymological English Dictionary, "the Dialects of our different *Countries*," *i.e.*, districts. Under this head may be mentioned the curious distinction between *Wales* and the *Welsh country*. *Wales* includes all the territory over the geographical border; the *Welsh country* is the Welsh-speaking districts only. It is well known that along the Cheshire border there is a strip of land from six to ten miles broad, which though included in *Wales* is entirely English-speaking. This, with English Maelor (the detached portion of Flintshire), is called *Wales* but not the *Welsh country*.

Country-square [kùn·tri-skwaer], *s.* a rustic swain, *lit.* country-squire; a half-comic, half-contemptuous word for a sweetheart or "follower." Said an irate parent near Wrenbury, "I'll ha' none o' yur *country-squares* here; they mun may their journey shorter at one end" [Ahy]l aa non ù yür kùn·tri-skwaer·rz eyür; dhai·mün mai·dhür juu·rni shau·rtür üt won end]. For the latter phrase see JOURNEY.

Cow [ky'aaw, kuw], *v.n.* to cower, shrink. See Cow-wow. Mr. Holland has *Caw*, from Delamere, in the sense of "to crouch down." This may be the same word.

Cowd [kuwd], *v.a.* to cool, make cold. "It *cowds* annyb'dy's hands to lee howt (lay hold) o' th' pump handle" [It kuwdz aan·ibdz aan·z tū lee·uwt ù)th pùmp aan·dl]. Wilbraham gives this word in an intransitive sense "to sit *colding* by the fireside" = shivering.

Cow-leech [ky'aaw· or ky'aay·leech], *s.* a cow doctor, quack farrier.

Cow-tyin [ky'aaw· or ky'aay·tahy'in], *s.* stall-accommodation for cows. We speak of having "tyin'" for so many cows.

Cow-wow [ky'aaw-waaw·], *v.n.* of slippers and shoes, to gape at the sides. An old dame of Bickley, aged eighty-two, gave me this word, which she heard in her youth from a shoemaker named Ankers, of Burland. Ankers was trying a shoe on the foot

of a customer, "and," said the old lady, "it gauped at the side." This was described by Ankers as "*cow-wowin'* a bit." The old lady's brother, twenty years younger, who was present during the narrative, said, "Oh, yes, I know that word; it's the same as 'it *cows* down.'" *Cow* is still common, but I think *cow-wow* is now almost, if not quite, obsolete.

Crack [kraak·], *s.* a second. "Weet a *crack*!" [Wee·t ũ kraak·] = wait a second.

Crackle [kraak·l], *v.n.* to crack, as the surface of a cheese sometimes does.

Crackly [kraak·li], *adj.* cracked, of the surface of a cheese.

Crackskull [kraak·skùl], *s.* a blockhead, a crack-brained person.

Cracky [kraak·i], *s.* a simpleton.

Cramp [kraam·p], *adj.* shrewd, witty, or eccentric. "So an' So's auvays comin' aīt wi' some *cramp* seein' (saying)" [Soa· ũn Soa·]z au·viz kùm·in aayt wi sùm kraam·p see'in].

Cranny [kraan·i], *s.* a simpleton. "Tha nowd *cranny*" [Dhaa· nuwd kraan·i] = you old simpleton.

Cranny [kraan·i], *adj.* simple, foolish. Here I am totally at variance with other writers. Wilbraham gives "*Cranny, adj.* pleasant, agreeable, or praiseworthy: a *cranny* lad" seemingly on the authority of Bailey only; but he is partially borne out by Ray, who says "a *cranny* lad, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. CHESH." The use of the same example in both these definitions points to their derivation from a common source, which may have been untrustworthy. At any rate I am quite sure that a lad of this generation in South Cheshire who was called "*cranny*" would by no means take it as a compliment.

I give Prof. Skeat's note on the above verbatim: "*Cranny* is probably like *Crank*. *Crank, Cranky* have double meanings—(1) lively; (2) poorly, miserable, foolish. I have no doubt that Ray is quite right. The sense of the word *Crank* has changed, and that of *Cranky* along with it."

Crasher [kraash·ür], *s.* a lie. A slang word. "Dan W—— con crom some *crashers* in" [kon krom süm kraash·ürz in].

Cratch [kraach·], *s.* is applied to several things more or less resembling a hay *cratch*. The *cratch* in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out through the bottom of the drainer. *Cratches* are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (*e.g.*, in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it. See example given under ELL-RAKE.

Cratcher [kraach·ür], *s.* an eater. "He's a pretty good *cratcher*."

Cratchin [kraach·in], *s.* †(1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the "rendering down" of lard.

(2) metaph. a shrivelled, lean person. "Whey, yo'm gone to a *cratchin*" [Wey, yoa·m gon tū ü kraach·in]. See SCRATCHIN.

†**Craw** [krau·], *s.* the crop of fowls. When a person has received a slight, and cannot forget it, we say that it has "stucken in his *craw*" [stük·n in iz krau·].

Craze [krai·z], *v.a.* to ply with questions or requests, to importune. "They *crazeden* me tin ah gen 'em what they wanted for get shut on 'em" [Dhai· krai·zdn mi tin ah gy'en üm wot dhai· waan·tid für gy'et shüt)n üm]. A mother will tell her noisy children to hold their tongues, for she is "welly *crazed*" with them. The word seems originally to have meant "to drive crazy," in which sense the verb *craze* is used by Cowper. "Kate is *crazed*."

Creakin' [kree·kin], *part. adj.* ill, out of sorts; in use very much like CREECHY. "Hoo's räly lookin' very badly; bu' they tayn nō heid on her, for they thinken hoo auvays *creakin*" [Óo)z rae·li lóo·kin ver·i baad·li; bü dhi tai·n nū eyd on ür, für dhi thingk·n óo)z au·viz kree·kin].

Creave [kree·v], *v.a.* to pilfer and conceal stealthily. It seems to combine the meanings of English slang *crib*, and Cheshire *creem*, which see below.

†**Creechy** [kree·chi], *adj.* poorly; said chiefly of old and infirm people. “I conna get abaīt as I could; I’m a poor, *creechy*, owd thing” [Ahy kon·)ũ gy’et ũbaay·t ũz ahy kùd; ahy)m ũ póoŕ, kree·chi, uwd thingg·].

†**Creem** [kree·m], *v.a.* to hide. “*Creem* it up” = put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket. Ray and Bailey give “*Creem* it into my hand, put it in sily or secretly. Chesh.” It is a rare word, and rapidly becoming obsolete.

†**Crew** [króo], *s.* a pen for ducks or geese.

†**Crew** [króo], *v.a.* to put ducks or geese in their pens.

†**Cricket** [krik·it], *s.* a low stool for a child.

Crimble [krim·bl], *v.n.* †(1) to crumble, of a cheese.

(2) to cringe; lift, and draw together the shoulders. “Howd thysel up; dunna go *crimblin’* alung a-that-ns [Uwd dhisel·ùp; dù)nũ goa· krim·blin ũlùngg· ũ)dhaat·)nz].

(3) (to cringe towards, and so) to avoid certain places, pick one’s way. “Reelroads dunna go *crimblin* across the country a-thatta road; they gon streight for’ut” [Ree·lroadz dùn)ũ goa· krim·blin ũkros· dhũ kùn·tri ũ)dhaat·ũ roa·d; dhi gon streyt for·üt].

†**Crimbly** [krim·bli], *adj.* crumbly, of cheese.

My apology for giving this word must be that it bears a special and technical sense, in which it is used even by persons who do not habitually speak the dialect.

Crink [kring·k], *s.* an under-grown and twisted apple.

†**Crinkle** [kring·k·l], *v.n.* to wrinkle, crumple up.

†**Crinkly** [kring·k·li], *adj.* crumpled.

Cris-cross [kris·kros], *s.* a cross (*i.e.*, a mark in the shape of a cross). A corruption of *Christ’s cross*, *cp.* CRISTY-CROSS, *adj.*

Cristy-cross [kris·ti·kros], *adj.* and *adv.* cross-wise.

Crit [krit·], *s.* a small, undergrown apple. Also called CRINK.

Crodle [kroa·dl], *s.* a large marble made of stone or a kind of cement and used as a *tav*.

†**Crom-full** [krom-fùl·], *adj.* crammed full, full to repletion. Very often combined with *rom* or *jom* or both, *e.g.*, *rom-jom-crom-full* = ram-jam-cram-full.

Crooch [króo·ch], *v.n.* to crouch; especially used in a metaphorical sense, of abject subservience. "Hey's one o' them *croochin'* folks; auvays votes with his landlurd" [Ey]z won ù dhem króo·chin foa·ks: au·viz voa·ts widh iz laan·dlürd].

†**Croodle** [króo·dl], *v.n.* (1) to crouch or squat down. "*Croodle* daïn aback o' the hedge" [Króo·dl daayn übaak· ù dhü ej].

(2) to nestle close to. "Sithee here at this yung kitlin', haï it *croodles* up agen me" [Si]dhi eyür üt dhis· yung ky'it·lin, aay it króo·dlz ùp ügy'en· mi].

Crop [krop], *v.a.* the literal meaning of this word in literary English is to cut off the top; it has two special uses in Cheshire.

(1) to cut the hair. "Ah mun go an' ha' my yure *cropt*" [Ah mün goa· ün aa)mi yóoür kropt].

†(2) to cut off the outside branches of a felled tree.

†**Crop-wood** [krop·wùd], *s.* the outside branches lopped from a felled tree.

Cross [kros], *s.* "To beg like a cripple at a *cross*" is a common phrase implying earnest and persistent entreaty. The expression refers to the ancient custom of mendicants to sit and beg upon the steps of the crosses in public places.

†**Cross-noted** [kros-noa·tid], *part.* A herd of cows is *cross-noted* when it is arranged that some of them shall calve in the spring or summer, others in the autumn or winter.

Crosswind [kroswey·nd], *v.a.* to cross-examine. "They meithered him an' *crosswound* an' bantered him a-that-n till hey'd see (say) amythin' as they wanted him" [Dhi mey·dhürd im ün krosuw·nd ün baan·türd im ü)dhaat·n til ey)d see· aan·ithin üz dhi waan·tid im].

†**Crow-foot** [kroa·fùt], *s.* a buttercup.

†**Crow-road** [kroa·roa·d], *s.* the shortest distance between two

points; the way the crow flies. "It's abowt four mile from here by th' *crow-road*" [It)s ūbuw't foa:r mahyl frūm eyūr bi)th kroa·roa:d].

Crumble [krùm·bl], *s.* a crumb. "Here, tak an' skitter them toothry *crumbles* aīt o' th' cloth upo' th' fowd fur th' hens" [Eyūr, taak' ün sky'it·ür dhem tóo·thri krùm·blz aayt ü)th kloth ūpū)th fuwd fūr dh)enz]. "Is that bread on that bench?" "There's a fyow *crumbles* theer" [Dhūr]z ũ fyuw krùm·blz dhée·ür].

†**Crumpsy** [krùm·psi], *adj.* cross, grumpy. "Yo bin very *crumpsy* this mornin'; ah daīt yo'n gotten up o'the wrang side o'th' bed" [Yoa· bin ver·i krùm·psi dhūs mau·rnin; ah daayt yoa·)n got·n ūp ũ)dhū raang· sahyd u)th bed].

†**Cuckoo-meat** [kùk·ū·mee·t], *s.* the wood-sorrel.

†**Cuckoo-spit** [kùk·ū·spit·], *s.* the frothy matter which appears on the leaves and stems of plants in early summer.

†**Cuckoo-wuts** [kùk·ū·wùts], *s.pl.* oats sown after the cuckoo has come. Oats sown so late are not expected to turn out well.

Cuff o'er [kùf oa:r], *v.a.* to discuss, gossip about. "They'n bin *cuffin'* some o' their owd tales *oer*" [Dhai)n bin kùf·in sùm ũ dhūr uwd tai·lz oa:r].

†**Culls** [kùlz], *s.pl.* the same as CULLINS, below.

Cullins [kùl·inz], *s.pl.* the worst sheep of a flock. "Yo'n left me aw the *cullins*" [Yoa·)n left mi au· dhū kùl·inz].

Cumber-graīnd [kùm·bur·graaynd], *s.* a cumberer of the ground, a good-for-nothing fellow. Compare Leigh's CUMBERLIN.

†**Cunny-thomb** [kùn·i·thom], *adv.* a term used in the game of marbles. To play *cunny-thomb* is to discharge one's taw from the middle of the bent fore-finger. In this word *thumb* is never pronounced [fom].

Curn-ark [kuu·rn·aark], *s.* See ARK.

†**Cush** [kùsh], *s.* a cow without horns.

†**Cut** [kùt], *s.* a canal.

†**Cuts** [kùts], *s.* lots. “If ye conna agrey, ye mun draw *cuts*” [Iv yee· kon·)ü ügrey·, yee· mün drau· kùts]. The most common mode of drawing lots is to take several pieces of straw or twigs, *cut* to different lengths, and hold them in the hand so that only the tops are visible; the one who then draws the longest or shortest, as previously agreed, is the winner. The word is Chaucerian in this sense.

Cutter [kùt·ür], *s.* a youth, man. A slang term, in use somewhat contemptuous. “A pratty *cutter* thaï at to be turnt aït by thysel! Hooa’s started thee?” [Ü praat·i kùt·ür dhaay aat· tū bi tuurnt aayt bi dhisel·! Óoū)z staa·rtid dhi·?]

D.

Dab [daab·], *n.* *(1) a dip.

(2) a small washing; in this sense also †**Dab-wesh** [daab·wesh]. “We weshen regular ‘once a wik, an’ sometimes we’n a *dab-wesh* i’t’h’ middle o’t’h’ wik [Wi wesh·n reg·ilür wàns ü wik, ün sùmtah·mz wi)n ü daab·wesh i)th mid·l u)dh wik].

†(3) a slight blow, generally with the back of the fingers. “I’ll gie thee a *dab* i’t’h’ teeth” [Ahy)l gy’i dhi ù daab· i)th téeth]. Bailey gives “*Dab*, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c.”

†(4) a small quantity of any soft substance. A *dab* of butter is a pat of butter; so a *dab* of mortar, &c.

Dab [daab·], *v.a.* *(1) to dip. “Just *dab* yur hands i’ the weeter (water)” [Jùst daab· yür aan·dz i dhü wee·tür]. *Cf.* E. *dabble*.

(2) to have an extra washing. “I’ve a fyow henkiches (handkerchiefs) to *dab* through” [Ahy)v ü fyuw engk·richiz tū daab· thróo], *i.e.*, to put through the wash.

(3) to give a slight blow to. “Dost want *dabbin* i’t’h’ maïth?” [Dùst waan·t daab·in i)th maayth·?].

(4) to set down carelessly, generally on the ground or other *soft* place. "Oh, *dab* it daïn amnywheer" [Oa·, daab· it daayn aan·iwée·ür].

†**Dab-hand** [daab-aan·d], *s.* an expert.

†**Dade** [dai·d], *v.a.* to guide the steps of a little child learning to walk. "I've *daded* yõ many a time, mon, when yõ wun a little 'un; an' it's hard work *dadin'* a chilt" [Ahy)v dai·did yũ men·i ü tahym, mon, wen yũ wũn ü lit·l ün; ün it)s aa·rd wuurk dai·din ü chahylt].

†**Dadin'-strings** [dai·din-stringz], *s.pl.* leading strings. "Hoo's gotten a mon a'ready, an' her's barely aït'n her *dadín'-strings*" [Óo)z got·n ü mon üred·i, ün ür)z bae·rli aayt)n ür dai·din-stringz].

Dadkin [daad·kin], *s.* a tittle, generally used in the phrase "to a *dadkin*," e.g., "That's Pally to a *dadkin*" [Dhaat)s Paal·i tũ ü daad·kin] = "That's very characteristic of Polly." ? from *doitkin*.

*†**Daffadaïndilly** [daaf·üdaayndil·i], *s.* a daffodil.

†**Dag** [daag·], *v.a.* to wet the petticoats or bottom of the trousers.

Daggly [daag·li], *adj.* wet, dewy. "It was *daggly* i' th' mornin', an' we couldna get among the hee" [It· wüz daag·li i)th mau·rnin, ün wi kùd·)nü gy'et ümùng· dhũ ee·].

Daïn [daayn], *v.a.* to knock down; always of living things. "If he'd ha' gen me anny on his eim·cam, I'd ha' *daïned* him" [Iv ée)d ü gy'en mi aan·i ün iz ky'im·-ky'aam·, ahy)d ü daaynd im].

†**Daïnfaw** [daay·nfau·], *s.* a downpour of rain or snow. "Th' claid's bin lookin' very lowery: ah daït it's for some keind o' *daïnfaw*" [Th)klaaydz bin lóo·kin ver·i laaw·üri: ah daayt it)s fũr sùm ky'eynd ü daay·nfau·].

Daïny [daay·ni], *adj.* sly, cunning. The ordinary slang word *downy*.

Daït [daayt], *v.a.* *†(1) to do-out, to extinguish, put out. “Snuff th’ candle, wut’ee? an’ mind tha’ doesna *daït* it” [Snùf)th ky’aan·dl, wùt·)i? ùn mahynd dhaa dùz·)nũ daayt it].

(2) to doubt; often used in the sense of “to fear.” “I *daït* it’ll reen” [Ahy daayt it]l reen] = I am afraid it will rain.

Dallack [daal·ük], *v.n.* to dally; often used with a cognate accusative, e.g. “*dallackin* yur time awee” [daal·ükín yŭr tahym ũwee·].

Damp [daam·p], *s.* a damper. “This weather’ll räther put a *damp* upon ’em” [Dhis wedh·ŭr]l räe·dhŭr pùt ũ daam·p ũpon· ũm].

†**Dandy** [daan·di], *s.* a bantam. “Hey struts abowt like a *dandy*-cock” [Ey strùts ũbuw·t lahyk ũ daan·di-kok].

†**Dang** [daangg·], *v.a.* to dash down or about. “Ah darna see (= say) nowt to Kitty whel hoo’s weshin’ dishes up, hoo *dangs* the mugs abowt sŏ when hoo’s vexed” [Ah daa·r)nũ see· nuwt tŭ Ky’it·i wel óo)z wesh·in dish·iz ùp, óo daang·z dhŭ mùgz ũbuw·t sŭ wen óo)z vekst].

Danger, *s.* “Noo danger” [Nóo dai·njŭr or dee·njŭr] is an exclamation, generally more or less ironical, indicating that the speaker has no expectation that the thing in question will take place. Compare E. slang, “No fear.”

†**Dark** [daa·rk], *adj.* blind. “Owd Dobson’s had summat growin’ o’er his eye for ever sŏ lung, an’ naï hey’s gone queite *dark*” [Uwd Dob·sn)z aad· sùm·üt groa·in oa·r iz ahy fŭr ev·ŭr sŭ lùngg, ùn naay ey)z gon kweyt daa·rk]. *Cp.* Dickens, *Christmas Carol*, stave 1, “No eye at all is better than an evil eye, *dark* master.”

†**Darna** [daa·rnũ], *s.* darnel; a common weed, much resembling wheat, which grows among corn. Mr. Holland writes *Darnel*.

†**Daub** [dau·b], *v.a.* (1) to plaster.

(2) to dirty. “Sey häi yo’n *daubed* yur hands” [Sey aay yoa·)n dau·bd yŭr aan·dz].

Dauby-sauby [dau·bi-sau·bi], *s.* the same as SAUBY-DAUBY (q.v.).

†**Daze** [dai·z], *v.a.* to stun, confuse. “I was that *dazed*, I skayse knowd wheer I was gooin” [Ahy wüz dhaat· dai·zd, ahy sky'ai·s noa·d wée·ür ahy wüz gó·in].

Deadly [ded·li], *adj.* lacking life, death-like. “The fire’s gone very *deadly*” [Dhü fahy·ür]z gon ver·i ded·li]. Mr. Walter Besant seems to use the word in this sense. “This . . . will form a *deadly*, dry kind of Conference” (Article in *Methodist Times*, May 12th, 1887).

†**Deavely** [dee·vli], *s.* lonely, unfrequented. “It’s a *deavely* road, an’ they sen there’s fritnin’ theer” [(It)s ü dee·vli roa·d, ün dhai· sen dhür]z frit·nin dhey·ür].

†**Deck** [dek], *s.* a pack of cards. A Primitive Methodist local preacher, to whom I mentioned cards, said: “Cards? Eh, ay! I’d two *decks*, when the Lord blessed my soul, in a box upstairs, an’ I brought ’em bo oath daïn, an’ a hooal armtle o’ ballets to boot, an’ I chucked ’em aw upo’th fire—eh, what a blash they made,—a regular Bunbury blash, as they sen” [Ky’aa·rdz? Ai·, aay! Ahy)d too deks, wen dhü Lau·rd blest mi soa·l, in ü boks upstaer·z, ün ahy brau·t üm bóoüth daayn, ün ü óoül aa·rmtl ü baal·its tū bóot, ün ahy chùkt üm au· üpü)th fahy·ür—ai·, wot ü blaash· dhai mai·d,—ü reg·ilür Bùm·büri blaash·, üz dhai sen].

†**Deck** [dek], *v.a.* to give up, leave off. “We’n *deck* this job, lads” [(Wi)n dek dhis job, laad·z].

Decrippit [dikrip·it], *s.* a cripple, lame person. NORBURY. “They won gooin have some keind of a do up at th’ chapel theer, an’ sō Mester B. gen owd George a couple o’ tickets fur him an’ his daughter go an’ have their tea; an’ a toothry dees at after Mester B. gos sey owd George, an’ sez hey, ‘Well, owd friend, what han yō done wi’ th’ tickets?’ ‘Well,’ sez hey, ‘I kept one fur mysel, an’ tother I gen to the little *decrippit* up the road; fur ahr Mary said as hoo räly couldna cleean up i’ time fur gooa.’ ‘Yō’n gen it hooa?’ ‘Whey, the little *decrippit*.’ ‘What little

Dick Rippet? 'Nay, the little *decrippit*.' 'There's noo Rippets liven raïnd here.' An' theer they won at it, an' owd George couldna make him understand as hey meant the little yaïth theer as gos abait with a crutch." [Dhi wūn góo'in aav·sūm ky'eynd ūv ū dóo ùp ūt)th chaap·il dhéeūr, ūn sū Mes·tūr B. gy'en uwd Joa·j ū kùp·l ū tik·its fūr im ūn iz dau·tūr goa·ūn aav·dhūr tee·; ūn ū tóo·thri dee·z ūt aaf·tūr Mes·tūr B. goz sey uwd Joa·j, ūn sez ey, "Wel, uwd friend, wot)n yū dùn wi·th tik·its?" "Well," sez ey, "ahy ky'ept won fūr misel·, ūn tūdh·ūr ahy gy'en tū dhū lit·l dikrip·it ùp dhū roa·d; fūr aa·r Maeri sed ūz óo rae·li kùd)nū kléeun ùp i tahym fūr góoū." "Yoa·n gy'en it óoū?" "Wey, dhū lit·l dikrip·it." "Wot lit·l Dik Rip·it?" "Nai·, dhū lit·l dikrip·it." "Dhūr)z nóo Rip·its liv·n raaynd éeūr." Ūn dhéeūr dhi wūn aat· it, ūn uwd Joa·j kùd)nū mai·k im ùn·dūrston·d ūz ey ment dhū lit·l yaayth dhéeūr ūz goz ūbaayt wi·dh ū krùch].

Deedle [dee·dl], *v.a.* to cheat. "Ah've bin *deedled* aīt'n hafe a craïn" [Ah)v bin dee·dld aayt)n aif ū kraayn].

Deegle [dee·gl], *s.* a stolen marble. See following article. When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is frequently an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as "*deegles*," while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not "*deegles*" but "*dogles*," *i.e.* their own marbles, marbles pure and simple. I have not met with either *deegle* or *dogle* outside the Cholmondeley district.

Deegle [dee·gl], *v.a.* to purloin; a word especially used by boys.

Deitchbonk [dey·chbongk·], *s.* a hedge-bank running up from a ditch.

Delf [delf], *s.* a coal-pit. STAFFORDSHIRE BORDER. "A puddin' made o' the crusses (crusts) as the lads brought back from the *delf*" [Ū pùd·in mai·d ū dhū krùs·iz ūz dhū laad·z braut·baak·frūm dhū delf].

†**Demath** [dimaath·], *s.* a statute acre; lit. a *daymath*, or day's mowing for one man. We speak of a "five-*demath*" or a "seven-*demath* field" [fahyv-dimaath, sev'n-dimaath· feyld]. Wilbraham has the word, with the following remarks: "Generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$; consequently the Demath bears that of 32 to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ to the statute acre. The statute acre, or *Demath*, is still roughly taken as half the Cheshire acre.

Derry [der·i], *s.* chance, luck; only in the phrase "to take one's *derry*." "They got me to bring 'em a pair o' shoon from Nantweich, but they hanna fatcht 'em, so they mun tak their own *derry*" [Dhai· got mi tū bringg· ūm ũ pae·r ũ shoo'n frūm Naantwey·ch, büt dhai· aan·)ũ faach·t ūm, soa· dhai· mūn taak· dhūr oa·n der·i].

Derry-dain [der·i-daayn). "With a up an' a *derry-dain*" [Widh ũ ùp ũn ũ der·i-daayn] means "up and down," in reference to a person's gait, to the action of a swing, and the like.

†**Despert** [des·pürt], *adv.* very, extremely. "Hoo's a *despert* pratty wench" [Óo)z ũ des·pürt praat·i wensh].

***Dibble** [dib·l], *v.a.* to make holes in the ground with a *dibbler*, or setting stick, for sowing seeds, or planting potatoes. "Cost *dibble* tates?" [Küst dib·l tai·ts] = Can you set potatoes?

Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 100:

I'll not put

The *dibble* in earth to set one slip of them.

Dibbler [dib·lür], *s.* a stick with three wooden prongs used for making holes in the ground, in which to sow mangolds, &c. The same as Mr. Holland's *Dibbin-stick*.

Dick's Hatbänd, *s.* "As queer as *Dick's hatband*; it went nine times raïnd, an' wudna reach the tie" is a proverbial expression of which I can make nothing [Uz kweyūr ũz Dik·s aat·bünd; it went nahyn tahymz raaynd, ũn wùd·)nū ree·ch

dhũ tahy]. Another expression is "It's aw my eye an' *Dick's hatband*" [It)s au· mi ahy ũn Dik's aat·bũnd]. W. and H. give "as fine as *Dick's hatband*," which I have never heard.

†**Dicky Daisy** [dik·i dai·zi, dee·zi], *s.* a daisy.

Dicky Dout [Dik·i Daawt or Daayt], *prop. name.* To a person whose shirt is visible below the waistcoat the following rhyme is used :

*"Dicky, Dicky Dout,
Yur shirt hengs out,
Four yards in, an' five yards out."*

[Dik·i, Dik·i Daawt, yũr shuurt engz aawt, foa·r yaa·rdz in, ũn fahyv yaa·rdz aawt].

†**Did** [did], *s.* a teat.

†**Diddy** [did·i], *s.* (1) teat, especially used of a woman's breasts.
(2) mother's milk. *Cp.* TITTY.

Ding-dong [ding·dong·], *adj.* great, startling, extraordinary; but only used, I think, in negative sentences. "I've gotten a job at Maupas for a bit, but I dunna care annythin' abowt it; the wages bin nothin' very *ding-dong*" [Ahy)v got·n ũ job ũt Mau·pũs fũr ũ bit, bũt ahy dũ)nũ ky'ae·r aan·ithin ũbuw·t it; dhũ wai·jiz bin nũth·in ver·i ding·dongg·].

†**Dinge** [din·zh], *s.* a dent, a flaw in a vessel resulting from a knock.

Dinge [din·zh], *v.a.* to make a dent or "*dinge*" in a vessel. "I never seed sich a thing to the folks; here's these milk-buckets, yew (new) on'y last Setterday, an' *dinged* all o'er a'ready" [Ahy nev·ũr séed sich ũ thing· tũ dhũ foa·ks; ée·ũr)z dhéez mil·k·bũk·its, yoo oa·ni laas·t Set·ũr·di, ũn din·zhd au·l oa·r ũred·i]. *Cf.* M.E. *dingen*, to strike.

†**Dippers** [dip·urz], *s.* the Baptists.

†**Disgest** [disjes·t], *v.a.* to digest.

†**Digestion** [disjes·tyũn], *s.* digestion. Mr. Holland has shown by his quotation from Randle Holme that this form is not the result of mere mispronunciation.

†**Dish** [dish·], *s.* a lump of butter made up to contain twenty-four ounces. Butter is sold by the *dish* at Nantwich and other places in S. Cheshire. The *dish* was also in use at Whitchurch, Salop, till within the last seven years. (Mr. Holland mistakes in supposing the *dish* to be obsolete in Cheshire. Throughout nearly the whole of S. Ches. it is the only form in which butter is sold.)

†**Dishelaït** [dish·klaayt], *s.* a dishcloth. Compare CLAÏT.

Dishdäin [dish·daayn], *s.* †(1) disappointment. "It was a regular *dishdäin* for th' little lads when they couldna go Nantweich wi' their daddy" [It· wüz ü reg·ilür dish·daayn für]th lit·l laad·z wen dhi kùd·)nü goa· Naantwey·ch wi]dhür daad·i].

(2) humiliation. "It's a pratty *dishdäin* for her" [It]s ü praat·i dish·daayn for·)ür], of a lady who had come down in the world.

†**Dither** [didh·ür], *s.* a shiver. "I'm all of a *dither*."

†**Dither** [didh·ür], *v.n.* to shiver. "This cowl mornin' mays one *dither*" [Dhis kuwd mau·rnin mai·z wün didh·ür].

Dithery [didh·üri], *adj.* trembling. "I went quite sick an' *dithery*" [Ahy went kweyt sik· ün didh·üri].

Dizener [dahy·znür], *s.* a contemptuous term for a woman. "A pratty *dizener*" [Aa praat·i dahy·nür]. *Lit.*, a tawdrily dressed woman; compare E. *bedizen*. Bailey gives *Dizened*, dressed.

Do [dóo], *s.* (1) (like *To-do*, q.v.) an ado, occurrence, fête, tea-meeting, &c. "Well, han ye had a good *do*?" [Wel, aan· yi aad· ü gùd dóo?] asked of a party returning from a temperance meeting.

(2) an institution, something *done* or established. "They'm gooin' have some keind of a *do* at Wrenbury—a Liberal club, or summat" [Dhi]m góo·in aav· sùm ky·eynd üv ü dóo üt Rem·bri—ü Lib·ürül klùb ür sùm·üt].

(3) a share, turn. "Bin yó gooin have another *do*?" [Bin· yü góo·in aav· ünùdhür dóo?]

†**Dō** [doa:], Pret. and P. part. *doed*, (1) to fatten. "Bought hay never *dōes* cattle;" *i.e.*, because it is used so sparingly. Wilbraham gives this saying, but explains it wrongly.

(2) *v.n.* to thrive. "That caī *dōes* upo' very little" [Dhaat-ky'aay doa'z üpü ver'i lit'l].

A.S. *Dúgan*, to avail.

Dob [dob], *v.a.* a term used in the game of marbles, meaning, to throw a piece of slate, or other flat missile, at marbles placed in a ring at a distance of about six or seven feet from the player. CHOLMONDELEY.

†**Dobbin-wheels** [dob'in-weylz], *s.pl.* the large hind wheels of a timber-cart.

†**Dodder** [dod'ür], *s.* the weed *Spergula arvensis*. Also called TOADS'-GRASS and BEGGARS'-NEEDLE.

†**Doff** [dof], *s.* dough. "As busy as a dog i' *doff*" [Üz biz'i üz ü dog i dof] is a common, though somewhat meaningless, expression.

†**Doffy** [dof'i], *adj.* cowardly.

Dog-Latin [dog-laat'in], *s.* any slangish or peculiar forms of speech. A man who knew I was collecting materials for this Glossary once told me he could give some information "belungin' to this *dog-Latin*," meaning the dialect.

Dogle [doa:gl], *s.* a common marble. See DEEGLE.

Dogsleipin' [dogsley'pin], *part. pres.* pretending to be asleep. Mr. Holland gives *Fox-sleeping*.

†**Dollop** [dol'üp], *s.* a lot, quantity.

Dolly-maukin [dol'i-mau'kin], *s.* a tawdrily-dressed girl or woman. See MAUKIN.

Don [don], *adj.* grand, superior; e.g., "*don* folk." Hence, a †**Don-hand** [don-aan'd] is an expert.

†**Donder** [don'dür], *v.n.* (1) to wander. To *donder* about is to wander aimlessly about, and very often to reel about. "Theer

he was, drunk an' *donderin'* about i' th' road" [Dhéeür ée woz, drùngk ün don·dürin übuw·t i)dh roa·d].

(2) to wander in mind, talk foolishly, be stupid. "A *donderin'* owd thing" [ü don·dürin uwd thingg·]

***Donderyed** [don·düryed], *s.* a dunderhead, blockhead. "Tha nowd *donderyed*" [Dhaa nuwd don·düryed].

Donderyedded [don·düryed·id], *adj.* stupid.

Dondle [don·dl], *v.a.* to lead, guide. "He *dondled* his hosses on a bit" [Ey don·dld iz os·iz on ü bit]. *Cp.* DADE.

Dongaz [dongg·üz] *v.n.* to dangle; generally in the sense of "dangling," or wandering, about: "*dongazin* about the lanes of a neight" [dongg·üzin übuw·t dhü lai·nz üv ü neyt].

Dongazin [dongg·üzin], *adj.* out of sorts, limp, fatigued. NANTWICH. "I feil very *dongazin*" [Ahy feyl ver·i dongg·üzin]. *Cp.* a similar meaning of *wanga-in*, from *wanga* q.v.

Dongle [dongg·l], *s.* an idle or listless way of going about. A mistress said to her servant maid, "I daüt yö bin a bit linty, Mary; yo seemn to have sich a *dongle*—mays me think" [Ahy daayt yü bin ü bit lin·ti, Mae·ri; yoa· séemn tū aav· sich ü dongg·l—mai·z mi thingk].

†**Dooment** [dóo·münt], *s.* equivalent to *Do*, *s.* (1).

†**Doorcheiks** [dóo·ürcheyks], *s. pl.* door-posts.

Doorsill [dóo·ürsil], *s.* threshold. (Fr. *seuil*; *sooil* is heard in Notts.)

†**Dōsom** [doa·süm], *adj.* easily fed, thriving. A *doesome* heifer is one that fattens upon a moderate quantity of food. See *Dō* (*v.*). Bailey gives "A *Dosom* Beast, content with nothing; also, thriving. CHESH."

Dos-see [dos·see· or dos·ee·], *v.* dare say; lit. "dost see" = durst say.

Double-reisted [düb·l·rey·stid], *part. adj.* of a drill-plough, with two wings or shell-boards. See *REIST*.

†**Douzlin'** [daaw'zlin], *s.* a wetting. "Ah've bin ait i'the reen, an' gotten a regular *douzlin'*" [Ah]v bin aayt i)dhũ ree'n, ũn got'n ũ reg'ilũr daawzlin]. Mr. Holland gives this as a S. Chesh. word, but the word "getten," which he uses in his example, is quite impossible in any district of S. Cheshire which I know. From *douse*, as *roozle* from *rouse*, *snoozle* from *snooze*; S. Chesh. [snaawz].

†**Dowk** [duwk], *v.a.* and *n.* to duck the head, stoop down. "Them gaffy schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones at one another, one on 'em come at my yed, an' I should ha' gotten it reight betwein the eyes, if I hadna *dowked* my yed daïn pretty quick" [Dhem gy'aaf-ti skóo'-laadz wũn chũk'in stoa'nz ut won ũnũdh'ũr, won ũn ũm kũm ũt mahy yed, ũn ahy shũd ũ got'n it rey't bitwey'n dhũ ahyz iv ahy aad.)nũ duwkt mi yed daayn prit'i kwik].

Drab [draab'], *s.* a driblet, small quantity. "We never han noo blackberry jam; they getten 'em i' sich bits an' *drabs*, I con may nowt on em" [Wi nev'ũr aan' nóo blaak'beri jaam'; dhai gy'et'n ũm i sich bits ũn draab'z, ahy kũn mai' nuwt on ũm].

†**Drabbly** [draab'li], *adj.* wet, with the rain coming down in a continual dribble. "Very *drabbly* weather." *Cp.* DRAB, above.

†**Drake** [drai'k], *s.* a weed infesting corn. Described by Mr. Holland under DROOK.

Draught [draaft], *v.n.* to move quickly about. A Cheshire housewife, bustling about her domestic duties, would describe herself as "goin' *draughtin'* about" [góo'in draaft'in ũbuwt].

Draw [drau'], *v.a.* (1) to cart.

Alas! alas! owd Powell's ass,
The ass that *draw'd* the coal,
Owd Pally cried when Jinny died,
And Tummy dug the hole.

(For glossic, see Introduction, p. 12.)

†(2) to take the bread out of the oven, when baked.

(3) to take before a magistrate; the full phrase is, "to *draw* before a person's nuncles."

(4) to *draw* a cow's udder is to press out any hard substances that may have been secreted therein.

Drazzil [draaz'il], *v.a.* to give a wet, disordered, and slovenly appearance to, of the action of wet and dirt. BURLAND. "Eh, hai tha at *drazzil'd*; do go an' get some different things on" [Ai, aay dhū aat draaz'ild; dóo goa' ūn gy'et sūm dif'ūrūnt thing'z on].

Drazzil [draaz'il] } *s.* a draggle-tailed person. BURLAND.
Drazzil-teel [draaz'il-tee'l] }

†**Dree** [drée], *adj.* of rain, continuous and coming down in thick, small drops. "It's a very *dree* reen, the graīnd 'ull be soaked" [It]s ū veri drée ree'n, dhū graaynd]l bi soa'kt].

Dreener [dree'nūr], *s.* a drainer, an oblong wooden vessel in which the curd is salted and broken before being put under the press.

Dressin [dres'in], *s.* castigation, by word or act.

Dress o'er [dres oa'r], *v.a.* to chastise, by word or act. *Cp.* NOINT, which contains a similar metaphor.

Drift-hāise [drif't-aays], *s.* a covered way leading out of a farmyard, and affording shelter to a load of hay, &c.

†**Drip** [drip'], *v.a.* to milk a second time. After the first milking is over, it is the custom to go round the cows a second time to obtain the few drops of milk that have meanwhile been secreted in the udder. This process is called *dripping*. The milk thus obtained is called the *drippings*, and is very much richer than the ordinary milk.

†**Drippins** [drip'inz], *s.* See DRIP.

†**Drones** [droa'nz], *s.pl.* a steelyard.

Drony [droa'ni], *adj.* sluggish. A farmer complained that his boys were "*drony*" in the morning, when he called them.

Drop across [drop' ūkros'], *v.a.* to lay (a cane, &c.) across a person's back, to beat. "I'll *drop* my stick *across* yō." So "to *drop it across*" is used absolutely for "to beat."

- Drub** [drùb], *s.* a lot. *Cp.* DUB, of which it is a mere occasional variant.
- †**Drudge-box** [drùj·boks], *s.* a flour-dredger.
- Drumber-hole** [drùm·bür-oa·l], *s.* an old pit or hole overgrown with grass and weeds. Compare Mr. Holland's *Drumble* or *Drumba*.
- Drummy** [drùm·i], *adj.* muddled. "Duzzy and *drummy*" is a frequent combination. *Drummy* in Norfolk is *misty*.
- Dub** [dùb], *s.* a lot. "Hey was one o'th' *dub*" [Ey wüz won ù)th dùb].
- †**Dub** [dùb], *v.a.* to trim (a hedge).
- †**Dubbin-shears** [dùb·in-sheyürz], *s.* shears for trimming a hedge.
- †**Duckmeat** [dùk·mee·t], *s.* the green vegetable growth that appears on the surface of stagnant ponds.
- Ducks** [dùks], *s.* risk; only in the phrase "chance the *ducks*," *e.g.*, "We'n go hob-nob at a venture, an' chance the *ducks*" [(Wi)n goa· ob-nob· üt ù ven·chür, ün chĩaan·s dhü dùks]. *Ducks* seems to be the Romany *dook*, fortune, the root of *dooker* or *dukker*, familiar to readers of Whyte Melville.
- †**Duckstone** [dùk·stoan], *s.* a boy's game. See Mr. Holland's description.
- Duet** [dyóo·et·], *s.* an argument between two. "Ah heerd 'em havin' a *duet* about politics" [Ah eyürd ùm aav·in ù dyóoet· ùbuw·t pol·ütiks]. TUSHINGHAM. If not an individualism, it is very local.
- Dump** [dùmp], *s.* a small round piece of clay, hardened and whitened, for use in the game of marbles.
- †**Dun John** [dùn jon], *s.* a species of fine grass, very difficult to cut.
- †**Dunnock** [dùn·ük], *s.* a hedge-sparrow. Also called *blue-dunnock*, from the colour of its eggs.
- Dutch** [dùch], *adj.* fine, of language. "To talk as *Dutch* as

Daimport's (=Davenport's) bitch" is a common expression. "Annybody knows hooar hoo is; hoo was as rough as gorse when hoo went Liverpool, an' so bin the hooal dub (lot) on 'em; an' naī hoo's drest up like a leedy, an' talks as *Dutch* as Daimport's bitch" [Aan·ibdi noa·z óo·ür óo iz; óo wüz ūz rùt ūz gau·rs wen óo went Liv·ürpóol, ūn soa· bin dhū óo·ül dúb on ūm; ūn naay óo)z drest ùp lahyk ū lee·di, ūn tau·ks ūz Dùch ūz Dai·mpürts bich·].

Duzzy [dùz·i], *adj.* stupid, sleepy; literally, dizzy. A.S., *dysig*.

Dwaddle [dwaad·l], *v.a.* to waste, used like *Dwindle*; a variant of *twattle*. "Look sharp again, an' dunna *dwaddle* yur time awee" [Lóok shaa·rp ūgy·en·, ūn dù)nū dwaad·l yūr tahym ūwee·].

Dwindle [dwin·dl], *v.a.* to waste, generally used of time. "Ah've noo patience wi' folks stoppin' at the public an' *dwindlin'* time awee" [Ah)v náo pee·shūns wi foa·ks stop·in üt dhū püb·lik ūn dwin·dlin tahym ūwee·].

Dwindle-straw [dwin·dl-strau·], any weak or puny creature. "He is sich a little *dwindle-straw*; I dunna know haī we s'n rear him" of a delicate child [Ée iz sich· ū lit·l dwin·dl-strau·; ahy dù)nū noa· aay wi)sn rée·ür im].

E.

Eager on [ee·gür on], *v.a.* to incite, hark on. Less common form of *Egg on*.

Earwig [ey·ürwig], *s.* "To stare like a throttled *earwig*" is a common expression. See under CAT and THROSTLE.

Ease up [ee·z ùp], *v.n.* to make room. "Come, *ease up* upo' that bench" [Kùm, ee·z ùp ùpū dhaat· bensch].

Easy-melched [ee·zi-mel·sht], *adj.* of a cow, yielding her milk easily.

†**Eatin' waiter** [ee·tin wai·tūr or wee·tūr], *s.* drinking water; lit. water which one can *eat* food with.

†**Eddish** [ed'ish], *s.* aftermath. See EDGREW, below.

Edge [ej], *adj.* See EGG.

Edge o' neight [ej ũ neyt], *s.* nightfall. *Cp.* W. *min yr hwyr*.

†**Edgrew** [ed'gróo], *s.* aftermath; the most common word in use. *Eddish* is rare, and considered as refined.

Edley-medley [ed'li-med'li], *adv.* confusedly. MALPAS. A man told another, "Yo'n mixed *edley-medley*" two different persons; *i.e.*, utterly confused them.

†**Eeam** [eyũm, éeũm], *adj.* near. "They liven *eeam* by the chapel" [Dhai' liv'n éeũm bahy dhũ chaap'il]. "Th' *eeamest* road is across th' feilds" [Dh)éé'ũmist roa'd iz ũkros'th feylz]. A very common word. Ray and Wilbraham give *Wheam*, convenient, ready at hand. Wilbraham also gives *Eamby*, as an *adv.*, close by—a use which is also common in S. CHES. The word seems to be merely the mod. E. *even*; *cp.* M.E. *eem-* = *even-* (prefix).

Eekle [ee'kl], *s.* an icicle.

†**Eerif** [ee'rif], *s.* a common prickly weed growing in wheat, goosegrass.

Eeverage [ee'vũrij], *s.* carting and other work of the kind done by a tenant for his landlord without payment. As an old law-term, this is well known. "*Average* (L. *averagium*, Fr. *averia*, *i.e.*, cattle) signifies service which the tenant owes the king or other lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either" (Blount's Law Dict., quoted in Skeat's Dict.). This is exactly the sense in which the Cheshire farmer still speaks of doing "*eeverage*" for his landlord. Bailey gives *Aver*, a labouring beast, as a dialectal word.

†**Eezin** [ee'zin], *s.* the eaves of a house. Mr. Holland (under AIZIN) says it means a roof in S. Ches., but I do not recognise the use.

†**Eezin-shof** [ee'zin-shof], *s.* the beginning of the roof of a stack, where it projects over the sides of the stack, so as to throw the rain off. Also called KITLIN (q.v.).

Egg [eg], *adj.* keen, eager; always, I think, used with "on."
 "He inna very *egg on* at it" [Ey i)nũ veri eg on aat' it].
 Another form, a little less frequent, is *Edge*.

†**Egged ale** [egd ai'l or ee'l], *s.* a concoction made by beating eggs up in ale, and boiling the mixture.

Eggin [eg'in], *adv.* back again; a word used to horses. "Come *eggin*" [Kũm eg'in], as used by a ploughman, means "Turn back again to the left," at the end of a furrow.

†**Egg on** [eg on], *v.a.* to incite, provoke. "Them Nantweich men come an' fatcht up sich a kerry i'th' meitin' than (=till) noob'dy could get in a word; bur ah know hooar (=who) it was *egged* 'em on" [Dhem Naantwey'ch men kũm ũn faach't ùp sich' ũ ky'er'i i)th meyt'in dhũn nũo'bdĩ kũd gy'et in ũ wuurd; bũr ah noa' oũr it woz egd ũm on]. *Cp.* Icel. *eggja*.

Eighteen pence [ey'tteyn pen's], *s.* conceit, show of importance. A consequential person is said to have a deal of *eighteen pence* about him. Originally, I presume, the word would apply to people who made arrogant assumption stand in the place of wealth and position.

†**Elder** [el'dũr], *s.* the udder of a cow.

Ellergun [el'ũrgũn], *s.* a popgun. So called because usually made of *eller* (elder).

†**Ell-rake** [el'-rai'k or ree'k], *s.* a large rake with long curved teeth, used to clear the field after the greater part of the crop has been gathered. Miss Jackson suggests the derivation *heel-rake*, as it "follows at the *heel* of the person using it." This is also the popular etymology; indeed the pronunciation [ey'l-ree'k] is not unfrequent. The word is spelt *heel-rake* in auctioneers' catalogues; *e.g.*, "strong market-shandry with calf-cratches, . . . set of thrill-gears, odd gears, shoal and yelve, *heelrake*, three Pikels" (Auctioneer's Catalogue, Tushingam, April 9th, 1887).

†**Ess** [es], *s.* ashes. Hence †**Ess-hole** (the same as GRID-HOLE), a hole in the hearth covered with a movable grid or grating, over which the cinders are raked backwards and forwards, and the ashes received into the hole beneath. Hence to “root i’ the *ess-hole*” is a common expression for staying constantly by the fire. Bailey gives “*Esse*, ashes. CHESH.”

Ess-hook [es·óok], *s.* a small piece of iron in the shape of the letter S, used for attaching two chains, or two parts of a chain together.

Ess-lurdin [es·luurdin], *s.* a person or animal that likes to get close to the fire. A mistress said of her servant “Hoo’s a terrible *ess-lurdin*, auvays comin’ croodlin’ i’ th’ fire, stid o’ gettin’ on with her work” [Óo]z ü ter·übl es·luurdin, au·viz kùm·in króo·dlin i)th fahy·ür, stid ü gy’et·in on widh ür wuurk]. For the latter element of the word, compare Scott’s *Quentin Durward*, c. xxix. (page 399, Tauchnitz ed.), “A fine thing it would be for me, who can neither read nor write, to be afraid of a fat *lurdane*, who has done little else all his life.”

Ess-mexen [es·meksn], *s.* the *mixen* or heap upon which the ashes are thrown.

†**Ess-riddle** [es·ridl], *s.* a cinder-riddle.

Etherish [edh·ürish], *adj.* adderlike (from *ether*, adder), venomous in temper.

Extortion [ekstau·rshün], *v.n.* to charge exorbitantly. “I could sey hey wanted *extortion* on me, bur ah soon let him know ah was up to snuff” [Ahy küd sey ey waan·tid ekstau·rshün on mi, бүr ah sóon let im noa· ah wüz ùp tū snüf]. Mr. Holland has the word in an active sense.

†**Eye** [ahy], *s.* a hole, such as is frequently seen in bread or badly-made cheese.

†**Eye-hole** [ahy·oal], *s.* a depression in a potato.

Eyve [eyv], *s.* a variant of *auve*, an axe- or mattock-handle.

F.

Face on [fai's or fee's on], *v.a.* to venture upon, summon up courage to face anything. "We'n gotten that squatch to get aīt; bur it's a okkart job, an' meebe we munna *feece on* it todee" [Wi)n got'n dhaat· skwaach· tū gy'et aayt; būr it)s ũ ok'ūt job, ũn mee·bi wi mùn)ũ fee's on it tūdee·].

Face up [fai's or fee's ùp], *v.n.* to put in an appearance, to "come up to the scratch." "'Wheer's Geo'ge this mornin'?" 'Oh, hey was o' the randy o' Setterday, an' they sen hey was i' bed o' Monday, an' hey's frittent o'th' Missis, an' darna *face up*'" ["Wee'ür)z Joa:j dhūs mau·rnin'?" "Oa·, ey wūz ũ dhū raan·di ũ Set·ürdi, ũn dhi sen ey wūz i bed ũ Mùn·di, ũn ey)z frit·nt ũ)th Mis·iz, ũn daa·rnū fai's ùp].

Facy [fai'si], *adj.* impudent. "I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin sō *facy*" [Ahy shūd ũ thuwt nuwt üt dōo·in sùm·üt for)im iv ée aad·nūr ũ bin sū fai·si].

†**Fade** [fai'd], *s.* See BLUE-FADE, GREIN-FADE.

*†**Fain** [fai'n], *adj.* glad. "I'm *fain* to see yō" [Ahy)m fai'n tū sey yū]. Not common.

Falahver [fūlaa·vūr], *s.* unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words. "Hey'd sich a lot o' *falahver* with him" [Ey)d sich· ũ lot ũ fūlaa·vūr widh im]. From *palaver*.

Fallal [fūlaal·] } *s.* nonsense, frivolous talk or behaviour. "He's
Fallol [fūlol·] } too much *fallol* about him to please me" [Ée)z
 tōo mùch fūlol· ũbuw·t im tū pléeūz mée·].

†**Fallow** [faal·ū], *v.a.* to plough very shallow, so as merely to turn over the sod.

†**Fan** [faan·], *s.* an implement for winnowing corn.

†**Fan** [faan·], *v.a.* to winnow with a fan.

Fang [faangg·], *s.* a prong; *e.g.*, a yelve-*fang*. Used in much the same way as TANG.

Fannickly [faan·ikli], *adj.* smart in appearance.

Fantome [faan·tüm], *adj.* †(1) of hay, light and poor. "This hee comes aīt terrible hoozy an' *fantome*, it's ommust like sniddle" [Dhis ee· kùmz aayt taer·bl óo·zi ün faan·tüm, it)s om·üst lahyk snid·l].

(2) of land, light. "It's very leight an' *fantome*, that moss-land; it's good for nowt bu' tatoes" [It)s ver·i leyt ün faan·tüm, dhaat· mos·laand; it)s gùd fūr nuwt bŭ tai·tŭz].

†**Fare** [faer], *v.n.* of a cow, to show signs of calving. "Hoo *fares* o' cauvin" [Óo faer·z ũ kau·vin].

†**Farrantly** [faar·üntli], *adj.* handsome. Commonly *farrantly-lookin'*. "Hoo's a *farrantly-lookin'* wench" [Óo)z ũ faar·üntli·lío·kin wensh].

†**Farrinkly** [faar·ingkli], *adj.* The same as FARRANTLY. BICKLEY.

***Farrow** [faar·ŭ], *s.* a litter of pigs.

Farrow [faar·ŭ], *v.a.* of a sow, to bear a litter of pigs.

†**Fastens** [faas·nz], *s. pl.* fastenings, as to a door or window.

†**Fatch** [faach], *v.a.* (1) to give a blow. "Hoo *fatcht* him a clinker aside o'th' yed" [Óo faach·t im ũ klingk·ŭr ũsahy·d ũ)th yed]. Cp. *Deut.* xix. 5, "His hand *fetcheth* a stroke with the axe;" and Germ. "*ausholen*," to draw back the hand to give force to a blow.

(2) to get one's breath with difficulty, to give a sigh. "I con skayce (scarcely) *fatch* my breath." "He *fatcht* sich a sike [sahyk]" = sigh.

†**Fat hen** [faat·en], *s.* goosefoot.

Fause [fau·s], *adj.* (1) cunning. "Her's as *fause* as *fause*, for aw her is bu' two 'ear owd, her knows wheer her grandfayther keeps his ha'pennies" [Ŭr)z ũz fau·s ũz fau·s, fūr au· ũr iz bŭ tóo éeŭr uwd, ũr noa·z wée·ŭr ũr graan·fai·dhŭr ky·ee·ps iz ai·pniz].

(2) clever. "Ahr Tum's gotten a parrot, the *fausest* beggar

I ever seid i' aw my born dees" [Aa:r Tùm]z got'n ũ paar'üt, dhũ fau'sist beg'ür ahy ev'ür seyð i au' mi bau'rn dee'z]. The *l* is (as in FAUTY) correctly omitted.

Fauty [fau'ti], *adj.* defective, rotten, in bad condition. "These tatoes bin turnin' up very *fauty*" [Dheyz tai'tüz bin tuu'rnin ùp ver'i fau'ti]. The *l* in received *fauty* is, of course, an intruder; Fr. *fautif*.

†**Favour** [faav'ür], *v.a.* to resemble; commonly, but not exclusively, of personal likeness. "Tha räther *favours* thy Uncle Geo'ge" [Dhaa rae'dhür faav'ürz dhi Ûngk'l Joa'j].

Faw [fau]. (1) *v.n., pret.* fell, fawd; *p.p.* fellen, fawn [fel, fau'd; feln, fau'n]; to fall.

(2) *v.a., pret.* fawd; *p.p.* fawd. (i.) to drop, let fall. "Yo'n *faw* that mug" [Yoa'n fau' dhaat' müg]. (ii.) to fell. "They'm *fawin* trees i'th' wood" [Dhai)m fau'in treyz i)th wùd.

†**Fawn-peckas** [fau'mpek'üz], *s. pl.* freckles.

Fawn-peckas once made a vow,
He never would come on a face as was fow;
Fawn-peckas made another,
He never would come upon anny other.

[Fau'mpek'üz wùns mai'd ũ vuw, Ée nev'ür wùd kùm ũn ũ fai's ũz wüz faw; Fau'mpeküz mai'd ũnùdh'ür, Ée nev'ür wùd kùm ũpün aan'i ùdh'ür]. The last line, of course, is a *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*. Note that in this rhyme *Fawn-peckas* is personified, and becomes for the nonce a singular noun.

Feared [fééürd], *adj.* afraid. "Binna yö *feared* o' fawin'?" [Bin)ũ yũ fééürd ũ fau'in?] **Feared lest**, for fear that, is a common conjunction. "Go an' tine them gaps, *feared lest* the key getten in" [Goa' ũn tahyn dhem gy'aap's, fééürd lest dhũ ky'ey gy'et'n in].

Feature [fee'chür], *v.a.* to resemble in features. "That chilt *features* her fayther" [Dhaat' chahylt fee'chürz ũr fai'dhür]. Compare FAVOUR.

Feckaz [fek'üz], *v.n.* (1) to pull or pick at; very often used of a

wound or sore. "It wanna that bad bu' what it 'ud ha' heeald up in a dee or two, bur he couldna be tented off *feckazin'* at it" [It wo)nũ dhaat' baad' bü wot it üd)ü ey'üld up in ü dee-ür tóo, bü ey kùd)nũ bi ten'tid of fek'üzin aat' it].

(2) to potter about, tinker, do work in a half-hearted, lame sort of fashion. "What are yǒ doin' theer, *feckazin'*? Gie me howt o'th tool; I con do a job ten times o'er whel I'm tellin' folks" [Wot ü yũ dóo'in dhey'ür, fek'üzin? Gy'i)mi uwt ü)th tóo'l; ahy)kn dóo ü job ten tahymz oar wel ahy)m tel'in foa'ks]. So we talk of "*feckazin'* i'the road." *Cp.* FEGGAZ.

†**Fecks**, or **Good Fecks!** [gùd fek's], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise.

†**Fee** [fee·], *s.* surface-soil. "Go an' tak that *fee* off, as we can get some sond" [Goa' ün taak' dhaat' fee' of, üz wi)kn gy'et süm sond].

†**Fee** [fee·], *v.a.* to remove the surface-soil; *e.g.*, to obtain marl, sand, &c. Icel. *faggja*, to cleanse; *cp.* Germ. *fegen*.

Feedin-time [fey'din-tahym], *s.* warm, showery weather. "It's a rare *feedin'-time* for th' turmits, mester, bur it's backenin' for the hee" [(It)s ü rae'r fey'din-tahym fūr)th tuu'rmits, mes'tür, бүr it)s baak'nin fūr dhü ee·].

†**Feg** [feg], *s.* dry, coarse grass which has not been eaten off before the winter. *Cp.* E. Yorksh. *fog*, aftergrass.

Feggaz [feg'üz], *v.a.* to potter or idle about, getting in other people's way. CHORLEY. "I wonder what that wench is *feggazin'* after; hoo wanna be done again tea-time" [Ahy wùn'dür wot dhaat' wensh iz feg'üzin aaf'tür; óo wù)nũ bi dùn ügy'en' tee'-tahy'm]. "Häi ye dun get *feggazin'* i' my road" [Aay yi dùn gy'et feg'üzin i)mi róa'd]. The word is practically equivalent to FECKAZ (2).

Feightable [fey'tübl], *adj.* ready to fight. "Ah never felt sǒ mad i' aw my life; ah was *feightable*" [Ah nev'ür felt sü maad' i au· mi lahyf; ah wüz fey'tübl].

Fell [fel], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam. More commonly
IN-FELL (q.v.).

Felly [fel-i], *s.* a fellow of a wheel. A.S. *felge*.

†**Fend** [fend], *v.n.* to shift, provide. “Naï, yo mun *fend* aīt for yursel” [Naay, yoa· mūn fend aayt fūr yūrsel·].

Fenkly [fengk·li], *adj.* The same as FANNICKLY.

†**Ferrips** [fer·ips], *interj.* the dickens! the deuce! “What the *ferrips* are yō doin’ theer?” [Wot dhū fer·ips ũ yū dóoin dhéūr·?]

Fetter [fet·ūr], (1) *v.a.* to hamper, hinder. “It *fettors* a body to have a lot o’ childern about ’em whel they bin doin’ the work” [It fet·ūr·z ũ bod·i tū aav· ũ lot ũ chil·dūrn ũbuw·t ũm wel dhi bin dóoin dhū wuurk].

(2) *v.n.* to potter about. “Yo wun be auvays *fetterin’* about an’ gettin i’ folks’es road” [Yoa· wūn bi au·viz fet·urin ũbuw·t ũn gy’et·in i foa·ksiz roa·d]. Compare W.’s word *Fitter*, to move the feet quickly, as children do when in a passion.

Fetter at [fet·ūr aat·], *v.a.* to meddle or tamper with, touch lightly, or give a touch to; the meaning oscillates between that of FETTLE and FECKAZ (1), which see. “Th’ owd churn ’ud ha’ worked reight enough, if ye wouldnur ha’ kept *fetterin’* at it” [Dh)uwd chuurn ũd ũ wuurkt rey·t ũnūf·, iv yi wūd·)nūr ũ ky’ept fet·urin aat· it]. The word has generally a depreciatory sense.

†**Fettle** [fet·l], *s.* order, condition. “I’m i’ bad *fettle* for work; I was foo’ enough to go o’ the randy (spree) last wik” [Ahy)m i baad· fet·l fūr wuurk; ahy wūz fōo ũnūf tū goa· ũ dhū raan·di laas·t wik·]. “Bin yur tools i good *fettle*?” [Bin yūr tóolz i gūd fet·l·?] A very common word, and very variously applied.

†**Fettle** [fet·l], *v.a.* (1) to mend, put in order. The word is of very wide application. We *fettle* the fire when we put fresh coals on, *fettle* a clock, *fettle* a road, a bridge, a gate, a fence, a drain, a chimney, &c., &c.

(2) to correct, chastise; so when a person has received a crushing answer or retort, it is sometimes said "That's *fettlet* him" [Dhaat's fet'lt im]=settled.

†**Fiddle-faddle** [fid·l-faad·l], *v.n.* to fad, act in a fastidious manner; see **FIDGE** for an example of its use.

Fiddler's elbow [fid·lürz el·bū], *s.* "Like a *fiddler's elbow*" means "going in and out." "Hoo was a regular cant, that's what hoo was—in an' aīt o' fohks'es häisen like a *fiddler's elbow*" [Óo wüz ü regilür ky'aan·t, dhaat)s wot óo woz—in ün aayt ü foa·ksiz aay·zn lahyk ü fid·lürz el·bū]. Mr. Holland's explanation, taken from the *Cheshire Sheaf*, is somewhat different.

†**Fiddler's money** [fid·lürz mún·i] } *s.* small change. "I had for
Fiddlin' money [fid·lin mún·i] } tak it aīt i' *fiddler's money*"
 [Ahy aad· fūr taak· it aayt i fid·lürz mún·i]. "What *fiddlin'*
money it is, to be sure" [Wot fid·lin mún·i it iz, tū bi shóoür].

†**Fidge** [fij·], *s.* a fidgetty person. **BURLAND.** "Hoo was the awful'st owd *fidge* ah ever seid; auyay fetterin' abowt an' fiddle-faddlin', hoo was like as if hoo was never reight, an' there was nowt reight fur her" [Óo wüz dhū auf·ùlst uwd fij· ah ev·ür seyð; au·vi fet·ürin übuw·t ün fid·l-faad·lin, óo wüz lahyk üz iv óo wüz nev·ür reyð, ün dhür wüz nuwt reyð fūr ür].

†**Filbeard** [fil·béeürd], *s.* the filbert nut.

Fillet [fil·it], *s.* a cheese-binder. Mr. Holland gives it the same meaning as what is in this district called a *hoop*, and in his Glossary a *cheese-guard*.

Filth [fil·th], *s.* fill. Compare *tilth* from *till*. I have heard Proverbs vii. 18, read "Come and let us take our *filth* of love." See further **Bóok ü Róoth**, ii. 14.

Finished [fin·isht], *p. part.* "Not quite *finished*" is a common expression, meaning "silly, or half-crazy."

Finnack [fin·ük], *s.* mincing, affected manners. "Ah connä bear sey ——'s *finnack*" [Ah kon)ü bæ·r sey ——z fin·ük].

Finnack [fin·ük], *v.n.* to mince, affect airs. "Sey häi hoo *finnacks*" [Sey aay óo fin·üks]. Most frequently used in the *pres. part.*, *finnackin'*. Cf. South E. *finnicking*, mincing, affected, which Thackeray (*Vanity Fair*, chap. iii.) spells *finikin*.

Finnacky [fin·üki], *adj.* affected.

Fire [fahy·ür], *s.* "He's aw *fire* an' tow" [Ée)z au· fahy·ür ün toa·] is said of a hasty, touchy person.

Fire-new [fahyür-nyóo], *adj.* brand-new (and agreeing with the latter etymologically). "Abe Dutton's gotten a spon spittin' *fire-new* cooat for the wakes" [Ai·b Dùt·n)z got·n ü spon spit·in fahy·ür-nyóo kóo·üt für dhü wai·ks].

Firm [fuurm], *v.n.* to grow firm. A cheese-making term.

†**Fitchet** [fich·üt], *s.* a pole-cat. "I ketcht a *fitchet*, an' I'm gooin' have a pie made on him, but they tell'n me I mun keep him than hey's mellow" [Ahy ky·echt ü fich·üt, ün ahy)m góo·in aav· ü pahy mai·d on im, bùt dhäi tel·n mi ahy mün ky·ee·p im dhün ey)z mel·ü].

†**Fitchet pie** [fich·üt pahy], *s.* a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon, or bacon-gravy.

Fither-breens [fidh·ür-bree·nz], *s.* a foolish, light-headed person (lit. *feather-brains*). N.B. The subs. is singular. There is an *adj.* **Fither-breen'd**, light-headed, scatter-brained.

Fithers [fidh·ürz], *s. pl.* feathers. "To lie i' the lung *fithers*" is to make one's bed upon straw. "Mester says if we bin aít as leet as we won o' Wensday, we s'n ha' to lie i' the lung *fithers*" [Mes·tür sez iv wi bin aayt üz lee·t üz wi won ü Wen·sdi, wi)sn aa)tü lahy i)dhü lùng fidh·ürz].

Fizzog [fiz·og], *s.* the face; but in the phrase "I'll warm yur *fizzog*" it seems to be used of the head.

Fizzy [fiz·i], *adj.* apt to fizz. Sometimes used in a slang way, as a subs., for an effervescing drink.

Flangy [flaa·ji], *adj.* broad and shallow, of a vessel.

- †**Flap-jack** [flaap·jaak], *s.* a crumpet, a flat cake baked in a pan.
- †**Flash** [flaash·], *s.* a shallow pool of water; *e.g.*, “Chorley Flash.”
The “Nag’s Head,” at Spurstow, is still called by some people the “Flash;” it was originally so named from a *flash* which lay opposite to it. Compare also the name of the town of Flash in N.E. Staff.
- †**Flat** [faat·], *s.* a broad flat bed in a field. See further, Mr. Holland, *s.v.*
- Flecked** [fлект], *p. part.* spotted; of mould spots on a glove, and the like.
- †**Fleece** [fleys], *s.* a layer of hay three or four inches deep.
- Fleek** [flee·k], *s.* two upright posts with crossbars fitted into them; a frequent substitute for a gate. Mr. Holland gives *Flake* for a hurdle. A †**Barn-fleek** [baa·rn-flee·k] is a large wooden slide which drops into grooves below the barn-doors, and to which the doors fasten inside.
- Fleek** [flee·k], *v.n.* to bask, in the sun, before the fire, &c. “There’s nowt cats liken better till lie i’ yur lap an’ *fleek* afore the fire” [Dhūr]z nuwt ky’aats lahy·kn bet·ūr til lahy i yūr laap· ün fleek ũfoa·r dhū fahy·ūr].
- †**Fleet** [fleyt], *s.* a flock of birds; *e.g.*, “a *fleet* o’ crows.”
- †**Fleetins** [fley·tinz], *s.* the cream that rises on scalded whey. Compare Bailey, “to *Fleet* milk, to skim it.”
- †**Flesh-meat** [flesh·mee·t], *s.* butchers’ meat. *Meat* simply means food.
- †**Fley** [fley], *v.a.* to *flay* or pare off sods.
- Fleyin-shovel** [fley·in-shùv·l], *s.* the same as PUSH-PLOO, *q.v.*
- Fliggy** [flig·i], *adj.* (1) of hay or corn, tangled in the bottom (through rain and wind). SOUTH.
(2) of corn, mildewed. NORTH.
- Fling** [flingg·], *v.a.* to throw behindhand. “Wey mun may a skewber to get done, men; or ah daät we s’n be *flungn*”

[Wey mün mai· ũ skyóo·bür tũ gy'et dùn, men; ũr ah daayt wi)sn bi flùngn].

Fling up [flingg· ùp], *v.a.* to throw up, produce. "That's a feild as 'ull *fling up* a jell o' stuff when it's i' reight fair full force" [Dhaat·)s ũ feyld ũz] flingg· ùp ũ jel ũ stuf wen it)s i reyt fae'r fùl foa's].

Fliz [fliz·], *s.* a small portion of skin scratched up. Leigh gives this word only in the special meaning of a "*back-friend*."

Fliz [fliz·], *v.a.* to scratch up the skin slightly. "I went full bat again the waw; I mid ha' hurt my arm badly, bur as it was I did bu' *fliz* the skin up a bit" [Ahy went fùl baat· ũgy'en· dhũ wau·; ahy mid ũ uurt mi aa·rm baad·li, бүr aaz· it woz ahy did бү fliz dhũ sky'in ùp ũ bit].

Flower-knot [flaaw·ür-not·], *s.* a flower-bed. "The deer han gotten aít an' pathered all o'er my *flower-knots*" [Dhũ dey·ür ũn got'n aayt ũn paadh·ürd au'l oa·r mi flaaw·ür-not's].

Fluent [flóo·ünt], *adj.* liberal. Often with some defining words as "*fluent* i' givin'" [flóo·ünt i gy'iv·in]. "We hanna had butchers' meat for a fortnit; bu' then it's caused me to use my eggs ever so *fluently*" [Wi aan·)ũ aad· bùch·urz mee't fūr ũ fau·rtnit; бү dhen it)s kau·zd mi tũ yóoz mi egz ev·ür sũ flóo·üntli].

*†**Fluff** [flùf], *s.* flue, soft down such as collects on a mattress under a feather bed.

Fluffy [flùf·i], *adj.* downy.

Flummer [flùm·ür], *s.* confusion. "I was in sich a *flummer* an' fluster" [Ahy wüz in sich· ũ flùm·ür ũn flùs·tūr].

Flummery [flùm·üri], *s.* nonsense, tomfoolery. "Ah wish tha'd drop thy *flummery*, an' talk to sense" [Ah wish dhũ)d drop dhi flùm·üri, ũn tau·k tũ sens].

Flummock [flùm·ük], *s.* hurry, confusion. "Everythin' mun be done i' sich a *flummock*" [Ev·rithin mùn bi dùn i sich· ũ flùm·ük]. Mr. Holland has *Flummux*, agitation.

Flummock [flùm·ük], *v.a.* (1) to hurry and confuse. "I'm that *flummocked*, ah hardly know which thing do fost" [Ahy)m dhaat· flùm·ükt, ah aa·rdli noa· wich thing dóo fost].

(2) to trail the dress in a slovenly manner. "Hai hoo does go *flummockin'* along" [Aay óo dùz goa· flùm·ükin ülungg]. So I have heard trousers very wide at the bottom described as *flummockin'* or *floommockin'*. *Cp.* Mr. Holland's FLOMMUCKY.

Flup [flùp], *s.* (1) a flop. "Th' tea comes aít o' this pot with a *flup*" [Th' tee· kùmz aayt ü dhis pot widh ü flùp].

(2) agitation, trembling; like FLUPPER. "My inside's aw of a *flup*" [Mahy insahy·d)z au· üv ü flùp].

Flup [flùp], *v.n.* to flop; of a teapot, to pour unsteadily, so that the tea comes out with jerks.

Flupper [flùp·ür], *s.* (1) a flapping (of wings, &c.).

(2) a fluster, hurry. "Ah've had a fine *flupper* to get the dinner done i' time" [Ahy)v aad· ü fahyn flùp·ür tũ gy'et dhũ din·ür dùn i tahym].

Flupper [flùp·ür], *v.a.* (1) to flap; a hen *fluppers* her wings; a man *fluppers* a newspaper when he turns it over.

(2) to fluster, hurry, bother. "Hoo's a good wench if yõ'n leeave her alooan; hoo's bound to have her jobs done i' time if anny·b'dy wanna *flupper* her" [Óo)z ù gùd wensh iv yũ)n lee·üv ür üló·ün; óo)z buwnd tũ aav·ür jobz dùn i tahym iv aan·ibdi wù)nũ flùp·ür ür].

Flush [flùsh], *s.* of markets, congestion. "Just i' the *flush* o' the market" [Just i)dhũ flùsh ü)dhũ maa·rkit]=when the market was fullest.

Flush [flùsh], *adj.* fledged. A "*flush* flyer" [flùsh flahyür] is a young bird just beginning to fly.

Flusker [flùs·kür], *s.* (1) fluster, hurry-scurry.

(2) a noise of bustle or panic. "Ah heerd sich a *flusker*" [Ah éeürd sich· ü flùs·kür].

†**Flusker** [flùs·kür], *v.a.* to hurry, confuse, put out. "I'm nat gooin' *flusker* mysel" [Ahy)m naat· góo·in flùs·kür misel·].

Fluther [flùdh·ür], *s.* bustle, ado. "They made a terrible *fluther* about it" [Dhai mai·d ü ter·ubl flùdh·ür übuw·t it].

Fluther [flùdh·ür], (1) *v.a.* to make to fly, to frighten fowls, &c., from a place. "Go an' *fluther* the hens on to th' roost" [Goa· ün flùdh·ür dhü enz on tũ)th róost].

(2) *v.n.* to flap the wings, as fowls do. "Dun yõ sey aw them fithers aside'n the mere; that's wheer the weild ducks com'n an' *fluthern*" [Dùn)yü sey au· dhem fidh·ürz üsahy·d)n dhü maer; dhaat)s wée·ür dhü weyld dùks kùmn ün flùdh·ürn].

(3) *v.a.* to brandish, wave. "Look at that fellow *flutherin'* his stick" [Lóok üt dhaat· fel·ü flùdh·ürin iz stik].

(4) *v.n.* to gesticulate. "Wey cudna hear him speak, bu' wě cud sey him *flutherin'* an' doin'" [Wey kùd)nü eyür im spee·k, bü wi kùd sey im flùdh·ürin ün dóo·in].

(5) *v.n.* to wave, move to and fro. "Sey at that henkitch *flutherin'* i'th' weind" [Sey üt dhaat· engk·ich flùdh·ürin i)th weynd].

Fly [flahy], *v.a.* to put into a passion. "Ah towd her hoo'd been slankerin' o'er her work, and that *flew* her" [Ah tuwd ür óo)d bin slaangk·ürin oa·r ür wuurk, ün dhaat· flóo ür].

Fly up [flahy ùp], *v.n.* to be bankrupt. The full phrase "to *fly up* with Jackson's hens" is more frequently heard.

Foe [foa·], *v.n.* to thaw. "It *foes*" [It foa·z].

Fog [fog], *s.* "To die in a *fog*" is to give up a task in despair.

Foo [fóo], *adj.* foolish. "Ahr lads towd me bring 'em a paper cawd—; bur ev ah'd known what a *foo* thing it ud bin, I wudnur ha gon into th' shop fur it" [Aar laad·z tuwd mi bringg· üm ü pai·pür kau·d—; бүr ev ah)d noa·n wot ü fóo thingg· it üd bin, ahy wùd·nür ü gon in·tũ)th shop fuur it].

Foother [fóo·dhür], *v.n.* to fuss or fidget about. MACEFEN. A less common form of *poother* (q.v.). Miss Jackson has *futher*, from Shrewsbury.

Force-work [foa's-wuurk], *s.* compulsion. "They'n on'y do it for *force-work*" [Dhi)n oa'ni dóo it fūr foa's-wuurk] = they will not do it unless compelled.

Forebond [foa'rbünd], *s.* the strong piece of wood forming the front end of the *bed* of a cart. See CART.

†**Fore-milk** [foa'r-milk], *s.* the first half of a cow's milk.

†**Fore-milk** [foa'r-milk], *v.a.* to draw the first portion of a cow's milk. "Go an' *fore-milk* them key, afore tha puts th' cauves to" [Goa' ün foa'r-milk dhem ky'ey, ũfoa'r dhũ pùts)th kau·vz tóo].

†**Foreigner** [for'inur], *s.* a stranger, one belonging to another district or county. I once heard a woman, who had been paying a visit in Shropshire, say "We won *foreigners* theer, yó known," meaning simply strangers.

†**Fowl** [fuwl], *s.* an inflammation between the claws of a cow's foot.

Fownder [fuw'ndür], *s.* an attempt. "Hoo never made noo *fownder* to get up; an' theer hoo ley a wik or more, an' nowt i' the varsed world the matter with her" [Óo nev'ür mai'd náo fuw'ndür tũ gy'et ùp; ün dhée'ür óo ley ũ wik ũr móo'ür, ün nuwt i)dhũ vaa'rsüd wuurld dhũ maat'ür widh ũr].

Fownder [fuw'ndür], *v.a.* (1) to attempt; see preceding article.

(2) to seek. "Ah mun go an' *fownder* some sticks aít to make a fire" [Ah mün goa' ün fuw'ndür süm stiks aayt tũ mai'k ũ fahy'ür].

(3) to shift, make shift. "Yo mun *fownder* aít for yursel" [Yoa' mün fuw'ndür aayt fūr yürsel]. Compare A.S. *fundian*, to intend; also *fandian*, to attempt.

Fourpence i' th' Shillin, *adjectival phrase*, foolish, simple, half-witted. "Tak noo heid o' what that chap says, hey's on'y about *fourpence i' th' shillin*" [Taak' náo eyd ũ wot dhaat' mon sez, ey)z oa'ni ũbuwt foa'rpüns i)th shil'in]. Less frequently it is "sixpence i' th' shillin'."

Fow [fuw], **Fai** [faay], *adj.* †(1) ugly. “Hoo’d bey a good-lookin’ tit if hoo hadna sich a *fow yed*” [Óo)d bey ü gùd·-lóokin tit iv óo áad·)nú sich ü fuw yed]. *Fowl* is used in this sense by Audrey in *As You Like It*.

(2) scowling. “Dunna look sǒ *fai*; tha’t *fai* enough bait makin’ thysel anny *faier*” [Dù)n·ü lóok sǔ faay; dhǔ)t faay ünùf baayt mai·kin dhisel· aan·i faay·ür].

†**Fowd** [fuwd], *s.* a (farm) yard. So *pump-fowd* [pùmp-fuwd] = pump-yard, &c. Literally a *fold*.

Fow-tempered [fuw-tem·pǔrd], *adj.* illtempered.

†**Foxbench** [fok·sbensh] *s.* a hard sandy soil.

†**Frab** [fraab·], *v.a.* to excite (a horse). “Theer they won showtin’ an’ gawpin’ at th’hosses; an’ the poor things won that *frabbed* they didna know what do with ’emsels” [Dhééür dhi won shuw·tin ün gau·pin üt dh)os·iz; ün dhǔ póóür thing·z wún dhaat· fraab·d dhi did·)nú noa· wot dóo widh ümsel·z].

Frail [frai·l], a flail. TUSHINGHAM. More commonly called a *Threshet*.

Frank [fraangk·], *adj.* strange, not akin. ENGLISH MAELOR. “*Frank* folks” are distinguished from kinsfolk. The dialect of English Maelor is rather akin to that of Shropshire, but as I do not find this word in Miss Jackson’s book, I record it here with an apology. It may, after all, be only a chance that I have not heard it on this side the border.

†**Fremt** [fremt], *adj.* strange, not akin. “I think better on him till annyb’dy as is a *fremt* person” [Ahy thingk· bet·ür on im til aan·ibdi ũz iz ũ fremt puu·rsn]. A.S. *fremde*, foreign.

Fret [fret], *s.* (1) the belt of iron which goes round the nave of a wheel. Also called *Clam*.

(2) animals are said to have a *fret* on them when they are out of sorts, and show it in their appearance; *e.g.*, a fowl losing her feathers would be said to have a *fret* on her.

Fretchet [frech·üt], *adj.* (1) of persons, fretful, peevish, irritable.

“Yo'm despert *fretchet*; there's nowt reight for yö” [Yoa·)m des·pürt frech·üt; dhür)z nuwt rey't fū yū].

(2) of things, unkindly, unnatural; especially of a woman's hair, which breaks off short, looks frowsy, and will not lie flat.
Cp. FRET (2).

†**Frey** [frey], *v.a.* to stock with fish. NORBURY. “I thowt tha'd bin jed, an' tha't here yet; if tha dustna dee, I'll *frey* th' cut wi'thee” [Ahy dhuwt dhū)d bin jed, ün dhū)t éeür yet; iv dhū dùs)nū dée, ahy)l frey)th küt wi)dhi].

Fribblin [frib·lin], *adj.* small, unsubstantial. “I want a big envelope; wey han none bu' some little *fribblin'* things” [Ahy waan·t ũ big· en·viloa·p; wey aan· non bü süm lit·l frib·lin thingz].

Friend [frend], *s.* a white spot on the thumb nail. CHOLMONDELEY.
Cp. BACK-FRIEND, and see GIFT.

Frig [frig·], *v.a.* coïre. See Bailey, *s.v.*

†**Frim** [frim·], *adj.* tender, brittle. “The turmits bin very *frim*” [Dhū tuu·rmits bin veri frim·].

†**Fritnin'** [frit·nin], *s.* frightening; used in the special sense of a ghost, or of ghostly appearances collectively. “Ah wudna tay that haïse, there's *fritnin'* theer” [Ah wùd)nū tai· dhaat· aays, dhür)z frit·nin dhéeür].

Frizgig [friz·gig], *s.* a little, conceited, flirting woman. “What a little *frizgig* tha at” [Wot ũ lit·l friz·gig dhū aat·].

†**Frog** [frog], *s.* the thrush, a disease of the mouth to which children are liable.

†**Frogstoo** [frog·stóo], *s.* a toadstool.

†**Front** [frünt], *v.a.* and *n.* to swell, in most senses; of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, &c. “Owd T—— C—— et sich a mess o' crampets, but they *fronted* him” [Uwd T—— K—— et sich· ũ mes ũ

kraam·pits, bùt dhai· frùn·tid im]. A.S. *þrintan*, *þrant*, *þrunten*, to swell—a strong verb.

Frost [frost], *v.a.* †(1) to spoil by the frost, of potatoes.

(2) to sharpen, used of a horse. “Tak him daïn to th’ smithy an’ have him *frosted*” [Taak· im daayn tū)th smidh·i ùn aav· im fros·tid].

†**Frosted** [fros·tid], *part. adj.* frostbitten.

†**Fudge** [fùj], *s.* nonsense.

Fugle [fyóo·gl], *v.n.* to whistle. “Here he comes *fuglin’* up” [Eyür ey kùmz fyóo·glin ùp].

Fullock [fùl·ùk], *s.* impetus, force. “Hey come daïn upo’ th’ ice with a pratty *fullock*” [Ey kùm daayn ùpū)dh ahys widh ù praat·i fùl·ùk].

Fullock [fùl·ùk], *v.a.* to shoot a marble by jerking the hand forward; considered an unfair way of playing. “Yo mun have that o’er again! an’ dunna *fullock* this time” [Yoa· mün aav· dhaat· oa·r ügy·en·! ùn dù)nù fùl·ùk dhis tahym].

†**Fummaz** [fùm·üz], *v.n.* to fumble. “Hey *fummazed* in his pocket for a ha’penny” [Ey fùm·üzd in iz pok·it für ù ai·pni]. The word always connotes clumsiness, and the pres. part. is used almost absolutely in the sense of “clumsy, awkward;” see following article. I do not agree with Mr. Holland in deriving the word from *Thumbasing*. The change of *le* final into *az* is quite regular and not unfrequent; *cp.* *scramble*, *scrammaz*; *dangle*, *dongaz*; *yaggle* (q.v. in this Glossary), *yaggaz*; &c. *Thumbasin* may, however, be a variant of *fummazin*.

†**Fummazin** [fùm·üzin], *adj.* clumsy, awkward. “I know’d hoo’d make a bodge on it, hoo went at it i’ sich a *fummazin* wee” [Ahy noa·d óo)d mai·k ù boj on it, óo went aat· it i sich ù fùm·üzin wee·].

†**Funeral cakes** [fyóo·nürül ky·ai·ks or ky·ee·ks], *s. pl.* long narrow sponge-cakes used at funeral.

†**Fur** [fuur], *s.* the sediment at the bottom of a kettle or boiler.

Furmetree [fuu·rmitrey or -trée], *s.* frumenty; the Christmas preparation of new wheat, boiled, sweetened, and spiced. The second *r* is intrusive.

Furred [fuurd], *part. adj.* dry, parched, of the tongue.

Fuzzicky [fùz'iki], *adj.* apt to break wind, noisome; of persons. Icel. *fisa*, pedere.

Fyerk [fyuurk], *s.* the motion of jerking something off or away with the thumb and forefinger.

Fyerk [fyuurk], (1) *v.a.* to shoot off with the finger and thumb. "There's summat scrawlin' up yur cooat, mester, mun ah *fyerk* him off?" [Dhür]z sùm·üt skrau·lin ùp yür kóoüt, mes·túr, mùn ah fyuurk im of].

(2) *v.a.* to scratch out of the ground; *e.g.*, to root weeds out. "Nai, chaps, we mun gooa an' *fyerk* yonder squitch aít" [Naay, chaap·s, wi mùn góoü ün yon·dür skwich·aayt].

(3) *v.n.* to loiter, lounge. "Hey's auvays peipin' an' skulkin' an' *fyerkin'* abowt, I daít he's fur noo end" [Ey]z au·viz peypin ün skùl·kin ün fyuur·kin übuw·t, ahy daayt ey]z fùr nóo end]—that is, "I fear he's no good," literally, "he will take no *end* or portion of labour."

†**Fyoff** [fyof], *s.* a flea.

Fyoff [fyof], (1) *v.a.* to catch fleas. "Hoo's *fyoffin'* the beds" [Óo]z fyof·in dhü bedz].

(2) *v.n.* to catch fleas on one's own person. I heard a woman say to a dog, "Ger aít, tha nowt; ah wanna ha' thee *fyoffin'* i' th' haíse a-that-n" [Gy'er aayt, dhaa nuwt; ah wù)nü aa]dhi fyof·in i)dh aays ü)dhaat·n].

(3) *v.n.* to peer, spy out. "Yö couldna be noowheer upo' th' bonk bu' what some on 'em won *fyoffin'* abowt, an' then they'd go an' tell th' mester" [Yü kùd·)nü bi nóo·wéeür üpü)th bongk bü wot sùm ün ùm wùn fyof·in übuw·t, ün dhen dhi]d goa· ün tel)th mes·tur]. Hence, "to *fyoff* out" means to ferret out (a secret).

G.

***Gab** [gy'aab·], *s.* noise of talking; as to "howd one's *gab*."

Gabber [gy'aab·ür], *s.* jabber. "I heerd two Welsh women agate o' their *gabber*" [Ahy éeürd too Welsh wim'in ügy'ai't ü dhür gy'aab·ür].

Gabber [gy'aab·ür], *v.n.* to jabber, gabble.

†**Gaffer** [gy'aaf·ür], *s.* (1) a master, in the widest sense of the word; even a schoolmaster being called a [skóogy'aaf·ür]. "Th' *gaffer* set us o' this job, an' we darna leeave it" [Th) gy'aaf·ür set üz ü dhis· job, ün wi daa·rn)ü léé·v it].

(2) the foreman or overseer of a gang of labourers. See Bóok ü Róoth, ii. 6.

†**Gafty** [gy'aaf·ti], *adj.* vicious, roguish, with connotation of cunning. A jibbing horse is said to be "*gafty*." A boy who is full of tricks and mischievous is called a "*gafty* yaith" [gy'aaf·ti yaayth]. Wilbraham's explanation is hardly definite enough, "doubtful, suspected."

Gain [gy'ai·n], *adj.* †(1) near, direct. "That'll be yur *gainest* road" [Dhaat·l) bey yür gy'ai·nist roa·d].

†(2) handy; *e.g.*, a *gain* tool. "I've gotten a very *gain* thimble" [Ahy)v got·n ü veri gy'ai·n thim·bl].

(3) easy, well-fitting. "Bin yur shoon pretty *gain* to yur feit?" [Bin yür shóo·n prit·i gy'ai·n tü yür feyt?]

†(4) nimble, active. "If I am gone staät, I'm pretty *gain*" [Iv ahy aam· gon staayt, ahy)m prit·i gy'ai·n].

Galainy [gülai·ni], *s.* a guinea fowl. MARBURY. A word imported from Shropshire, as shown by the accented vowel *ai*; the normal form of this word is [gülee·ni], which would naturally have become in Cheshire [güley·ni, gülée·ni]. See Chapter on Pronunciation under Ey and Ée.

†**Gallous** [gy'aal·üs], *adj.* mischievous; used, I think, exclusively of boys. "Some o' them *gallous* lads off Ranmur (Ravens-

moor) han bin breekin' yur hedges daïn, mester" [Sùm ù dhem gy'aal'üs laad'z of Raan'mür ün bin bree-kin yür ej'iz daayn, mes'tür]. Miss Jackson spells the word *gallows*, connecting it with the common expression, "a gallows bird."

Galores, by [bi güloa'rz], *adv.* abundantly. "Hoo's gotten money *by galores*" [Óo)z got'n mùn'i bi güloa'rz].

Gambril [gy'aam'bril], *s.* the stick by which a slaughtered animal is suspended, and which is thrust through the hocks. Mr. Holland gives *Cambril*.

†**Gammock** [gy'aam'ük], *s.* game, fun. "Come, naï, yo bin on wi' yur *gammocks*" [Kùm, naay, yoa' bin on wi yür gy'aam'üks].

†**Gammock** [gy'aam'ük], *v.n.* to play, sport, have fun.

†**Gammy** [gy'aam'i], *adj.* (1) diseased, in bad condition; thus we speak of a horse with a *gammy* leg.

(2) of persons, good for nothing. "He's a *gammy*, slimsy yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better" [Ée)z ù gy'aam'i, slim'zi yuwth; dhù les aan'ibdi aaz' tũ dóo wi sich' foa'ks dhù bet'ür].

Ganny up [gy'aan'i ùp], *adv.* "It's aw *ganny up* (= all up) with him" [It)s au' gy'aan'i ùp widh im].

Gape [gy'ai'p], *v.n.* to yawn (with the mouth). "Theer yo bin, *gape, gape, gape!* yo'n set us aw a-*gapin*. Whey dunna yõ go yur wees off to bed?" [Dhéëür yoa' bin, gy'ai'p, gy'ai'p, gy'ai'p! yoa'n set ùz au' ù)gy'ai'pin. Wey dù)nũ yũ goa' yür wee'z of tũ bed?]

†**Gargle** [gy'aar'gl], *s.* an inflammation in a cow's udder.

†**Gargled** [gy'aar'gld(t)], of cows, having a *gargle*.

Garner [gy'aar'nür], *s.* a partition or "ark" in a granary.

Garret [gy'aar'üt], *s.* a barrel of a gun.

Gate [gy'ai't], *v.a.* †(1) to start, set "agate." "There's a mon com'n to mend bags, but I shanna *gate* him on 'em tin th' mester comes wom" [Dhür)z ù mon kùmn tũ mend baag'z,

bùt aly shaa)nũ gy'ai't im on ùm tin)th mes'tür kùmz wom].
 “Nai yo'm *gated*, an' there's noo stoppin' yõ” [Naay yoa)m
 gy'ai'tid, ùn dhür)z náo stop'in yũ] is said to a child who has
 been encouraged to hope for something which it consequently
 persists in asking for.

(2) to rouse, incite, persuade. “Hey's *gated* o' gooin'
 church nai; hey'd ha' thowt nowt at it if th' parson hadna
gated him on it” [Ey)z gy'ai'tid ù góo'in chuurch naay; ey)d
 ù thuwt nuwt aat' it if)th paa'rsn aad')nũ gy'ai'tid im on it].

Compare AGATE; and see also Mr. Holland's examples,
 which are good.

Gaulish [gau'lish], *adj.* heavy, clownish. “Hey's nowt bur a
 greet *gaulish* lad; what can yõ expect of a pig bur a grunt?”
 [Ey)z nuwt bür ù greet gau'lish laad'; wot kün)yũ ekspek't
 ùv ù pig' bür ù grünt?]

†**Gaut** [gau't], *s.* a female pig that has been cut or spayed. Also
 called **Gaut pig**.

Gawby [gau'bi], *s.* †(1) a simpleton, gaby.

(2) folly, idiocy. A person who is behaving in a foolish
 manner is said to be “turnin' his *gawby* aít” [tuu'rnin iz
 gau'bi aayt]; and I have heard such a person requested to
 “cheen (chain) his *gawby* up.”

Gawby [gau'bi], *adj.* foolish, idiotic. “Come, let's ha' none o'
 yur *gawby* tricks” [Kùm, let)s aa non ù yür gau'bi trik's].

Gawky [gau'ki], *s.* a clownish, awkward person. “Tha't as big a
gawky as ever ah had abaít this bonk; tha never does nowt as
 tha't tow'd, an' when tha does do it, tha does it wrang; I mid
 as well keep a dog an' bark mysel” [Dhaa)t ùz big ù gau'ki
 ùz ev'ür ah aad' ùbaay't dhis bongk; dhü nev'ür dùz nuwt ùz
 dhü)t tuwd, ùn wen dhü dùz dóo it, dhü dùz it raangg'; ahy
 mid ùz wel ky'ee'p ù dog ùn baa'rk misel].

*†**Gawky** [gau'ki], *adj.* clownish, awkward. “Ah never did sey
 sich a *gawky* yowth; hey's aw legs an' wings” [Ah nev'ür
 did sey sich ù gau'ki yuwth; ey)z au' legz ùn wingz].

†**Gawm** [gau·m], *v.a.* to grasp, comprehend, literally and figuratively.

(1) to grasp, hold in the arms. “As much as one can *gawm*” is an armful. But the word is often used of the mouth. “Hey was puttin’ th’ meat awee, crommin’ it in as much as hey could *gawm*” [Ey woz pùt·in)th mee·t üwee·, krom·in it in üz mùch üz ey kùd gau·m]. Here I suspect the influence of *gormandize*, a not unfrequent word with Cheshire people.

(2) to understand, “Dost *gawm*?” “Well, na’ gradely well” [Dùst gau·m? Wel, nū grai·dli wel].

Gawmin [gau·min], *adj.* foolish, awkward, rash. The word is rather difficult to explain fully; it generally contains the idea of attempting what one cannot perform. Thus “he’s a *gawmin*’ beggar” conveys the ideas that the person spoken of is wanting in intelligence; that he is awkward in manner and action, and constantly getting in other people’s way; and that he is over-officious, and has not the sense to see what he can perform and what he can not.

†**Gawmless** [gau·mlüs], *adj.* dull, lacking understanding. “Well, if I ever did see annyb’dy so *gawmless*! Sems as if yö’d noo notion o’ nowt” [Wel, iv ahy ev·ür did sée aan·ibdi sū gau·m·lüs! Semz üz iv yū)d nóo noa·shün ũ nuwt].

Gawny [gau·ni], *s.* an idiot, stupid fool.

Gawp [gau·p], *s.* a shout, cry. “I’ll slat my clog at thee if tha dunna howd thy *gawp*” [Ahy)l slaat· mi klog aat· dhi iv dhaa dù)nū uwd dhi gau·p].

Gawp [gau·p], *v.n.* (1) to gape, stand open. Shoes which are too wide are said to *gawp*.

(2) to shout. “What at tha *gawpin* at? Dost think ah conna hear thee baít aw that willabaloo?” [Wot üt dhū gau·pin aat·? Dùst thingk· ah kon·)ū ée·ür dhi baayt au·dhaat· wil·übüloo·?]

Gawpsheet [gau·pshey], *s.* a blockhead, numskull. *Cp.* APESHEET.

Gears [geyǔrz], *s. pl.* harness. "Thrill-gears" are the harness of the horse that works in the shafts or *thrills*.

Get [gy'et], *v.n.* to gain, of a clock. "Is this clock wi' the dee?" "Well, it *gets* a bit, an' I dossee it mid bey a bit fast" [Iz dhis klok wi)dhǔ dee? Wel, it gy'ets ũ bit, ũn ah dosee· it mid bey ũ bit faas't].

Get [gy'et], *s.* earnings. "What's yur *get*?" [Wot)s yǔr gy'et?]

†**Getherin** [gy'edh·ŭrin], *s.* a collection. "The friends 'un go raĩnd, an' tak up the *getherin*" [Dhǔ frendz ũn goa· raaynd, ũn taak· ùp dhǔ gy'edh·ŭrin]. The word is becoming obsolete.

†**Gift** [gy'ift], *s.* a white spot on the finger nail: a "lucky sign," betokening coming *gifts*.

A *gift* on the thumb
Is sure to come,
A *gift* on the finger
Is sure to linger.

At Cholmondeley this word is, at least by children, confined to a spot on the thumb nail, one on the finger nail being called a *friend*, *q.v.*

†**Gillyvor** [jil'ivǔr], *s.* a gillyflower. Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 82: "Carnations and streaked *gillyvors*."

†**Gilt** [gy'il·t], *s.* a young sow that has not yet had a litter.

Gird [guurd], *s.* only in the phrase "by fits an' *girds*" = by fits and starts.

Gird [guurd], *v.n.* to push, hurry about. "Räly, Nan, haĩ tha does *gird* abowt! do sit thee daĩn an' be quaiet a bit" [Rae·li, Naan·, aay dhǔ dùz guurd ũbuw·t! dóo sit dhi daayn ũn bi kwai·üt ũ bit]. The word is common in the phrase "runnin' an' *girdin*." Wilbraham has the word in the sense of "pushing as a bull does."

†**Gis** [gy'is·], *s.* guise, sort: only used in the phrase "an òther *gis*," meaning "a different" (person or thing). But the phrase is so pronounced that the speaker believes he is using an ordinary

adjective “*nōthergis*:” the pronunciation of *other* [oa·dhūr], which is peculiar to this phrase, and may be a survival of an older pronunciation, completely conceals the derivation from him. Thus a Cheshire man will say: “He’s a *nōthergis* mon to yo” [ey)z ũ noa·dhūr)gy’is mon tũ yoa·], meaning “He’s a better man than you.” Wilbraham writes *Guest*, influenced presumably by the pronunciation of the phrase in literary English two centuries ago.

Gizzum [gy’iz·ŭm], *s.* the mouth. “Shut yur *gizzum*” [Shùt yūr gy’iz·ŭm]. “Hast greased thy *gizzum*?” = Have you had a good breakfast?

Gl. Words beginning with these letters are marked with the pronunciation [gl]. They may, however, take the pronunciation [d].

Glab [glaab·], *s.* foolish, idle talk. “Wun yō howd yūr *glab*?” [Wùn)yũ uwd yūr glaab·?]

Glabbler [glaab·ŭr], *s.* the same as GLAB, above. Compare Scotch *claver*.

Glabbler [glaab·ŭr], †(1) *v.a.* to coax, wheedle, pet. “Yo mun *glabber* the missis o’er to let yō go Faddiley wakes” [Yoa· mŭn glaab·ŭr dhũ mis’is oa·r tũ let yũ goa· Faad·li wai·ks]. To *glabber* a cat is to caress it and talk coaxingly to it. Bailey and Ray give *glaffer* and *glaver* as Cheshire words, and Wilbraham presumably follows them.

(2) *v.n.* to jabber, gabble.

Glassey [glaas·i], *s.* a marble or “taw” made of glass of various colours.

Glaster [glaas·tŭr], *s.* a mixture of buttermilk and water. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning of “milk and water.” W. *glasdwr*.

Gleamy [gley·ŭmi], *adj.* Of the weather, hot and sultry, with alternating showers.

†**Gleeds** [gleydz], *s.pl.* the red hot embers of a wood fire. “Tak

th' maukin an' sweep th' *gleeds* aīt" [Taak)th mau·kin ün swéep)th gléedz aayt]. It is especially, and commonly, used of the glowing embers left at the bottom of a brick oven.

†**Gleg** [gleg], *v.n.* to look furtively or askance. "Look aīt! th' owd woman's *gleggin'* at yō" [Lóok aayt! dh)uwd wùm·ün)z gleg·in aat·yū]. Compare the Northern adjective *gleg*, *keen*.

†**Glent** [glent], *s.* a glimpse. See GLINT.

†**Glide** [glahyd], *v.n.* to squint. Ray has "gly, glee, to look asquint. LINCOLNSHIRE." *Cp.* GLEG, above.

†**Glint** [glin·t], *s.* a glimpse. "I just cetched a *glint* on her i'th' market" [Ahy jùst ky'echt ü dlint on ür i)th maarkit]. Also **Glent**, equally common.

†**Glockent** [glok·nt], *adj.* astounded, startled. "Eh! mon, aw was *glockent* when aw seyd thee; aw thowt tha was a buggart" [Ae! mon, au·woz glok·nt wen au·seyd dhi; au·thuwt dhaa wüz ü bùg·ürt]. It is only used in the broadest form of the dialect. Also pronounced *gloppent*. Bailey has *gloten* as a Cheshire word.

†**Gloppent** [glop·nt], *adj.* See GLOCKENT.

Glore [gloa·r], *s.* a glow.

Glory [gloa·ri], *adj.* glowing.

Glur [gluur], *s.* fat. "Here hey's brought this Christmas beif wom; an' it's aw of a *glur*" [Ey·ür ey)z brau·t dhis Kris·müs beif wom; ün it)s au·üv ü dluur]. "A *glur* o' fat" is a mass of fat.

Gnarly [naa·rli], *adj.* gnarled, cross-grained, of timber.

†**Gnatter** [naat·ür], *v.a.* †(1) to gnaw. "Th' meice han bin *gnatterin'* at these cheises" [Th)meys ün bin naat·ürin üt dheyz chey·ziz].

(2) to annoy, irritate. "Hoo *gnatters* me terribly" [Óo naat·ürz mi ter·übli]. In this sense the word is most common.

in the p.p. *gnattered* [naat·ürd], irritable, peevish, e.g., "a *gnattered* temper."

Gob [gob], s. (1) a heap, lump. "Lyin' i' rucks an' *gobs*" [Lahy·in i rùks ün gobz] is a common phrase. O.F. *gob*, a mouthful, lump.

(2) noise, talk; a variant of *gab*.

Gobba-gaw [gob·ü-gau·], s. a gaby.

Gobbaz [gob·üz], v.n. (1) to gape, yawn.

(2) *Loose* stones are said to lie "*gobbazin*" about the road. I think this use is derived from *gob* (above), and refers to the "*lumpy*" appearance of the road.

Gobbinshire [gob·inshür], s. This word (for which see Mr. Holland s.v.) only survives in S. Cheshire in the following rhyme:

"*Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire, from Gobbinshire Green,
The ronkest owd beggar as ever was seen.*"

[Gob·inshür, Gob·inshür, früm Gob·inshür Greyn, Dhü rongk·ist uwd beg·ür üz ev·ür wüz seyn].

Goblin [gob·lin], s. a gooseberry.

Go-ella [goa·el·ü], s. bed. BICKLEY. "Wey mun bog to the *go-ella*" [Wey mün bog tū dhü goa·el·ü]. W. *gwely*. This word is only used by a limited number of persons, and I suspect that its origin may be quite recent, though I cannot ascertain this. If so, it will serve as an example of the way in which dialect words sometimes become current. The first person who used *go-ella* would probably do so with the full consciousness of its Welsh origin; but it would soon be caught up and repeated by others who were quite unconscious of this, and would eventually be a recognised term in the folk-speech of a certain district.

Goggaz [gog·üz], v.n. to stare. "What a't tha *goggazin* at, nai? Tha's noo moor manners abaït thee till if tha'd bin born in a wood" [Wot üt dhü gog·üzin aat', naay? Dhü]z nóo móoür

maan·ürz ũbaay't dhi til iv dhŭ)d bin bau·rn in ũ wùd]. The word is formed from *goggle*, on the analogy of *fummaz*, *scrammaz*, *dongaz*, &c. See under FUMMAZ.

†**Gollup** [gol·ŭp], *v.a.* to gulp, gobble. "Nai, then, dunna *gollup* it daïn thee as if tha'd had noo meat for a wik" [Naay, dhen, dù)nŭ gol·ŭp it daayn dhi ũz iv dhŭ)d aad· nŏo mee't fŭr ũ wik·].

†**Gommeril** [gom·ŭril], *s.* a foolish or awkward person.

†**Gonder** [gon·dŭr], *v.n.* (1) to stretch the neck like a *gander*, to stand at gaze. "What a't *gonderin'* theer fur?" [Wot ũt gon·dŭrin dheyŭr faur?]

†(2) to ramble, walk heedlessly. "Wheer't tha *gonderin'* off to?" [Wéeur)t dhŭ gon·dŭrin of tŏo?].

†**Gonderpate** [gon·dŭrpa:t], *s.* a goose, a silly person.

†**Good cathy** [gùd ky'aath·i], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, probably = "Good, quoth I."

†**Good luck** [gùd·lùk], *s.* an euphemistical term for mischief, only so used in the phrase to "play the *good luck* with" anything. *Good luck* is pronounced as one word, with the accent resting strongly on the first syllable.

†**Goose** [góos], *s.* "Cutting the *goose's* neck" is the name of a harvest custom now almost obsolete. When the reapers are about finishing a field of corn, they leave a small piece standing. The heads of this are tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the reapers then throw their sickles at the bunch of heads. The one who severs the heads from the stalks receives a prize. For further information see Mr. Holland, *s.v.* Cutting the Neck.

†**Goosegog** [góo·sgog], *s.* a gooseberry.

†**Gorse-cote** [gau·rs-koat], *s.* a rough shed, the sides of which are made of gorse wound about upright stakes.

†**Gorst** [gau·rst], *s.* gorse. A.S. *gorst*.

†**Goster** [gos·tŭr], *v.n.* to brag, boast. "I heerd him i'th' Hoss

an' Jockey, swaggerin an' *gosterin'* theer; there was noob'dy's cheese like his'n" [Ahy ée·ürd im i)dh Os·)n Jok·i, swaag·ürin ün gos·türin dhey·ür; dhür wüz nóo·bdiz chee·z lahyk iz·n].

Gowf [guwf], *s.* †(1) a silly person, a simpleton. "Tha grät *gowf*" [Dhaa grae·t guwf]. Leigh has *Goufe* or *Gaufe*.

(2) a grimace. "Hey pulled a pratty *gowf*" [Ey pùld (or) póo·d ü praat·i guwf].

Cp. GOWFIN and MAGOWFIN.

Gowfin [guw·fin], *s.* a grimace.

Gozzackin [goz·ükin], *adj.* voluble, gossiping, talebearing. "Hoo gos an' tells everythin'; I never seid sich a *gozzackin* bitch" [Óo goz ün telz evrithin; ahy nev·ür seyð sich· ü goz·ükin bich·].

†**Gradely** [grai·dli], *adj.* General sense: orderly, normal, well-appointed, with nothing lacking. Its meanings may be thus classed:

(1) handsome, comely; *e.g.*, "a *gradely* wench."

(2) In full possession of one's mental and bodily powers. "There's summat abowt that lad as inna *gradely*" [Dhür)z sùm·üt übuw·t dhaat laad·üz i)n·ü grai·dli].

(3) according to the known operations of nature. A haunted house would be said to have "summat na' *gradely*" about it.

Icel. *greiðligr*, *greiðr*, ready. The *g* is a prefix; *reiðr* = E. *ready*.

†**Graft** [graaf·t], *s.* a spade's depth. "Turn it o'er a good *graft* deep" [Tuurn it oa·r ü gùd graaf·t déep].

Graft [graaf·t], *v.a.* to dig about the surface.

Graftin'-shovel [graaf·tin·shùv·il]. *s.* a spade used in "*grafting*."

†**Grains** [grai·nz, gree·nz], *s. pl.* (1) the prongs of a pitchfork. "Young Lewis has gotten tumblet off a looad o' hee, an' th' *pikel-greens* han gone into his yed, an' they dunna know whether hey'll live" [Yùngg Luw·is üz got·n tùm·blt of ü

lóouð ũ ee, ũn)th pahy·kil-gree·nz ũn gon in·tũ iz yed, ũn dhi dùn)ũ noa· wedh·ŭr ey]l liv]. *Grain*, correct pronunciation of the mod. E. *groin*, the fork of the leg; Icel. *grein*, a branch. See *groin* in Professor Skeat's Dictionary.

(2) spent malt, used for feeding cows.

Granny [graan·i], *s.* a simpleton: used of both sexes. Compare NINNY.

Granny-reared [graan·i·réeurd], *adj.* of a child, over-indulged, spoilt.

†**Graped** [grai·pt], *part. adj.* tuberculated, of the lungs of cattle. "Hoo's an owd *graped* 'un; I wanna buy her; her'll tak as much sellin' as an acre of fistle-seids" [Óo)z ũn uwd grai·pt ũn; ahy wù)nũ bahy ũr; ũr)l taak· ũz mùch sel·in ũz ũn ai·kũr ũ fis·l·seydz].

†**Grash** [graash·], *s.* unripe fruit. "They'n made 'emsels bad wi' eatin' aw that *grash*" [Dhai)n maid ũmsel·z baad· wi ee·tin au· dhaat· graash·].

Grater [grai·tũr], *v.a.* †(1) to grate: "Go an' *grater* some nutmeg." †(2) to grind: as "to *grater* the teeth."

(3) to crack, of the joints: "My neck *graters* every time I turn it" [Mahy nek grai·tũrz ev·ri tahym ahy tuurn it].

Graunch [grau·nsh], †(1) *v.a.* to craunch, crunch between the teeth.

(2) *v.n.* to crack, of the joints: "I conna turn my neck bu' what it *graunches*" [Ahy kon·)ũ tuurn mi nek bũ wot it grau·nshiz].

Grein [greyn], *s.* a common (not confined to the sense of village green). Very common in place names, as within this century great portions of this part of the county were unenclosed common land.

†**Grein-fade** [greyn·fai·d], *s.* green mould in cheese.

†**Grein linnet** [greyn lin·it], *s.* the greenfinch.

†**Grein-sauce** [greyn·sau·s], *s.* the sorrel; also called Sour-dock.

†**Grein side** [greyn sahyd], *s.* the green surface of grass-land. Land laid down to grass is said to be “*grein side* upperts” [ùp·ürts].

†**Grein whey** [greyn wee·], *s.* the clear whey which separates from the curd in the cheese-tub.

†**Grein winter** [greyn win·tūr], *s.* a warm winter, without much frost or snow.

†**Greit** [greyt], *s.* grit, sandstone pounded small to form a substitute for Bath-brick.

†**Gress-hook** [gres·óok], *s.* the short iron rod which subtends the angle made by the blade of a scythe with the scythe-pole.

Grew [gróo], *v.a.* and *n.* to stick to the saucepan. Thus milk may be spoken of as *grewin'*, or as being *grewed* or *grewn* [gróod, gróon], to the bottom of the saucepan. Mr. Holland gives the word in the past participle *grew'd* only.

†**Grey-bob** [gree·bob], *s.* the lesser redpole.

†**Grid** [grid·], *s.* a grating. “Ah've on'y just black-leded my *grid*” [Ah]v oa·ni júst blaak-led·id mi grid]. Here the *grid* over the “ess-hole” is meant: hence the latter is also called a “*grid-hole*.” Compare E. *gridiron*.

Grig [grig·], *s.* †(1) heather. W. *grug*.

(2) meadow grass, which has been left too long before mowing and thus has gone rotten.

Griggy [grig·i], *s.* a louse. W. *grugiad*, an ant.

Griggy [grig·i], *adj.* of meadow-grass, rotten.

Grim [grim·], *adj.* grimy, dirty. “Lawmanees, lad, haï *grim* tha at! Go an' wesh some o'th' *grue* off” [Lau·münéez, laad·, aay grim dhū aat! Goa· ün wesh sùm ù)th gróo of].

Grimmy [grim·i], *adj.* the same as GRIM.

Grinagog [grin·üog] *s.* a stupid, grinning person. *Cp.* STAREAGOG.

†**Grindlestone** [grin·dlstün], *s.* a grindstone.

“It's a gruntin', grindin' *grindlestone*,
As somebody's rowlt away.”

—*The Three Jovial Huntsmen.*

†**Grinsel** [grin·sil], *s.* groundsel.

Grittly [grit·li], *adj.* gritty.

Groats [grau·ts], *s. pl.* the inside kernel of oats. These are used to make black-puddings. Hence the common expression used in depreciation of good birth without money—"What's blood without *groats*?" A very good instance of a double-entendre.

†**Groop** [gróop], *s.* the passage in the shippons behind the cows. Du. *groep*.

Groopin [gróo·pin], *s.* the same as GROOP. "The *groopins* wanten mendin'" [Dhū gróo·pinz waan·tn men·din].

Grouze [graawz], *v.a.* to munch, *e.g.* walnuts or anything else of which the *crunching sound* can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs *grouzing* raw potatoes.

Grub [grùb], *s.* any kind of worm except the largest.

†**Grubbed** [grùbd], *part. adj.* envious, jealous.

†**Grub-heave** [grùb·ee·v], *s.* a worm-hillock. "Th' country abowt Cholmondeley's very much gen to *grub-heaves*" [Th] kùn·tri ùbuw·t Chùm·li)z ver·i mùch gy'en tū grùb·ee·vz]. See HEAVE.

Grue [gróo], *s.* grime. For an example of its use see GRIM.

†**Grue** [gróo], *v.a.* to begrime. A housewife speaking of the dirty state of a room will declare it is "*grued* up" (or even that *she* is so); a dirty person may be said to be "*grued*" or "*gruen* up to the ears."

Gruffins [grùf·inz], *s. pl.* I only know this word as used of a cow, who, when she lifts her back, is said to "hump her *gruffins*."

Grump [grùmp], *v.a.* to crunch. "When I was young, I did like *grump* pencil" [Wen ahy wūz yùngg, ahy did· lahyk grùmp pen·sil].

Grunt [grùnt], *v.n.* to grumble. "There's bin a dell o' *gruntin*' o'er what the Duke's done" [Dhūr)z bin ũ del ũ grùn·tin oa·r wot dhū Dyóo·k)s dùn].

Guardful [gy'aa·rdfùl], *adj.* careful.

Gudgeon [gùj·ün, gùj·in], *s.* the piece of iron driven through the axle of a wheelbarrow, on which the wheel turns.

Guggle [gùg·l], *v.a.* to swallow. "Sithee, häi that yowth *guggles* the beer daïn him" [(Si)dhi, aay dhaat· yuwth gùg·lz dhü bééür daayn im]. This is probably the same word as *Guttle*, which Mr. Holland gets from Macclesfield.

Guide [geyd], *s.* guidance. "That mon dunna sem to have much *guide* on his hoss" [Dhaat· mon dù)nü sem tū aav· mùch geyd ün iz os].

†**Guiller** [gy'il·ür], *s.* that part of a fishing-line, made of twisted horse-hair, to which the hook is attached.

Gulch [gùlsh], *v.n.* to bulge out, burst out. "There's one stack with a big, broad bally, as has bin sweetin, and gotten terribly *gulched aït* at one end" [Dhür)z won staak· widh ü big·, broad baal·i, üz üz bin sweetin, ün got·n ter·übli gùlsht aayt üt won end]. So one hears of cheeses "*gulchin'* aït at the side" [gùl·shin aayt üt dhü sahyd].

Gulf [gùlf], *v.a.* to swallow greedily. "Häi tha does *gulf* th' meat up; tha mit be hafe-clemt to jeth" [Aay dhaa dùz gùlf)th meet· ùp; dhaa mit bey ai·f·klemt tū jeth].

Gullantine [gùl·üntahyn], *v.a.* to kill, destroy. "Owd Billy says 'at häi hey seyde a sneel *gullantinin'* a grub" [Uwd Bil·i sez üt aay ey seyde ü snee·l gùl·üntahynin ü grùb]. Evidently from *guillotine*.

†**Gullet** [gùl·it], *s.* (1) a long, narrow piece of land.
(2) a narrow street or alley.

Gully [gùl·i], *s.* a gosling, generally a very young one. The name in use for older goslings is [gy'ez·lin]. Wilbraham gives *gull* for "all nestling birds in an unfledged state."

Guts [gùts], *v.n.* to eat gluttonously. "He's for everlastin' after his keg; I hate to sey sich *gutsin'* folks" [Ée)z fūr ev·ür·laas·tin aaf·tūr iz ky'eg; ahy ai·t tū sey sich gùt·sin foa·ks].

†**Guttit** [gùt·it], *s.* Shrovetide; lit. Good tide. **Guttit Tuesday** is the name for Shrove Tuesday.

†**Gyur** [gy'uur], *s.* diarrhœa in calves.

†**Gyur** [gy'uur], *v.n.* of calves, to be afflicted with diarrhœa.

H.

Ha' [aa, ũ], *v.a.* and *aux.* to have. "Yõ'n ha' gooa" [Yũ)n aa góoũ]. This form is chiefly used before consonants in preference to [aav·]. From it are formed the preterite [aad·], and the second and third persons singular, and all persons plural of the present [aaz·, aan·].

†**Hack** [aak·], *s.* (1) the heart, liver, and lights of a pig, undivided. "Go to Longley's an' ask 'em for a pig's *hack*" [Goa· tũ Longg·liz ũn aas·k ũm fũr ũ pig·z aak·].

(2) a kind of mattock used to "stock" or pull up gorse. Bailey has the word in this sense.

Hack [aak·], *v.n.* to snap at with the mouth. "Th' owd saĩ's gotten pigs, bur ah do dait hoo inna gooin' tak to 'em reightly, fur hoo *hacks* at 'em whenever they com'n cloose up to her" [Dh)uwd saay)z got·n pigz, bũr ah dáo daayt óo i)nũ góo·in taak· tóo ũm rey·tli, fũr óo aak·s aat· ũm wenev·ũr dhi kũmn klóos ùp tóo ũr]. *Cp.* A.S. *tó-haccian*, to hack at; Ger. *hacken*, to peck.

Hacker [aak·ũr], *v.n.* to stammer. The person who used the following expression evidently considered it a weaker term than *stammer*. "So and So's a good speaker, on'y he *hackers* a bit, nat to caw it stammerin'" [Soa· ũn Soa·)z ũ gũd spee·kũr, oa·ni ey aak·ũrz ũ bit, naat· tũ kau· it staam·ũrin].

Hafe-baked [ai·f·bai·kt or ee·f·bee·kt], *adj.* silly, half-witted. "Oh, hey's on'y *hafe-baked*, hey inna; hey went in wi' the loaves, an' come aĩt wi' the cakes" [Oa·, ey)z oa·ni ai·f·bai·kt, ey i)nũ; ey went in wi)dhũ loa·vz ũn kũm aayt wi)dhũ ky·ai·ks].

Hafe-char [ai·f·chaa·r], *adj.* and *adv.* doing things by halves.

“It’s terrible *hafe-char* work to ha’ two outs at gettin’ a job like that done” [It]s ter·übl ai·f·chaa·r wuurk tū aa tóo aawts üt gy·et·in ü job lahyk dhaat· dùn].

Hafe-reacher [ai·f·ree·chür], *s.* a pitchfork of more than ordinary length, used to hand up hay to the top of a stack which is approaching completion.

Hafers [ai·fürz, ee·fürz], *interj.* halves!—the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

Hafe-soaked [ai·f·soa·kt], *adj.* half-silly, without one’s full measure of intellect.

Hafe-strained [ai·f·strai·nd, ee·f·stree·nd], *adj.* silly, lacking in wit.

Hafe-thick [ai·f·thik], *s.* a simpleton.

†**Hag** [aag·], *s.* a task. “They’dn a lung *hag* on it” [Dhai·)dn ü lüנגg aag· on it]. “Hoo’d a pratty *hag* to do it” [Óo)d ü praat·i aag· tū dóo it]. So, to work by *hag* = by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week.

†**Haggle** [aag·l], *v.a.* to hack unevenly. “Ye munna *haggle* the cheise; tak it streight afore ye” [Yi mùn)ü aag·l dhü cheyz; taak· it streyt üfoa·r yi]. Compare :

And York, all *haggled* o’er,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteeped,
And takes him by the beard.

—Shak., *Henry V.* iv. 6.

Haggly [aag·li], *adj.* hacked uneven.

†**Hag-mester** [aag·-mestür], *s.* the overseer who apportions out the “hag-work.”

Hair-shorn-lip [ae·r·shoa·rn·lip], *s.* a cleft lip; a hare-lip.

†**Häise** [aays], *s.* house; frequently used in the sense of **HÄISE-PLLEECE**, below.

†**Häise-keeper** [aay·s·ky·ee·pür], *s.* an heirloom, an old piece of family furniture. Such a piece of furniture is often spoken of as a “good owd *häise-keeper*.”

†**Haise-pleece** [aay's-plee's], *s.* houseplace, living-room in a farmhouse.

Hammil [aam'il], *v.a.* to illtreat, abuse, overwork. An overworked servant maid was called "a poor, *hammilled* thing" [ũ póoŕ aam'ild thingg']. A henpecked husband was said to be "*hammiled* with his weife" [aam'ild widh iz weyf]. *Cf.* A.S. *hamelian*, to maim.

†**Hanch** [aan'sh], *v.n.* to snap with the teeth. "I dunna like th' looks o' that dog; he *hanshed* at me very savage jus' then" [Ahy dù)nũ lahyk)th lóoks ũ dhaat' dog; ey aan'sht aat' mi ver'i saavich jùs dhen].

Hand [aan'd, *more anciently* ond, ont], *s.* a hand. Two phrases deserve notice under this head.

(1) "To make a *hand* of" = to impose upon. "I mun know abowt th' markets afore I sell; I dunna want be *made a hand on*" [Ahy mün noa' ũbuw't)th maa'rkits ũfoa'r ahy sel; ahy dù)nũ waan't bi mai'd ũ aan'd on].

†(2) "To buy by *hand*" is to buy by mere guess instead of weighing the article.

†**Hand-board** [aan'd-bóoŕd], *s.* a tea-tray.

†**Hand-staff** [aan'd-staaf], *s.* the handle of a flail.

†**Handy-Bandy** [aan'di-baan'di], *s.* the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words:

Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy,
Which hand wun yǒ have?

[Aan'di-Baan'di, shùg'ŕ-ky'aan'di, wich' aan'd wùn yũ aav'ʔ]

Handy-pungy [aan'di-pùngg'i], *s.* a fight with the fists. "We s'n sey a bit o' *handy-pungy* naï" [Wi)sn sey ũ bit ũ aan'di-pùngg'i naay].

†**Hangs** [aang'z], *s. pl.* snares for ground-game.

Hankitch [aangk'ich], *s.* a handkerchief. Also HENKITCH.

†**Hansel** [aan'sl], *s.* the first sale that one effects after opening a shop or market-stall for the day. "Gie me a *hansel*, an' it'll gie me good luck" [Gy'i)mi ũ aan'sl, ũn it)l gy'i)mi gùd lùk].

†**Hantle** [aan'tl], *s.* a handful. "They sen hey mays a *hantle* o' money every fair-dee" [Dhi sen ey mai'z ũ aan'tl ũ mùn'ri ev'ri fae'r-dee].

Happen upon [aap'n ũpon'], *v.n.* to light on. "If yõ *happen'n upon* ahr Geo'ge, tell him th' mester's bin wantin him" [Iv yũ aap'n-n ũpũn aa'r Joa'j, tel im th)mes-tũr)z bin waan'tin im].

†**Harbouration** [aa'rbũrai'shũn], *s.* a collection of anything unpleasant. "My sakes alive! what a *harbouration* o' rubbitch there is i' the haise" [Mahy sai'ks ũlahy'v! wot ũ aa'rbũrai'shũn ũ rùb'ich dhũr iz i dhũ aays].

Hard [aa'rd], *adj.* (1) hardy; esp. not sensitive to pain. "Ahr young Ben's as *hard* as neels; yõ may run a pin into him an' hey wanna showt" [Aa'r yũng Ben)z ũz aa'rd ũz nee'lz; yũ mi rùn ũ pin in-tũ im ũn ey wũ'n-ũ shuw't].

†(2) of beer, sour.

Hard-faced [aa'rd-fai'st], *adj.* impudent, brazen-faced. "A terr'ble *hard-faced* wench" [Ũ tae'rb)l aa'rd-fai'st wensh]. *Cp.* colloquial Welsh *gwynebgaled*, which may be an imitation of the Cheshire word.

Hard-melched [aa'rd-melsht], *adj.* of a cow, difficult to milk. *Cp.* EASY-MELCHED.

†**Hard-yed** [aa'rd-yed], *s.* a hard-head; the plant *Centaurea nigra*.

Harl [aa'rl], *s.* a small portion of straw or hay. "Tak the hoss-reek (=horse-rake) into th' fur hee-feild, an' mind ye reeken every *harl* on it up" [Taak dhũ os'-ree'k in-tũ)th fuur ee'-feyld, ũn mahynd yi ree'kn ev'ri aa'rl on it ùp].

†**Harry-lung-legs** [aar-i-lũngg'-legz], *s.* a daddy-long-legs.

Harsh [aa'rsh], *adj.* (1) vigorous, energetic. "Yo wudna think as Ben 'ud get sõ excited; but he's *harsh* when he gets agate" [Yoa wũd'nũ thingk' ũz Ben ũd gy'et sũ eksahy'tid; bùt ey)z aa'rsh wen ey gy'ets ũgy'ai't].

†(2) of the wind, piercing. “It’s a *harsh* weind blowin’ to-dee—mays the air snaitch” [(It)s ũ aa-rsh weynd bloa-in tūdee—mai·z dhū æ·r snai·ch].

Has-bin [aaz·bin], *s.* said of persons or animals now past their prime. “Her’s a good owd *has-bin*” [Ūr)z ũ gùd uwd aaz·bin]—of a cow.

Hask [aas·k], *s.* a hoarse dry cough. “If hoo was makin’ that *hask*, hoo’d have a hoose on her;” of a cow. [Iv óo wūz mai·kin dhaat· aas·k, óo)d aav· ũ óos on ũr]. “That cai’s gotten a nasty *hask*” [Dhaat· ky·aay)z got·n ũ naas·ti aas·k].

Hasky [aas·ki], *adj.* dry; of grass, sunburnt, parched. So we say, when a person has heard something unpleasant, “It went daïn very *hasky* with him” [It went daayn ver·i aas·ki widh im]. An east wind would be called “a *hasky* weind” [ũ aas·ki weynd].

Hassock [aas·ük], *s.* less frequent form of Huzzock, which see.

†**Hatch** [aach·], *s.* a garden-gate. “The folks i’ Sollop dunna talk reight English; they cawn a *hatch* a wicket” [Dhū foa·ks i Sol·üp dùn)ũ tau·k rey·t Ingg·lish; dhai kau·n ũ aach· ũ wik·it]. See WICKET.

Hattle [aat·l], *adj.* uncertain in temper. “Hoo’s gotten a *hattle* temper.” Often of cattle, “Yo mun mind that cai; hoo’s a *hattle* beggar” [Yoa· mūn mahynd dhaat· ky·aay; óo)z ũ aat·l beg·ũr]. Bailey, Ray, and Wilbraham give the meaning as “wild, skittish;” this hardly gives the sense of the word as I have heard it used.

Hattle-tempered [aat·l·tem·pŭrd], *adj.* quick-tempered, touchy. “Yö hardly darn (= dare) speak to th’ mon—hey’s sö *hattle-tempered*” [Yũ aa·rdli daa·rn spee·k tŭ)th mon—ey)z sũ aat·l·tem·pŭrd]. *Cp.* Leigh’s *heckle-tempered*.

†**Hattock** [aat·ük], *s.* a cluster of eight, or more, standing sheaves.

Haulm [au·m], *s.* a potato wurzel; the stalk of peas or beans. Curiously enough, it is not used of the stalk of any kind of corn.

Haunge [au'nj], *s.* a hunch or large piece of meat, bread, or other eatable. "Yo'n gen me sich a *haunge* o' rappit-pie; I shanna be fit for noo puddin' at after" [Yoa'n gy'en mi sich' ũ au'nj ũ raap'it-pahy; ahy shaa)nũ bi fit fūr nōo pũd'in ũt aaf'tūr].

Haunt [au'nt], *s.* a habit. "I shall have wane (= wean) 'em off expectin' things brought 'em from market every Setterday, else they'n get a *haunt* on it" [Ahy]shl aav' wai'n ũm of ekspek'tin thing'z brau't ũm frũm maarkit ev'ri Set'ũrdi, els dhi)n gy'et ũ au'nt on it]. *Cp.* Chaucer, *Prol. to Cant. Tales*, "of cloth-making she hadde swich a *haunt*."

Haunted [au'ntid], *p. part.* importuned, pestered by the recurrence of something. A person is *haunted* with a subject when he has it continually brought before his notice.

Hauter [au'tũr], *s.* a halter. The expression "What the *hauter*" is equivalent to the ordinary "What the deuce" or "What the hangman."

Havin' [aav'in], *adj.* acquisitive, greedy. *Cp.* German *habgierig*.

†**Haviour** [ai'vyũr], *s.* behaviour. "Nai, then, ye mun bey upon yur *haviour* whel the mester's abowt" [Naay, dhen, yi mũn bey ũpon' yũr ai'vyũr wel dhũ mes'tũr]z ũbuw't].

Hawk [au'k], *v.n.* to seek or wish for in vain. If a person asks another for something, which the latter is not disposed to give, he tells the former he "mun *hawk* for it." This seems to be a special use of the ordinary verb "to hawk," and literally to mean "clamour for it in vain."

Hearken [aa'rkn], *v.a.* sometimes takes a direct object. "Ah went *hearken* th' Salveetion Army" [Ah went aa'rkn]th Saalvee'shũn Aa'rmi].

Hearken-aït [aa'rkn-aayt], *s.* a listening. "Keep a *hearken-aït* for it" [Ky'ee'p ũ aa'rkn aayt for'it].

†**Hearken up** [aa'rkn ũp], *v.n.* to call in, pay a call.

Heave [ee'v], *s.* a heap. "Put the tatoes i' *heaves*" [Pũt dhũ tai'tũz i' ee'vz].

†**Heavy on** [ev'i on], *adj.* is the term used to describe a vehicle which is not properly balanced, but the load of which presses too heavily on the horse's back.

Heck [ek], *interj.* (1) an exclamation of surprise. *Cp.* Scotch *hech*.
(2) almost equivalent to "the deuce." "What the *heck* are yō up to?" [Wot dhū ek ũ yū ùp tóo?].

†**Hedge-back** [ej-baak'], *s.* a hedge-bank.

Heel-rake [ey'l-rai'k or -ree'k], *s.* See ELL-RAKE.

†**Heel-tree** [ey'l-trey], *s.* a raised piece of wood or stone forming the edge of the *groop* behind the cows in a cowhouse.

Heft [eft], *s.* strength, heaving.

I give this definition exactly as it appears in an entry in my note-book, made about 1878. I regret that I cannot remember the way in which it was used, and I have lately been unable to find any dialect-speaking person who knows the word. I think I heard it at Burland. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning of "a heavy weight." I suspect that the meaning of the Cheshire word is rather akin to that of Shakspeare, viz., *heaving*, or strength exerted in *heaving*—"he cracks his gorge, his sides, with violent *hefts*" (*Winter's Tale*, II. i. 45).

Heir [æ'r], *v.a.* to inherit. "There's a pratty shovelful o' money, an' hey *heirs* it aw" [Dhūr]z ũ praat'i shùv'lfùl ũ mùn'i, ũn ey æerz it au].

†**Heirable** [æ'rübl], *adj.* heritable, entailed.

Heit off [eyt of], *interj.* a word used to horses = "Go from me," "Turn off to the right." Used by Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 7143.

†**Hen-curn** [en'-kuurn], *s.* the inferior corn which is used for feeding the fowls.

Heng [eng], *v.n.* to hang. Two usages may be noted under this head.

†(1) A couple are said to "*heng* i'th' bell-ropes" from the time that the banns of their marriage have been published in church for the last time to the time they are married.

(2) "To *heng* to" is to have an inclination or affection for. "Hoo was with us for a many 'ear, an' it's like as if hoo's auvays *lungn* to us" [Óo wüz widh üz fūr ũ men'i ée-ür, ũn it)s lahyk üz iv óo)z au·viz ùngn too üz].

†**Heng-cheice** [eng·chey's], *s.* hang-choice; Hobson's choice. "We han but a poor dinner, so it's *heng-cheice* wi' yö" [Wi aan· büt ũ póouř din·ür, soa· it)s eng·chey's wi)yü].

†**Hen-hurdle** [en·uurdll], *s.* a hen-roost over a pig-sty.

Henkitch [engk'ich], *s.* a handkerchief. Also HANKITCH.

†**Hen-scrats** [en·skraats], *s. pl.* long, straggly clouds, portending rain; lit. *hen-scratchings*.

†**Hep** [ep], *s.* a hip; the berry of the dog-rose. "I dunna care a *hep*" [Ahy dù)nü ky'ae'r ũ ep] is a common expression. Compare M.E. "not worth a *hawe*."

Fie upon *heps* (quoth the fox), because he could not reach them.—*Ray's Proverbs*, p. 110 (quoted by Miss Jackson).

†**Hep-gun** [ep·gùn], *s.* a pop-gun, from which *heps* are fired.

Hess [es], *s.* a hearse.

Hetter [et'ür], *v.n.* to increase in intensity. I have only once heard this word; it was used at Norbury—"heterin' an' heterin'"—evidently in the above sense. Ray gives "*hetter*, eager, earnest, keen," as a North Country word. *Cp.* Icel. *heitr*, hot.

†**Hide-bun** [ahy'd·bùn], *adj.* of a cow, hide-bound, with tight-clipping hide; a supposed mark of inferiority.

*†**Higgle** [ig'l], *v.n.* to perform the functions of a *higgler* (q.v.)

†**Higgledy-piggledy, Maupas shot** [ig'ldi-pig'ldi, mau·püs shot'], *adverbial phrase*, serving all alike, making no difference. Mr. Holland has explained this phrase so fully that I content myself with referring the reader to his account.

*†**Higgler** [ig'lür], *s.* a market man (or woman); a person who buys butter, eggs, and other produce from country farms and

cottages to sell again in the markets of the towns. Bailey gives "A *Higler*, one who buys poultry, &c., in the country, and brings it to town to sell."

High-kept [ahy·ky'ept], *adj.* well kept, highly fed.

High-larnt [ahy·-laa·rnt], *adj.* well educated.

†**Hike** [ahyk], *v.a.* to toss or goad with the horns. "Yo mun mind yander bull; hey's a nasty beggar for *hikin'*, if hey gets chance" [Yoa· mün mahynd yaan·dūr bül; ey]z ü naas·ti beg·ür für ahy·kin, iv ey gy'ets chaan·s].

†**Hill** [il·], *v.a.* to cover. "Nai, then, get into bed an' I'll *hill* yō up" [Naay, dhen, gy'et in·tü bed ün ahy]l il· yū ùp]. "Put the tatoes i' rucks an' *hill* the soil atop 'n 'em" [Pùt dhū tai·tüz i rüks ün il· dhū sahyl ütöp)n üm]. A common saying runs "Agen he's *hilled* an' filled (=clothed and fed), it's aw he's woth" [Ūgy'en·ée]z il·d ün fil·d, it)s au·ée]z woth]. Icel. *hylja*, to hide, a secondary weak verb, closely allied to the primary strong verb A.S. *helan*.

Hinch on to [in·sh on tóo], *v.a.* to make answerable for. "That'll never be *hinchd on to* yo" [Dhaat·]l nev·ür bi in·sht on tū yoa·]=You will never be held responsible for that.

†**Hinge** [in·zh], *adj.* nimble, active. "He's *hinge* on his legs for an owd mon" [Ey]z in·zh on iz legz für ün uwd mon].

Hip [ip·], *v.a.* to miss, pass over. Almost exclusively used of passing over a word in reading which one cannot pronounce or understand.

M.E. *hippen*, to hop; *ouer-hipper*, one who passes over words in a sentence.—Note to *Piers Plowman*, c. xiv. 123.

***Hipped** [ip·t], *adj.* disordered in intellect; not a strong term. From *hypochondriacal*.

†**Hippinch** [ip·inch], *s.* a cloth used to wrap a baby in.

Histle [is·l], (1) *v.a.* to move gradually, most frequently of heavy bodies moved along the ground.

(2) *v.n.* to shuffle, sidle off.

†**Hitch** [ich·], *v.n.* to depend. See Mr. Holland's example. The word is not common in S. Ches.

†**Hob** [ob], *s.* a male ferret.

Hobble [ob·l], *s.* *(1) a fetter, used to bind together the hind legs of horses (*e.g.*, in castrating them).

(2) a scrape, mess. "Yo'm in a *hobble*, naï" [Yoa·]m in ũ ob·l, naay].

Hobble [ob·l], *v.a.* to fasten the hind legs of a horse with *hobbles*. Mr. Holland gives a somewhat different meaning to the word, and says that the *hobbles* are placed on the *fore-legs*; in S. Ches., however, the term *hobbles* is confined to the hind-legs, *fettlers* being the word used in the sense of a "fastening on the fore-legs." Bailey says "To *Hopple* an Horse, to tie his Feet with a Rope."

Hob-nob [ob·nob·], *adv.* off-hand, at a venture. "We'n go at it *hob-nob* at a venture" [Wi]n goa· aat· it· ob·nob· üt ũ ven·chŭr]. Bailey has "*Hab-nab*, rashly, at a venture."

†**Hodge** [oj], *s.* the paunch of a pig. See ROGER.

Hof [of], *s.* a foot, lit. *hoof*; the word carries the notion of clumsiness with it. It is a common saying that during the honeymoon the language of a newly-married couple is "Lee yur little *pettitoes to mine*" [Lee· yŭr lit·l pet·itoa·z tŭ mahyn], but that after an interval "Tak yur greet *hofs* awee" becomes good enough [Taak· yŭr gree·t ofs ũwee·]. It is interesting to find the word used in exactly the same sense in Yankee English: *e.g.*, in the following quotation from O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, c. vii., "Aigh! what the d' d' didoes are y'about with them great *huffs* o' yourn?"

Hof-band [of·bünd], *s.* a hair-rope used to tie the legs of a kicking cow. Less used than formerly, the *strap* having superseded it.

†**Hog** [og], *s.* a heap of potatoes covered with straw and soil to keep out the frost.

†**Hog** [og], *v.a.* to place potatoes in a *hog*.

Hogget [og·it], *s.* a year-old sheep.

Hogs'-wool [og·z-wùl], *s.* wool taken from *hoggets* or year-old sheep. The simple word *hog* is not, I think, used in S. Ches. in the sense of *hogget*.

†**Hollin** [ol·in], *s.* holly. So **Hollin-bush**. Hollin Lane is the name of a lane in the extreme south of the county, about two miles from Whitechurch, Shropshire. A.S. *holegn*, whence it appears that *hollin* is more correct than *holly*.

†**Holuns-boluns** [oa·lüns-boa·lüns], *adv.* recklessly, without consideration. "Hoo wanna stop to be towd, hoo gos at it *holuns-boluns*" [Óo wù'nü stop tũ bi tuwd, óo goz aat· it oa·lüns-boa·lüns]. Mr. Holland writes *Holus-Bolus*. Fr. *nolens-volens*.

Hom [om], *s.* the part of the leg immediately behind the knee. Cf. E. *ham*.

†**Hommaged** [om·ijð], *adj.* harassed, over-worked. "Hoo's des-pert *hommaged* wheer hoo is; if I was her I wouldna stop again for nowt as they could gie me" [Óo)z des·pürt om·ijð wée·ür óo iz; iv ahy wüz uur ahy wùd·)nü stop ügy'en· fűr nuwt üz dhai küð gy'i)mi].

Hommer [om·ür], *v.a.* to hammer, to beat. "I'll *hommer* yø if I con get howt o' yø" [Ahy)l om·ür yũ iv ahy)kn gy'et uwt ü yũ].

Hommock [om·ük], *s.* the whole leg, or more particularly the foot; with connotation of clumsiness. "Treed off wi' them *hommocks*" [Tree·d of wi dhem om·üks] would be said to a person who had trodden on another's toes. "To shift one's *hommocks*" is to show a clean pair of heels.

Hommock [om·ük], *v.n.* to walk with a clumsy, shambling gait. "Haï they *hommocken* on their feit" [Aay dhai om·ükkn on dhür feyt].

Hommocky [om·üki], *adj.* with a clumsy gait.

Homnithom [om·nithom], **Hopmithom** [op·mithom], *s.* a hop-o'-my-thumb, dwarf. "A regilar little *homnithom* of a fellow; what can hey do wi' a grät barge of a woman like that for a weife?" [Ū reg·ilür lit·l om·nithom üv ü fel·ü; wot kün ey dóo wi ü graet baa·rj üv ü wùm·ün lahyk dhaat· fűr ü weyf?]

Homper [om·pūr], to hobble, limp. “To sey him *homperin'* off th' bonk, yō'd think hey mid ha' hurt himsel very badly” [Tū sey im om·pūrin of)th bongk, yū)d thingk· ey mid· ũ uurt imsel· ver·i baad·li]. Bailey has “To *Himple*, to halt, or go lame. N.C.,” which form points to A.S. *hamelian*, to make lame.

†**Honey-faw** [ùn·ifau·], s. (1) honey-dew.

(2) a windfall, a piece of good fortune. “It'll be a rare *honey-faw* for 'em, when th'owd mon deys” [It]l bey ũ raer ùn·ifau· for)üm, wen dh)uwd mon deyz].

Honkazin [ongk·üzin], *pres. part.* idling, lounging. “I may noo accaint of a mon like that; hey does nowt bu' go *honkazin* about” [Ahy mai· náo ũky'aay·nt üv ũ mon lahyk dhaat·; ey dùz nuwt bū goa· ongk·üzin ũbuw·t]. *Cp.* E. *hanker*, “to hang about” = to lounge.

†**Hoo** [óo], *pers. pron.* she.

Hoo [óo], *v.a.* to hoot. “There was a mon i' the haw as wanted may a speich; bu' they *hoo'd* him daïn” [Dhür wüz ũ mon i)dhū au· ũz waan·tid mai· ũ speych; bū dhai óod im daayn]. O.F. *huer*, to hoot.

Hoo in [óo in·], *v. imper.* an exhortation to zeal or energy in any kind of work, = Go in! work with a will! *Cp.* Hoov at below.

†**Hooder** [ùd·ür], *v.a.* to cover the “hattocks” with “hoods,” which see.

Hoods [ùdz], *s. pl.* sheaves of corn inverted over the “hattock” to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the hattock are used as *hoods* for the remaining six.

Hoorip [óo·rip], *adv.* at a great rate or speed. Commonly used of boiling water—“beilin' *hoorip*” [bey·lin óo·rip·]. The phrases “at the *hoorip*,” “with a *hoorip*,” are also frequent. “Owd ——'s hoss coom tearin' along at th' *hoorip*.” Or, as *adj.*, “at th' *hoorip* gallop” [Uwd ——z os kóo·m taer·in ũlùngg üt)dh óo·rip· gy'aal·úp].

Hooroo [óo·róo], s. †(1) a fête, public rejoicings of any kind. “Hast

heard o' this *hooroo* as is gooin bey (= take place) at Acton?' [Aas't ey·ürd ü dhis· óo·róo üz iz góo·in bey üt Aak'n?]

(2) a kind of cake baked in a pan. "We'm gooin' in for a regular junkettin', an' for havin' a *hooroo* baked i' the pon, an' I knowna what else" [Wi)m góo·in in fūr ü reg·ilūr jùngk·itin, ün fūr aav·in ü óo·róo bai·kt i dhū pon, ün ahy noa·)nū wot els].

Hoose [óos], *s.* a cough; of cattle only. *Cp.* HASK.

Hoo-shoo [óo-shóo·], *interj.* and *v.* the same as SHOO (*q.v.*).

Hoot [óot], *v.n.* to peep; only used in the phrase "*hootin'* an' *tootin'.*" See TOOR.

†**Hooter** [óo·tūr], *s.* the ordinary name for an owl. Ray gives *Gill-houter* (under H) as a Chesh. word. Bailey has *Hill-houter*, also assigned to Cheshire.

Hoov at [óov aat·], *v.n.* to throw oneself with energy into. "It's a big job, lads; but we'n *hoov at* it" [(It)s ü big· job, laad·z; bùt wi)n óov aat· it]. The imperative *Hoov at ye* is used as an exclamation of surprise, or any pleasurable emotion; sometimes as a mere greeting = Hallo. The position of the pronoun in the imperative seems to indicate that *hoov at* is a single word, but it is always pronounced as two. Altogether it is a puzzling expression, and it is the more difficult to arrive at any conclusion about it as it is becoming rare, and belongs to a generation which is fast disappearing.

Hoozy [óo·zi], *adj.* (1) lazy. "Yaps upon yǒ for a *hoozy* tallackin brivit" [Yaap's ūpon· yū fūr ü hóo·zi taal·ükín briv·it].

(2) of hay, light and poor; for an example, see FANTOME.

Hoozy-poozy [óo·zi-póo·zi], *adj.* wasting time. "Has Dick gone after that missin' heifer? Whey, one o' the little lads mit ha' fatcht her. It is sǒ *hoozy-poozy* to be doin' a-that-ns, when hey mit ha' bin gettin on wi' the milkin'" [Aaz· Dik· gon aaf·tūr dhaat· mis·in ef·ür? Wey, won ü dhū lit·l laad·z mit ü faach·t ür. It iz sū óo·zi-póo·zi tū bi dóo·in ü) dhaat·nz, wen ey mit)ü bin gy·et·in on wi)dhū mil·kin].

Hoppety-clench [op·ütí-klen·sh], *adv.* the same as HOPPETY-CLINK, which see below.

Hoppety-clink [op·ütí-klíngk·], *adv.* used to describe the up and down walk of a lame person; with a hop and a jump.

†**Hoppit** [op·it], *s.* (1) a hopper (of a machine).

(2) a basket, from which corn is sown by hand. Bailey gives “*Hoppit*, a Fruit-basket. Lincolnsh.” *Cp.* M.E. *hoper*, a seed-basket (*Piers Plowman*, c. ix. 60).

†**Hoss-wesh** [os·wesh], *s.* a horse-pond. “Go an’ tell Jim hey mun tak an’ watter th’ key at th’ *hoss-wesh*” [Goa· ün tel Jim· ey mün taak· ün waat·ür)th ky’ey üt)dh os·wesh].

Hot [ot], *s.* (1) heat. “Haï red yur arms bin, Emma! Is it wi’ cowd?” “Well, it inna wi’ *hot*” [Aay red yür aa·rmz bin, Em·ü! Iz it wi kuwd? Wel, it i)n·ü wi’ ot].

†(2) a glove-finger used to draw over a hurt.

†**Hot** [ot], *v.a.* to heat; *e.g.*, “to *hot* the oon (oven)” [tü ot dhü óon]; “to *hot* cowd tatoes up agen” [tü ot kuwd tai·tüz ùp üg’en·].

†**Hot-pot** [ot·pot], *s.* Irish stew or “lobscouse.”

†**Hovel** [ov·il], *s.* the compartment of a smithy where the horses stand to be shod, as distinguished from the forge.

†**Hoven** [ov·n], *p. part.* swollen. Said of cattle which have eaten too much.

Howd howt [uwd uwt], *v. imper.* keep hold! I notice this expression mainly in order to point out that *hold* (*v.*) makes [uwd] with a *d*, while *hold* (*subs.*) makes [uwt] with a *t*. “There’s noo *howt* o’ that mon” [Dhür)z nóo uwt ü dhaat·mon]=There’s no hold upon him; he is not to be trusted. The latter word is also frequently pronounced *haït* [aayt] as in “Tak *haït* on it” [Taak· aayt)n it]=Take hold of it.

Howler [uw·lür], *v.n.* to howl. *Cp.* YOWLER.

Howt [uwt], *s.* hold. See above, under HOWD HOWT. The expression “*howt* o’”=a hold upon, is curiously constructed with

the verb "to be." We say indifferently, "I had *hout* on it" or "I was *hout* on it" for "I had hold of it."

Howup [uw·ùp], *s.* a cow. Used only in the language of children or in a playful sense. See following article.

†**Howup** [uw·ùp], *interj.* a word used to call the cows home at milking time.

Huckermucker [ùk·ürmùk·ür], *s.* confusion, disorder. "My pleeces bin aw i sich a *huckermucker* I'm räly asheemed o' annybody gooin' in 'em" [Mi plee·siz bin au· i sich· ü ùk·ür·mùk·ür ahy)m rae·li üshee·md ü aan·ibodi göo·in in üm.

Huckermucker [ùk·ürmùk·ür], **Huckermuckerin'** [ùk·ür·mùk·ürin], *adj.* (1) in confusion, disorderly.

(2) inconvenient. "I wudna go live i' sich a *huckermuckerin'* hole" [Ahy wùd·)nü goa· liv· i sich· ü ùk·ürmùkürin oa·l]. So it is *huckermuckerin'* to work without proper tools, &c.

Huckle off [ùk·l of], *v.n.* to go away with a slow and halting pace. "Th' owd mon was sneeped, an' begun *huckle off* as soft as my pocket" [Dh)uwd mon wüz snee·pt, ün bigùn· ùk·l of üz soft üz mi pok·it].

Huck up [ùk ùp], *v.a.* to hoist the shoulders and back. "Howd thysel straight, lad; if tha *hucks* thy back *up* a-that-n tha'll be raïnd-shoothered aw thy dees" [Uwd dhisel· streyt, laad; iv dhaa ùks dhi baak· ùp ü)dhaat·n dhaa] bi raaynd-shóo·dhürd au· dhi dee·z]. The word perhaps originally = *hook up*.

†**Hudlance** [ùd·lüns], *s.* concealment. "They'm tryin' keep it i' *hudlance*, bu' folks known moor t'n they thinken they dun" [Dhi)m trahy·in ky·ee·p it i ùd·lüns, bü foa·ks noa·n móoür)tn dhi thingk·n dhi dùn]. W. calls it *hidlands*, evidently thinking of the derivation *hide-lands*; but I am more inclined to connect it with the verb "to huddle."

Hufted [ùf·tid], *p. part.* offended. "Hey's very soon *hufted*" [Ey)z ver·i sóon ùf·tid]. Mr. Holland gives the meaning "sullen." *Cp. E. huff.*

Hulch [ùlsh], *s.* (1) "By *hulch* or by *stulch*" = by hook or by crook.

“Hey’s for leein’ howt (*i.e.* laying hold, filling his pockets) *by hulch or by stulch*” [E]z für lee·in uwt bi ùlsh ùr bi stùlsh].

(2) “*Hulch an’ stulch*” = pell-mell, confusedly. A man who was stacking a load of hay complained to the one who was handing it up, “Yo thrown it up *hulch an’ stulch*; conna yǒ tak notice wheer yǒ bin chuckin it?” [Yoa· throa·n it ùp ùlsh ùn stùlsh; kon]ǔ yǔ taak· noa·tis wéeūr yǔ bin chùk·in it?]

Hum [ùm], *v.n.* to low softly from pleasure, as a cow does. “Hearken at her *hummin’*; hoo’s pleased at havin’ her cauf with her” [Aa·rkn aat· ùr ùm·in; óo]z pley·ùzd ùt aav·in ùr kau·f widh ùr]. Mr. Holland has *Hummer*.

Humble [ùm·bl], *adj.* crumbly, of soil. “This graind’s very *humble* after the frost” [Dhis· graaynd]z ver·i ùm·bl aaf·tùr dhù frost]. Mr. Holland gives a verb *humble*, meaning “to crumble.”

Hummock [ùm·ùk], *v.a.* to humbug, pester, harass. A man talked to me of “*hummockin* the folks abowt their votes” [ùm·ùkin dhù foa·ks ùbuw·t dhūr voa·ts] in the sense of using undue influence.

†**Humpy** [ùm·pi], *adj.* offended.

†**Hunt** [ùnt], *v.a.* to search for. “I’ve been *huntin’* my weife all o’er the taïn” [Ahy]v bin ùn·tin mi weyf au·l oa·r dhù taayn].

Hups [ùps, uu·ps], *interj.* fie! See YAPS.

Husht [ùsht], *interj.* hush! *Cp.* Scotch *whisht*.

Huzz [ùz], *v.n.* to buzz.

†**Huzz-buzz** [ùz·-bùz], *s.* a cockchafer.

Huzzicky [ùz·iki], *adj.* of hay, matted together and mouldy; the result of its being got together in bad condition. *Cp.* *Huzzock* below.

Huzzif [ùz·if], *s.* a needle case; lit. a housewife. The irregular [ù] representing A.S. *ú* is noteworthy.

Huzzock [ùz·ùk], *s.* rotted sward, such as appears when a field is reploughed, and the grass of last year is again exposed to view.

I.

- Idle-back** [ahy·dl·baak·], *s.* a "lazy-bones," idle person.
- †**Iffins an' buttins** [if·inz ũn büt·inz], *s. pl.* ifs and butts. "Nai, wun yo tell me streight, baít anny *iffins an' buttins?*" [Naay, wùn yũ tel mi streyt, baayt aan·i if·inz ũn büt·inz?]
- †**Ill-contrived** [il·kŭntrahy·vd], *adj.* cross-grained, bad-tempered. "Haĩ *ill-contrived* yǒ bin! Nothin's reight for yǒ" [Aay il·kŭntrahy·vd yũ bin! Nũthin)z reyt fo)yũ].
- Ill-doad** [il·doa·d], *adj.* lean, ill-fed, not thriving; opp. of Dōsom. See Dō (*v.*).
- Imitate** [imitai·t], *v.n.* to attempt. "Ah shanna *imitate* fur go" [Ah shaa)n·ũ imitai·t fŭr goa·]. "It's noo use *imitatin'* at it" [It)s nŏo yŏos imitai·tin aat· it]. (Common also in Norfolk. W. W. S.)
- Imitation** [imitai·shŭn], *s.* an attempt; *e.g.*, "a very good *imitation*" = a very fair attempt at performing any given task.
- †**Inchmeal** [in·shmee·l], *adv.* by inches; *e.g.*, we speak of killing an animal "by *inchmeal*." The word is formed on the model of "piece-meal."
- †**Incle** [ing·k·l], *s.* tape. Only used in the common expression, "as thick (= intimate) as *incle*-weavers." In Shak. *inkle*.
- Infell** [in·fel], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam. "Run th' seam alung, an' then *infell* it" [Rŭn)th see·m ũlŭngg·, ũn dhen in·fel it]. *Cp.* INSEAM, FELL.
- In-killde** [in·ky·indl], *adj.* with young; used of rabbits and other small animals (except cats, *v.* IN-KITTLE).
- In-kittle** [in·ky·itl], *adj.* with young (of cats).
- †**In nai** [in naay], *adv.* e'en now, presently. "I'll gooa an' do it *in nai*" [Ahy]l gŏoũ ũn dŏo it in naay].
- Inseam** [in·see·m], *v.a.* to hem down the inside of a seam.
- †**Insense** [insen·s] *v.a.* to inform, instruct. "My Pally's gooin' be vessel-cleeaner at th' Barrel; hoo's never done vessel noowheer

afore; bur I *insensed* her well into what hoo'd ha' to expect, an' hoo said hoo'd do her best; an' when folks dun their best, if they'm blamed, they conna be shamed" [Mahy Paal·i)z góo·in bi ves·il·klée·ünür üt)th Baar·il; óo)z nev·ür dùn ves·il nóo·wéeür ũfoa·r; bür ahy insen·st ũr wel in·tũ wot óo)d aa)tũ ekspek·t, ün óo sed óo)d dóo ũr best; ün wen foa·ks dùn dhur best, iv dhi)m blai·md, dhi kon)ũ bi shai·md].

†**Intak** [in·taak], *s.* an "in-take," or enclosed piece of common or waste land.

Iron [ahy·ürn], *s.* a steel implement used for boring a cheese.

†**Iron** [ahy·ürn], *v.a.* to bore a cheese with an *iron*.

Item [ahy·tũm], *s.* a hint. "He'd ha' known nowt at aw abowt it to this dee, if I hadna gen him the *item*" [Ee)d ũ noa·rn nuwt üt au· ũbuw·t it tũ dhis dee, iv ahy aad·nũ gy'en im dhũ ahy·tũm]. "Hoo gen me the *item* to see (=say) nothin'" [Óo gy'en mi dhũ ahy·tũm tũ see· nũth·in].

Izles [ahy·zlez], *s.* (1) smuts or flakes of soot, such as float about a room when the chimney is out of order. A.S. *ysle*, an ash, ember.

(2) vapoury spots which float before the eyes when they are weak or when the general health is deranged. An old man suffering from cataract told me "one eye was clean gone, an' there was *izles* afore t'other" [won ahy wüz klee·n gon, ün dhür wüz ahy·zlez ũfoa·r tũdh·ür].

J.

Jack [jaak·], †**Jack up** [jaak·ùp], (1) *v.a.* the same as **JIG UP** (q.v.).

(2) *v.a.* to throw up, abandon. "I think it's abowt time I *jack*ed this job up" [Ahy think· it)s ũbuw·t tahym ahy jaak·t dhis job ùp]. Or *v.n.* "to *jack up* to a job."

(3) *v.n.* to become bankrupt. "It's a terrible push upon 'em these hard times; they'n be gettin' to th' world's end very soon; ah do daït they'n ha' *jack up*" [It)s ũ ter·übl pùsh ũpon· ũm dheyz aa·rd tahymz; dhai)n bi gy·et·in tũ)th wuurldz end ver·i sóon; ah dóo daayt dhai)n aa jaak· ùp·].

Jack Nicker [jaak·nikür], *s.* a kind of finch.

*†**Jack-plane** [jaak·plain or -pleen], *s.* a coarse plane used to take off the roughest points from timber.

†**Jack-sharp** [jaak·shaa·rp], *s.* a stickleback.

Jacksonin' [jaak·snin], *s.* a knocking up. TUSHINGHAM. "That coal-pit journey gen my hosses a regular *Jacksonin'*" [Dhaat·koa·l-pit juu·rni gy'en mahy os·iz ü reg·ilür Jaak·snin].

Jackstones [jaak·stoa·nz], *s. pl.* (1) the name of a game played by children. The game consists in throwing up white stones—usually five in number—and catching them again.

(2) the white pebbles used in the above game.

†**Jag** [jaag·], *s.* a load. "Fatch a *jag* o' coal" [Faach· ü jaag· ü koa·l].

Jag [jaag·], *v.a.* to cart. See JAGGER.

†**Jagger** [jaag·ür], *s.* a carter, esp. a man who makes his living by carting for other people, *e.g.*, fetching their coal. "For the horse in best condition owned by huxters or *coal-jaggers* residing at Threapwood, Worthenbury, or Shocklach." Advt. of Flower Show, &c., 1886. Cp. *Jagger* in Sir W. Scott's *Pirate*.

Jangle [jaang·l], *s.* "O' the *jangle*" [ü dhü jaang·l] is an adverbial phrase exactly equivalent to the slang expression "on the loose."

Jangle [jaang·l], *v.a.* and *n.* to trifle; *e.g.*, "to *jangle* one's time awee" [tü jaang·l wünz tahym üwee·]. Used intransitively it conveys the idea of "gossiping, idle talking," which sense is given by Mr. Holland.

†**Jannock** [jaan·ük], *adj.* fair, straightforward. "I like everybody to be *jannock* as has deealin's wi' mey" [Ahy lahyk ev·ribod·i tü bi jaan·ük üz aaz· dée·ülinz wi mey]. Also JONNACK.

Janus [jai·nüs], *s.* a contemptuous term used of a man or woman. "Well, hoo's a pratty *janus*" [Wel, óo)z ü praati jai·nüs]. Probably=genius; compare the depreciatory use of *Genie* in German.

Jarg [jaa'rg], *s.* a jolt, jar. "I ketched my elbow agen the wheil, an' it gen my arm sich a *jarg*" [Ahy ky'echt mi el·bū ũgy'en·dhū weyl, ũn it gy'en mi aarm sich· ũ jaa'rg]. The word seems to be connected with *jar* rather than *jerk*.

†**Jarg** [jaa'rg], (1) *v.a.* to jar. See Mr. Holland's examples, which exactly explain the use of the word.

(2) *v.n.* to fall out, quarrel. "Dunna *jarg* sö, for goodness' sake; there's noo peace i' th' haïse for ye" [Dù)nũ jaa'rg sũ, fũr gũd·nis see'k; dhũr)z náo pee's i)dh aays fo)yi].

Jarsey [jaa'rzi], *s.* any coarse woollen fabric. "Oh, it's nowt bu' some o' this rough *jarsey* stuff" [Oa', it)s nuwt bũ sũm ũ dhis ruf jaa'rzi stuf].

†**Jawm** [jau'm, jom], *s.* the cross-beam over an old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. *E. jamb.*

Jef [jef], *adj.* deaf; of ears of corn, empty; of nuts, without kernel. "He looks as if he didna crack many *jef* nuts" = he looks prosperous.

†**Jeint evil** [jeynt ee'vl], *s.* a disease of the joints affecting cows and calves.

Jell [jel], *s.* a deal. Note the phrase "a *jell* o'" = nearly. "He's a *jell* o' 20 'ear owd" [Ée)z ũ jel ũ twen'ti éeür wd].

†**Jelly** [jel'i], *v.n.*, to congeal.

Jerum [jee'rũm], *s.* order, condition. "Ait o' *jerum*" [Aayt ũ jee'rũm] = out of gear, repair. "We won to ha' had a bit of a out at cuttin' stree; bu' th' cutter's a bit ait o' *jerum*, an' we s'n ha' tak it Whitchurch for be put i' fettle" [Wi won tũ ũ aad· ũ bit ũv ũ aawt üt kũt·in stree; bũ)th kũt·ũr)z ũ bit aayt ũ jee'rũm, ũn wi)sn aa taak· it Wich·ũrch fũr bi pũt i fet'l].

Jew [Jóo], *s.* "To wander like a lost *Jew*" [Tũ waan·dũr lahyk ũ lost Jóo] is a proverbial saying, obviously connected with the story of the Wandering Jew.

†**Jew's eye** [Jóoz ahy], *s.* "Worth a *Jew's eye*" is a phrase which is used of anything very valuable. "Hoo mays a rare

weife; hoo's woth a *Jew's eye*" [Óo mai'z ũ rae'r weyf; óo]z woth ũ Jóoz ahy]. Cp. pun in *Merchant of Venice*, II. v. 43,
 There will come a Christian by,
 Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*,

where the quartos and the two first folios have *Jewes*, and the two later folios *Jew's*. The expression "worth a *Jew's eye*" dates from the middle ages, when large sums of money were extorted from the wealthy Jews.

Jiblets [jib·lits], *s. pl.* shreds, fragments. "Her cloas wun aw hengin' i *jiblets*" [Ūr klóoūz wūn au· engg'in i jib·lits].

Jig [jig·], or more commonly **Jig up** [jig· ùp], *v. a.* (1) to wear out "Yo'n soon *jig* yursel *up* at that rate" [Yoa·)n sóon jig· yŕrsel· ùp üt dhaat· ree't]. *Jig* and *jack* are chiefly used in the *p. p.* "This machine's gettin' *jigged*" [Dhis· mishey·n]z gy'et'in jig'd].

(2) *Jigged up*, or more frequently *jacked up*, also means bankrupt. See **JACK UP**.

(3) *To jig*, of horses, has the special sense of "to hurt the back or spine;" *e. g.*, "This mare's *jigged* her back." "That hoss is *jigged*."

Jiggeroo [jig·ŕróo·], *s.* a kind of rot which affects potatoes, showing itself in brown marks upon the surface.

Jiggeroo'd [jig·ŕróo'd], *part. adj.* affected with *jiggeroo*.

Jill [jil·], *s.* a female ferret.

Jimrags [jim·raagz], *s. pl.* fragments, pieces. "They maden a foot-baw o' my hat, an' knocked it aw to *jimrags*" [Dhai mai'dn ũ fùt·bau· ũ mi aat·, ũn nokt it au· tú jim·raagz]. See **JIMRIG**, below.

Jimrig [jim·rig], *v. a.* to knock up, render useless. "When folks borrow'n other folks'es things they should tay care on 'em; I lent owd Stokes my barrow, an' ah declare if they hanna *jim-rigged* it among 'em, as it'll never be good nowt agen" [Wen foa·ks bor·ũn ùdh·ŕr foa·ksiz thing·z dhi shŭd tai·ky'ae·r on ũm; ahy lent uwd Stoa·ks mahy baar·ũ, ũn ah diklaer iv dhi aan·ŕŭ jim·rigd it ũmùngg· ũm, ũz it)l nev·ŕr bi gùd nuwt ũgy'en·].

- †**Jinny Green-Teeth** [Jin'i Greyn-Teyth], *prop. name.* a ghost or hobgoblin supposed to haunt wells or ponds. Children are often deterred from approaching such places by the threat that "*Jinny Green-Teeth* will have them."
- Jinny-ring** [jin'i-ring], *s.* a name given to the horse-power machinery, by which the churn, straw-cutter, &c., is worked; so called because the horse moves in a ring or circle.
- Jinny-wren** [jin'i-ren], *s.* a wren.
- Jissop** [jis'öp], *s.* juice, gravy.
- †**Jitty** [jit'i], *v.n.* to agree, tally, be consistent. "Yo an' mey shanna *jitty*" [Yoa' ün mey shaan'ü jit'i]. "Wearin' th' blue an' brandy-drinkin' dunna *jitty*" [Wae'rin)th blóo ün braan'di-drink'in dùn'ü jit'i].
- Jizzock** [jiz'ük], *s.* a donkey.
- †**Job** [job], *s.* a stab with a pointed instrument.
- *†**Job** [job], *v.a.* to stab. "I've *jobbed* a pin into my finger" [Ahy)v jobd ü pin in'tü mi fingg'ür].
- †**Jockey** [jok'i], *s.* a slang term, like *bloke*, *cove*, &c., applied to any person: *e.g.*, "a rum *jockey*;" "a nowty little *jockey*."
- Jockey-bar** [jok'i-baa'r], *s.* the broad, flat top bar of a kitchen grate.
- John Dod** [jon dod], conceit, self-importance. An arrogant person is said to "have a jell o' *John Dod* abowt him" [Aav' a jel ü Jon Dod übuw't im]. Dod is a well-known Cheshire name.
- John-Go-to-Bed-at-Noon** [Jon-goa'-tū-bed-üt-nóon], *s.* the pimpnel.
- ***Johnny Raw** [jon'i rau'], *s.* an ignorant, uncouth person. "Yo bin a pratty *Johnny Raw*, to be turnt aít by yursel, an' dunna know a B from a bull's foot" [Yoa' bin ü praat'i Jon'i Rau', tū bi tuurnt aayt bi yürsel', ün dùn'ü noa' ü Bey früm ü bùlz füt].
- Jolly-robins** [jol'i-rob'inz], *s.pl.* "Yur yed 's runnin' upo' *Jolly-robins*" [Yür yed)z rùn'in üpü Jol'i-rob'inz], is the equivalent of "Your wits have gone wool-gathering."

†**Jonnack** [jon·ùk], *adj.* honest, fair dealing, true, “comme il faut.” “Dost know owd Harry Mumford? What’s hey thowt on i’ yai’r country?” “Oh, hey’s very *jonnack*—noo mon fairer to deecal with” [Dùs noa· uwd Aar·i Mùm·füt? Wot)s ey thuwt on i yai’r kùn·tri? Oa·, ey)z ver·i jon·ùk—nóo mon fae·rür tũ déeül widh].

†**Jorum** [joa·rüm], *s.* a large quantity. “A pratty *jorum* o’ stuff” [Û praat·i joa·rüm ù stùf].

Journey [juu·rni], *s.* (1) has the ordinary sense of “space traversed.” Here we must notice the phrase “to make one’s *journey* shorter at one end”=depart. It is often a circumlocutory way of bidding a person begone; and may best be explained mathematically. Let A B be the $\overset{\text{A}}{\text{-----}}\overset{\text{B}}$ *journey* or space traversed; C is bidden to make his journey shorter at one end; starting from A, he is always making his *journey* shorter at the other end B, which is the “one end” referred to. For an example, see COUNTRY-SQUARE.

(2) an indefinite space of time, almost equivalent to “season.” “I hanna seen yõ this *journey*. What han yõ bin doin’ wi yursel?” [Ahy aa)nũ seyn yũ dhis· juu·rni. Wot)n yũ bin dóo·in wi yursel·?]

Jow [juw], *s.* (1) dew, slight rain. “There’s bin a bit of a *jow* comin’ daïn aw dee; it was jowin’ when we gotten up this mornin’, bur ah thowt it was on’y the pride o’ the mornin’; ha’ver, it’s like as if it’s never fairly gen o’er aw dee” [Dhür)z bin ù bit ùv ù juw kùm·in daayn au· dee·; it wüz juw·in wen wi got·n ùp dhüs mau·rnin, bür ah thuwt it wüz oa·ni dhũ prahyd ù dhũ mau·rnin; aa·vür, it)s lahyk ùz iv it)s nev·ür fae·rli gy·en oa·r au· dee·].

(2) a jolt, or knock on the head.

Jow [juw]. (1) *v.n.* to rain slightly. “It’s *jowin*’ a bit; ah daït we shan have a shower” [(It)s juw·in ù bit; ah daayt wi shũn aav· ù shaaw·ür].

†(2) *v.a.* to jolt or knock (generally of the head). “I’ll *jow* thy yed agen the waw” [Ahy)l juw dhi yed ùgy·en dhũ wau·].

A method of punishing quarrelsome children, much in vogue with former generations, and still used with considerable effect, is "to *jow*" their heads together.

(8) *v.n.* to knock against. "Yo munna *jow* agen th' table, or else yo'n knock the candle off" [Yoa· mùn)ũ juw ügy'en·)th tai·bl, ür els yoa·n nok dhũ ky'aan·dl of].

Jowk [juwk], *v.a.* to throw underhand. "Hai far cost (=canst thou) *jowk*?" [Aay faa·r küst juwk?] *Cp. E. chuck.*

Jowmug [juw·mùg], *s.* †(1) a large, earthenware mug; see Mr. Holland's description.

(2) a pot-de-chambre.

Jowter [juw·tür], *v.n.* to jolt. "Theer we went'n *jowterin'* along, an' the road full o' chocks aw the wee" [Dhéür wi wen·tn juw·türin ülungg·, ün dhũ roa·d fül ü choks au· dhũ wee·].

Jowy [juw·i], *adj.* rainy, drizzling. "It's a *jowy* mornin'" [It)s ü juw·i mau·min].

Juff [jùf], *v.a.* (1) to stuff, ram, cram. "*Juff* a rag into that hole" [Jùf ü raag· in·tü dhaat· oa·l].

(2) to jam; as to "*juff* one's yed agen a waw" [tü jùf wünz yed ügy'en· ü wau·].

Juke [jóok], *v.a.* to jew, to cheat. "Hey's *juked* me fair up. Ay, by leddy! hey's gotten the best on me this time" [Ey)z jóokt mi fae·r ùp. Aay, bi led·i! Ey)z got·n dhũ best on mi dhis tahym]. Mr. Holland gives the word in the *p. part.* only.

Jumps [jùmps], *s. pl.* clothes. Chiefly used in the phrase "Sunday *jumps*" = Sunday best.

Junner [jùn·ür], *v.n.* (1) to grumble (aloud). The word cannot be used of silent murmuring. "There was a tramp here just naï; bur ah towd him I'd nowt for him, an' he went *junnerin'* off" [Dhür wüz ü traam·p eyür jùs naay; бүр ah tuwd im ahy)d nuwt fuur im, ün ey went jùn·ürin of].

(2) to talk in a low tone, murmur. A man complained that some persons in a meeting disturbed him by "*junnerin'*" all the time.

†**Jur** [juur], *s.* a knock or push.

†**Jur** [juur], *v.n.* to knock or push against. “Hoo *jurred* up agen me, an’ knocked th’ tatoes-dish aīt o’ my hont” [Óo juurd ùp ùgy’en mi, ùn nokt)th tai-tù-dish aayt ù mi ont].

Jurdin [juu·rdin], *s.* a dry stick used for firewood. “Cut them owd *jurdins* up; they’n do for fire-kindin’” [Kùt dhem uwd juu·rdinz ùp; dhi)n dóo fūr fahy·ür-ky’in·din].

†**Just-a-meet** [jùs·tùmeyt], *adv.* just. “It’s *just-a-meet* ten o’clock” [It)s jus·tùmeyt ten ù)klok], “Hoo’s *just-a-meet* gone aīt nai” [Oo)z jùs·tùmeyt gon aayt naay].

K.

Kaggow [ky’aag·ù], *v.a.* to harrow, especially to harrow over a rough fallow. “They wanten yǒ go Dutton’s for leead the fost hoss; they bin gooin *kaggow* i’ the Chequer feyld” [Dhai·waan·tn yǔ goa· Dùt·nz fūr lééùd dhǔ fost os; dhi bin góo·in ky’aag·ù i)dhǔ Chek·ur feyld].

Keck [ky’ek], *s.* a rubbishy or seedling mangold, turnip, &c. Hence the expression “as dry as a *keck*.” *Cf.* W. *cecys*, hemlock, hollow stalks; E. *keex*, and “*kecksies*” (Henry V. v. ii. 52).

Kecksy [ky’ek·si], *adj.* dry, without juice or moisture; of an apple, orange, or any kind of fruit. Even bacon which has been broiled too much is called *kecksy*. See above.

†**Kedlock** [ky’ed·lùk], *s.* an umbelliferous plant.

†**Keep** [ky’ee·p], *s.* maintenance. It is commonly said of one whose head is turned by prosperity, or who has been made dainty by enjoyment of the good things of life, “He wanna stond *keep*; he’s gotten bally-praid” [Ée wù)nǔ stond ky’ee·p; ée)z got·n baal·i-praayd].

Keik [ky’eyk], †(1) *v.a.* to raise up one end of anything. Thus we *keik* a vessel when we want the contents to run out, *keik* a table, a cart, &c. Mr. Holland writes *Keck*.

(2) *v.n.* to stick or “cock” up at one end. “Dunna sit too

eeam the end o' th' bench, else it'll *keik* up" [Dù)nũ sit tóo éeũm dhũ end ũ)th bensch, els it)l ky'eyk ùp]. A farmer was complaining that the bottom of his large cheese-making vat did not slant sufficiently to allow the moisture to run off, or rather that it slanted in the opposite direction to what was required. This he expressed by saying that "it *keiked* wrang road" [it ky'eykt raangg' roa'd].

Keive [ky'eyv], †(1) *v.a.* to lift or throw up one end of a vessel so as to empty out the contents (like **KEIK**).

†(2) *v.n.* to topple over, as a load of hay. So of a person who fell asleep in chapel, "He *keived* o'er asleep." This had reference to his nodding head alone.

(3) *v.n. metaph.* to be sick, to vomit.

(4) *v.n.* to *feel* sick, be disgusted. "The meat's sǒ badly done it may's me *keive* at th' seight on't" [Dhũ mee't)s sũ baad'li dùn it mai'z mi ky'eyv üt)th seyt on)t].

†**Kelf** [ky'elf], *s.* a narrow bit of timber left uncut by tree-fellers, so as to serve as a support whilst they are cutting round the tree on the other side. "Ye hanna left much of a *kelf*, men; ah daít it wanna bey enough" [Yi aan'ũ left mùch ùv ũ ky'elf, men; ah daayt it wù)nũ bey ùnùf].

Kell [ky'el], *s.* the membraneous fat attached to the entrails of cows and sheep. Mr. Holland gives *Cale. Cp. M.E. kelle*, a caul.

Kelter [ky'el'tür], *s.* wealth. "Young Dutton's gooin' marry Griffit's dowter." "Ay, has hoo anny *kelter*?" [Yùng Dùt'n)z góo'in maar'i Grif'its duw'tür. Aay, aaz' óo aan'i ky'el'tür?]. See also *Bóok ũ Róoth*, ii. 1.

Kench [ky'ensh], *s.* †(1) a bend in a piece of iron. "Put a bit of a *kench* in it" [Pùt ũ bit ùv ũ ky'ensh in it]. *Cf. E. kink.*

†(2) a strain or slight injury, especially to the neck.

(3) a slice cut out of a haystack. "A whole *kench*" is cut across the whole breadth of the stack; "half a *kench*" across half its breadth. The *kench* is of varying length and depth. In Shropshire a *kench* is a slice of bread.

Kench [ky'ensh], *v.a.* †(1) to bend (a rod of iron).

(2) to strain. "Ah've *kenched* my neck o'er puttin' a bag o' meal upo' my yed" [Ah]v ky'ensht mi nek oa'r pùt'in ù baag· ù mee'l ùpù mi yed].

†**Kerry** [ky'er'i], *s.* a loud noise, din, generally of voices. "The childern meithern me wi' their *kerry* sō, than I'm fit go off my chump" [Dhū chil'dürn mey'dhürn mi wi dhür ky'er'i sū, dhün ahy)m fit· goa· of mi chùmp].

Key [ky'ee·], *s.* a wrench (tool).

†**Keyb** [ky'eyb], *v.n.* to sulk, pout. "Ah tell yō yo conna go, än' yo neidna begin a-*keybin*'" [Ah tel yū yoa· kon]ù goa·, ün yoa· neyd)nū bigy'in· ù)ky'ey·bin]. Leigh writes *Cuyp*.

Key-paw [ky'ee·pau·], *s.* the left hand. "Hey browt that *key-paw* o his'n daïn upon him with a pratty force" [Ey bruw't dhaat· ky'ee·pau· ù iz'n daayn ùpon· im widh ù praat'i foa's].

Key-pawed [ky'ee·pau·d], *adj.* left-handed. *Cp.* Mr. Holland's *Kay-fisted*.

Kibble [ky'ib·l], (1) *v.a.* to crush or grind coarsely, of oats, barley, &c. "Gie th' hosses a fyow *kibbled* wuts" [Gy'i)dh os·iz ù fyuw ky'ib·ld wùts].

(2) *v.n.* to stand insecurely. "Rom th' kettle daïn upo' th' fire; dunna leeave it *kibblin*' at the top" [Rom)th ky'et·l daayn ùpù)th fahy·ür; dù)nū lééüv it ky'ib·lin üt dhū top]. *Cp.* KIGGLE, of which this word seems to be a variant.

Kibblin' [ky'ib·lin], *adj.* narrow, straitened. "The rowms bin sich little *kibblin*' pleeces as I never seid" [Dhū ruwmz bin sich lit·l ky'ib·lin plee·siz üz ahy nev·ür sey'd].

Kibosh [kahy·bosh·], *s.* polish, finish. A servant who has polished a pair of boots more than usually well will express the fact by saying that she has "put the *kibosh* on 'em." Compare Dickens' *Sketches by Boz*, ch. 4. "Hooroar," ejaculates a pot-boy in parenthesis, "put the *kye-bosh* on her, Mary."

†**Kid** [ky'id·], *s.* a faggot, a bundle of sticks for firewood. "Nowt's reckont six score to th' hundred, bur owd women an' gorse

kids” [Nuwt)s rek·nt siks sko·r tū)dh ùn·dürt, bür uwd wim·in ùn gau·rs ky·id·z]. “It. ffyve wayne loads of Coles, some Ramell, *Kids*, pooles, and a stone trough” (From Inventory of Property belonging to Margery Clutton of Nantwich, 1611. *Local Gleanings*, Feb., 1880, p. 297).

†**Kid** [ky·id·], *v.a.* to make up bundles of sticks for firewood.

Kiggle [ky·ig·l], *v.n.* to be unstable, stand insecurely. We speak of a table, &c., “*kigglin’* o’er;” but the word is generally used exactly like **KIBBLE** (2).

†**Kiggly** [ky·ig·li], *adj.* in unstable equilibrium. “I wouldna put the milk·pon daïn upo’ that *kiggly* stoo’; I should be feared on it wautin’” [Ahy wùd)nū pùt dhū mil·k·pon daayn ùpū dhaat·ky·ig·li stóo; ahy shūd bi féeürd ùn it wau·tin.]

†**Kind** [ky·in·d], *v.a.* to kindle. Often used with cognate accusative, “*kind* a leight” [ky·in·d ũ leyt], = strike a light.

†**Kindin’** [ky·in·din], *s.* firewood. For an example, see **JURDIN**.

†**Kindle** [ky·in·dl], *v.a.* to bring forth, bear. Used of all small animals except cats, which are said to *kittle*.

Kindly [ky·ey·ndli], *adj.* natural, healthy. “My plants binna very *kindly*” [Mi plaan·ts bin·)ü ver·i ky·ey·ndli]. So a gathering or a sore is said to “tak *kindly* wees” [taak·ky·ey·ndli wee·z].

Kindly [ky·ey·ndli], *adv.* (1) naturally, healthily; see preceding article.

†(2) cordially. “Ah thenk yō very *kindly*” [Ah thenk yū ver·i ky·ey·ndli]; but in this phrase the word is now generally ironical.

Kings an’ Queens [ky·ing·z ùn kweynz], *s. pl.* the finest portions of any growing crop; *e.g.*, the largest roots in a field of potatoes, the primest stalks in a crop of oats, &c. Mr. Holland’s explanation seems to be somewhat different.

Kink [ky·ing·k], *s.* a crease or inequality in a carpet when laid down. *Cp.* E. *kink*, a twist in a rope.

†**Kissin’-bush** [ky·is·in·būsh], *s.* a Christmas bush; generally of holly and mistletoe, and hung with ribbons, oranges, apples, &c.

†**Kissin'-crust** [ky'is'in-krúst], *s.* the crust at the two ends of a loaf, properly the part where the loaves join or *kiss* in the baking. See **KRISSIN-KRUST**.

Kitlin' [ky'it·lin], *s.* †(1) a kitten.

(2) a soft, effeminate person; *e.g.*, "a marred *kitlin'*," "a poor" or "a nesh *kitlin'*."

(3) the lower part of the roof of a stack, where it projects over the sides of the stack. Also called **E EZIN-SHOF**.

†**Kittle** [ky'it·l], *v.n.* to bring forth kittens.

Knab [naab·], *v.a.* to bite, of a horse. "Yo'd better keep far enough off his mowth; I rätther think hey *knabs* a bit" [Yoa'd bet·ür ky'ee·p faa·r ünùf· of iz muwth; ahy rae·dhür thingk· ey naab·z ü bit·].

Knack [naak·], *v.n.* to click. "There's summat brokken i' the macheinery; I heerd it *knack*" [Dhür]z sùm·üt brok·n i dhü mishey·nūri; ahy eyürd it naak·]. Bailey has "*To Knack*, to snap with one's Fingers." *W. enec, enoc.*

†**Knacker** [naak·ür], *s.* an old, worn-out drudge-horse. "An owd *knacker*; her's fit for nowt bur a boat-hoss" [Ün uwd naak·ür; ür]z fit für nuwt bür ü boa·t-os].

Knackety [naak·üti], *adj.* knacky, ingenious. "Tum's a *knacketty* yaith; he con turn his hond to ommost owt" [Tüm]z ü naak·üti yaayth; ée)kn tuurn iz ond tū om·üst uwt].

Knee-sill [ney·sil], *s.* the raised board which separates the part of a cow's boozy where her food is placed from the part where she stands.

†**Knicky-knacky** [nik'i-naak'i], *adj.* clever, handy. "He's as *knicky-knacky* a young fellow as ever handlet a tool" [Ée]z üz nik'i-naak'i ü yùng fel·ü üz ev·ür aan·dlt ü tóol].

Knock in to [nok in· tóo], *v.n.* to give up (an engagement). "I was to ha' gone Sposta (= Spurstow) to-neight; bur it's reenin' cats an' dogs, an' I think I shall *knock in to it*" [Ahy woz tū ü gon Spos·tū tūney·t; bür it]s ree·nin ky'aat·s ün dogz, ün ahy thingk· ahy]shl nok in tóo it].

Knock-softly [nok·-softli], *s.* a silly, or stupid person. *Cp.*

SHROF. *Johnny Knock-softly*. The word is often used as an adj. "Hey's a *knock-softly* auf" [Ey]z ũ nok·softli au·f].

Knock up to [nok ùp tóo], *v.n.* to give in to; the same as the common *knock under to*.

Knockle up [nok·l ùp], *v.n.* of a horse, to go weak on his legs.

Know to [noa· tóo], *v.n.* to know the position of, know where a thing is. "I *know to* a tumnowp's neist; bur ah'll nur tell thee to it" [Ahy noa· tũ ũ tũm·nuwps neyst; bũr ah]l nuur tel dhey tóo it]. *Cp.* TELL TO.

Knowp [nuwp], *s.* a blow about the face or head. "I fatcht him a *knowp* aside o' the yed" [Ahy faach·t im ũ nuwp ũsahy·d ũ dhũ yed]. "I dausna see much to him, feared lest he'd ketch me a *knowp*" [Ahy daus·)nũ see· mùch tóo im, fééurd lest ée)d ky·ech mi ũ nuwp].

Koggle [kog·l], *v.n.* to be unsteady. See KIGGLE.

Koggly [kog·li], *adj.* unsteady, toppling over. "Ye'n put this looad on very *koggly*" [Yi)n pũt dhis lóouđ on ver·i kog·li].

Krissin-crust [kris·in·krũst], *s.* the end-crust of a loaf. Also and perhaps more frequently called KISSIN-CRUST.

L.

Labe [lai·b], *v.a.* to heap on, place upon in great quantities. "An' I'm sure, haĩ they *laben* the butter on, it's shameful to behowld" [Ũn ahy)m shóouř, aay dhi lai·bn dhũ bùt·ũr on, it)s shai·mfũl tũ bi·uw·ld]. Compare E. *lavish*.

†**Lace** [lai·s], *v.a.* to beat.

Lacin' [lai·sin], *s.* a beating. "I'll give him a regular good *lacin'*, an' see if that'll sharpen him up anny" [Ahy]l gy·iv· im ũ reg·ilũr gũd lai·sin, ũn sée iv dhaat·)l shaa·rpn im ùp aan·i].

†**Lade** [lai·d, lee·d], *v.a.* to bale out. "We'n bin *ladin'* the waiter aĩt o' th' hoss-wesh i' bucketles" [Wi)n bin lai·din dhũ wai·tũr aayt ũ)dh os·wesh i' bùk·itlz]. A.S. *hladan*, whence the subs. *ladle* is derived.

†**Lady-cai** [lai·di- or lee·di-ky'aay], *s.* the ladybird.

†**Lag** [laag·], *s.* a stave or upright plank in a tub. “Dunna rowl that cheise-tub along th' pa'ment; yo'n wriggle it aw to lags” [Dù)n·ũ ruwl dhaat· chey·z-tùb ùlùng·)th pai·münt; yoa·)n rig·l it au· tũ laag·z]. Icel. *lög* (gen. case *lagg-ar*), the rim at the bottom of a cask; also the inside of a cask; allied to E. *ledge*. Cp. LEDGEN in this Glossary.

Lag [laag·], *adj.* last; a schoolboy's word. “Barley me lag” [Baarli mee laag·].

†**Lag** [laag·], *interj.* a word repeated in driving geese. “Lag, lag, lag, lag.”

Lag-last [laag·-laast], *s.* a slow, dilatory person. “Come along wi' yõ, wun yõ? I wish yõ'd look a bit slippy. Yo bin auvays owd *Lag-last*” [Kùm ùlùng· wi yũ, wùn yũ? Ahy wish· yũ)d lóok ù bit slip·i. Yoa· bin au·viz uwd Laag·-laast].

Laise [laay·z], *v.a.* to search for lice in a person's head; with acc. of person.

Lam-an-sally [laam·-ün-saal·i], *s.* a beating. “If my dog dunna do as he's towld, I shall ha' to give him *lam-an-sally*” [Iv mahy dog dù)nũ dóo ùz ée)z tuwd, ahy)shl aa)tũ gy·iv· im laam·-un-saal·i].

Lammockin' [laam·ükín], *adj.* lanky, tall, and clumsy. Compare LOMMOCKIN'.

Lamp [laam·p], *v.a.* to beat soundly. “Hoo's auvays *lampin'* the children” [Óo)z au·viz laam·pin dhũ chil·dùrn]. Cf. ordinary slang *lam*; Icel. *lama*, to bruise.

Lankin' [laangk·in], *adj.* lanky. “A grät big *lankin'* yowth” [Û graet big· langk·in yuwth].

†**Lanky** [laangk·i], *adj.* Lancashire. As explained by Mr. Holland, the word is especially used of the up-and-down Lancashire method of fighting. “They fowten up an' daïn, *Lanky* fashion” [Dhai fuw·tn ùp ùn daayn, Laangk·i faash·in].

Lanniky [laan·üki], *adj.* lanky. “Them lads o' Dobson's bin

growin' up despert tall an' *lanniky*; they seemn to tak after the fayther's side mooistly" [Dhem laad·z ũ Dob·snz bin groa·in ùp des·pürt tau·l ün laan·üki; dhi séemn tũ taak·aaf·tūr dhũ fai·dhürz sahyd mōo·isli].

Lant [laan·t], *s.* (1) urine. Icel. *hland*.

(2) it seems to mean *sweat* in the phrase "aw *lant* an' puff" = in hot, breathless haste.

†**Lap** [laap·], *v.a.* to wrap. "Oh, hey's a streight-for'ut mon, is Tum; whatever comes in his yed hey aīt with it, an' dunna mind noob'dy; hey dunna *lap* it up none, neither" [Oa·, ey]z ũ streyt-for·üt mon, iz Tùm; wotev·ür kùmz in iz yed ey aayt widh it, ün dù)nũ mahynd nōo·bdi; ey dù)nũ laap· it ùp non, nee·dhür].

Larp [laa·rp], *s.* a wasp. NORBURY.

†**Lat** [laat·], *s.* a lath.

Lat [laat·], *adj.* †(1) late, slow, sluggish. "Didst ever know a hoozy mon *lat* at comin' to his dinner?" "Well, I dunna know; some folks bin *lat* at evrythin'" [Didst ev·ür noa· ũ óo·zi mon laa·t üt kùm·in tũ iz din·ür? Wel, ahy dù)nũ noa·; sùm foa·ks bin laa·t üt ev·rithin]. I take the following quotation from Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*:

þenne com þe king Eualac · and fullouht askes;
In þe nome of þe fader · Ioseph him folwede,
Called him Mordreyns · "a *lat* mon" in trouþe.

—*Joseph of Arimathea*, l. 695.

On this Dr. Skeat's note is as follows:—"Mordreyns is explained to mean 'tardieus en creanche,' slow of belief. A *lat* mon = a slow or sluggish man; lit. a late man."

†(2) backward, late. "My wuts bin very *lat* this 'ear; bu' then it was gettin' on when they wun sowed" [Mahy wùts bin ver·i laa·t dhis éeür; bũ dhen it wüz gy·et·in on wen dhi wũn soa·d].

(3) loth. "Ah'm none *lat*" = I'm nothing loth.

(4) tedious. "A *lat* job" is a piece of work that takes time to perform. Bailey's definition of the word is "slow, tedious."

Late-wheiles [lai·t- or lee·t-weylz], *adv.* of late. "Haï's yur dowter, as was married, gettin on?" "Oh, hoo's reight enough, as far as I know on; bur I hanna seyn nowt on her *late-wheiles*" [Aay]z yŭr duw·tŭr, ŭz wŭz maar·id, gy·et·in on? Oa·, óo)z rey·t ũnŭf, ŭz faa·r ŭz ahy noa· on; bŭr ahy aa)nŭ seyn nuwt on ŭr lee·t-weylz].

Latn'ss [laat·ns], *s.* delay, slowness. "I know'd we should be cast; it aw comes on her *latn'ss*" [Ahy noa·d wi shŭd bi ky'aas·t; it au· kŭmz ũn ŭr laa·t·ns]. For ending *n'ss*, cp. *Badn'ss*, *Sadn'ss*, *Witn'ss*, *Busin'ss*, *Sickn'ss*, &c.

Law [lau·], *s.* start in a race. "I'll gie thee fifty yards *law*, an' o'er·ketch thee afore tha gets the bridge" [Ahy]l gy·i dhi fif·ti yaa·rdz lau·, ũn oa·r·kych· dhi ŭfoa·r dhŭ gy·ets dhŭ brij·].

Lawmanees [lau·mŭney·z], *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment.

†**Lawp** [lau·p], *v.a.* to eat clumsily or greedily, with a spoon or like instrument. "I rŭly was ashamed to sey haï he *lawped* the spoon-meat into him" [Ahy rae·li wŭz ŭshee·md tŭ sey aay ée lau·pt dhŭ spŭon-meet in·tŭ im].

Lawrence [lor·ŭns], *s.* idleness personified, the genius of idleness. "Yo'n gotten *Lawrence* on yur back" [Yoa·n got·n Lor·ŭns on yŭr baak·] = you are afflicted with idleness.

Laws-a-dees [lau·z-ŭ-dee·z], *interj.* alack-a-day.

Laws-a-dees,

What times be these

[Lau·z-ŭ-dee·z, wot tahymz bi dhéez].

†**Lawyers** [lau·yŭrz], *s. pl.* a humorous name for briars or brambles; so called from the difficulty people often find in extricating themselves from their clutches.

Lays [lai·z, lee·z], *s. pl.* rates. "We peen *lees* an' taxŭs like other folks" [Wi pee·n lee·z ũn taak·siz lahyk ŭdh·ŭr foa·ks].

†**Leather** [ledh·ŭr], *s.* to beat.

Ledden [led·n], *s.* a din. "Do howd yur noise, wun ye; ye fair

crazen me wi' yur *ledden*" [Dóo uwd yūr nahyz, wùn yi; yee· faer kraizn mi wi yūr led'n]. Cf. A.S. *lyden*, a noise.

†**Ledgen** [lej'n], *v.a.* to close the seams of wooden vessels, which have opened from being kept too dry, by putting them into water. See **LAG** (sb.) above.

Lee [lee·], *s.* a grass-field newly ploughed. Hence †**Lee wuts**, oats sown on newly ploughed grass-land.

†**Lee into** [lee· in·tóo], *v.a.* (1) to set to energetically. "Come, *lee into th' work*" [Kùm, lee· in·tū]th wuurk].
(2) to beat.

†**Leead** [leyüd], *v.a.* to lead; used in the northern portion of my district in the sense of "to carry" corn or hay.

†**Leeaf** [leyüf, lééüf], *s.* the fat which lies upon the sides of a pig or a goose. "It's gotten a rare *leeaf* on it" [It)s got'n ü rae·r lééüf on it].

Leean aît [lééün aayt], *v.a.* to level out, make fit for use, of an unused road. **MACEFEN**.

†**Lee daïn** [lee· daayn], *v.* to lay down. (1) *v.a.* to turn arable into grass land.

(2) *v.n.* to set to, work energetically. "Noob'dy never gets nowt abaît 'em if they wanna *lee daïn* to work" [Nóo·bdi nev·ür gy'ets nuwt übaay·t üm iv dhi wùn)ü lee·daayn tū wuurk].

†**Lee-o'ers for Meddlers** [lee·oa·rz für med·lürz], *phrase.* a frequent answer to a meddlesome or impertinent inquiry. If a child asks its mother, "What han yō gotten theer?" [Wot)n yū got'n dhéeür?] and the mother does not feel inclined to satisfy its curiosity, she will often reply, "Oh, *lee-o'ers for meddlers.*" The expression contains a threat of corporal punishment—something to be "laid o'er" or applied to the questioner's back in return for his curiosity. Mr. Holland spells *Laoze*.

†**Leeth** [lee·th], *s.* leisure. "Annyb'dy mun have a bit o' *leeth* sometimes" [Aan·ibdi mün aav· ü bit ü lee·th sūmtahymz]. Bailey gives "*Lathe, Ease or Rest.*"

†**Leeze** [lee·z], *v.a.* to glean. TUSHINGHAM. “The wenches bin gone *a-leezin* i’ the top Riddins” [Dhū wenshiz bin gon ũ)lee·zin i dhū top rid·inz]. I am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the existence of this word in Cheshire, which Mr. Holland had already inferred from its occurrence in Randle Holme. It is, of course, very common in Shropshire and other Midland counties.

Leg [leg], *s.* †(1) the stem of a shrub.

(2) the body of a stack, the part which is formed before the roof is begun.

Leight [leyt], *v.n.* to happen. “Hai *leight’s* it yǒ didna go?” [Aay leyt)s it yǔ did)nū goa·?] *Cp.* Leigh’s *How leeched*.

Leight-bowt [ley·t·buwt], *s.* a thunder bolt.

Leight on [leyt on], *adj.* the opposite of **HEAVY ON**, which see. The expression describes a load whose centre of gravity is thrown too far back, so that the weight does not press sufficiently on the horse’s back.

*†**Lember** [lem·būr], *adj.* soft, pliant, supple. There is a superstition that if a corpse is *lember* it portends further disaster to his family.

†**Ley** [ley, léé], *s.* hard water softened by adding wood ashes to it. “If we getten noo reen within a dee or two, we s’n rāly hæ’ to may *lee*” [Iv wi gy·et·n nōo ree·n widhin· ũ dee· ũr tōo, wi)sn rae·li aa tǔ mai· léé]. Bailey has “*Lye*, a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash and scour withal.”

†**Lickin’** [lik·in], *s.* anything tasty (artificial food, &c.) put before a cow. “Give her a bit o’ *lickin’*” [Gy·iv ũr ũ bit ũ lik·in].

Lickination [likinai·shūn], *s.* I have only once heard this word. My informant, who was a Spurstow man, defined it as “a wee (way) o’ curin’ black waiter in a caī” [ũ wee· ũ ky·óo·rin blaak·wai·tūr in ũ ky·aay]; but what the “wee o’ curin’” consisted in I could not learn more precisely.

†**Licksome** [lik·sūm], *adj.* neat. “I’ve bin fettlin’ up the walk i’ th’ garden, an’ tryin’ make it look a bit *licksome*” [Ahy)v bin

fet·lin ùp dhũ wau·k i)th gy'aa·rdin, ùn trahy·in mai·k it lóok ù bit lik·sùm]. I agree with Wilbraham, as against Mr. Holland, that the word is *chiefly* applied to places or situations.

†**Lie aít** [lahy aayt], *v.n.* of cows, to sleep in the fields at nights.

†**Lie-by** [lahy·bahy], *s.* a bed fellow.

Lie-by [lahy·bahy], *adj.* stored up for future use, *e.g.*, “*lie-by* stockings.”

†**Lie to** [lahy tóo], *v.a.* to give special attention to an animal.

“I’ve *leyn* to that caí a dell; bu’ somehaí hoo dunna sem to thrive none” [Ahy]v leyn tú dhaat· ky’aay ũ del; bú sùm·aay óo dù)nũ sem tú thrahv non].

†**Lie up** [lahy ùp], *v.n.* of cows, to sleep at nights in the cow-houses.

Lifter [lif·tũr], *s.* a heavy blow. “He gen her sich a *lifter*.”

†**Liftin** [lif·tin], *s.* an Easter custom now nearly obsolete. Mr. Holland has described this custom so fully that I need do no more than refer to his account, *s.v.*

Lift-legged [lif·t·legd or lift·leg·d], *adj.* left-legged; used in the general sense of wrong or abnormal. *E.g.*, a man, who knew I was collecting words, asked me one day if I had the word *num-skull*, which is in very common use with Cheshire people. When I replied that I thought it was used in standard English, he said “he didna know, but it sounded like a *lift-legged* ’un.”

†**Lig** [lig], *s.* a fib.

†**Lig** [lig], *v.n.* to fib.

†**Liggaty-lag** [lig·ũti·laag·], *interj.* = the deuce take the hindmost. When a party of boys have been caught in mischief, they often make off with the cry *Liggaty-lag*.

†**Ligger** [lig·ũr], *s.* a fibber. I have avoided the word *lie* in rendering *lig* and its derivatives, as *lig* is not so strong a term. It is much less insulting to call a man a *ligger* than a *liar*; and a common saying is that it takes twenty *ligs* to make a lie.

Lig-own [lig·oa·n], *adj.* very own; sometimes **Liggy-own**. “My daddy’s gen my a bit o’ graínd i’ th’ corner o’ th’ garden

for my very *lig-own*." [Mahy daad-i]z gy'en mi ü bit ü graaynd i)th kau·rnür ü)th gy'aa·rdin für mi ver·i lig·oa·n].

†**Like** [lahyk], *adj.* (1) obliged. "I shall be *like* sey th' mester afore I can tell ye what job go to" [Ahy)shl bi lahyk sey)th mes·tür üfoa·r ahy)kn tel yi wot job goa· too].

(2) all but, nearly. "I'd *like* to ha' ketcht my jeth o'er it" [Ahy)d lahyk tü ü ky'echt mi jeth oa·r it].

†**Limb** [lim·], *v.a.* to tear limb from limb.

†**Linin'** [lahy·nin], *s.* the cord of which a workman's line is made.

†**Lin-pin** [lin·pin], *s.* a lynch-pin. "*Lin-pin* coom aät, an' wheel fawd off" [Lin·pin kóom aayt, ün wéel fau·d of].

†**Lint** [lin·t], *s.* flue, soft down.

Lintiness [lin·tines], *s.* idleness. "Hey's none bad; it's nowt bu' *lintiness*" [Ey)z non baad·; it's nuwt bü lin·tines].

†**Linty** [lin·ti], *adj.* idle.

Lithermon's looad [lidh·ürmünz lóoüd], *s.* a lazy man's load; a load piled up to save the trouble of a double journey. "An' naä, ye can go an' fatch the rest o' th' hee; there'll be räther moor t'n a jag left; bu' dunna bring *lithermon's looad*, else ye'n meebe have a waut" [Ün naay, yi)kn goa· ün faach· dhü rest ü)dh ee·; dhür)l bi móo·ür)tn ü jaag· left; bü dù)nü bringg· lidh·ürmünz lóoüd, els yi)n mee·bi aav· ü wau·t]. Ray and Bailey give *lither*, lazy, as a N. country word; and Ray gives as a Cheshire proverb, "If he were as long as he is *lither*, he might thatch a house without a ladder." A.S. *lyðer*, bad.

†**Liverd** [liv·ürd], *adj.* of land, cold and wet. "This land turns up very *liverd*; it's bin ploo'd when it's bin wet" [Dhis· laan·d tuurnz üp ver·i liv·ürd; it)s bin plóod wen it)s bin wet].

Lobscouse [lobskaaws], *s.* Irish stew.

Lobspound [lobspuw·nd], *s.* difficulty; equivalent to *lumber*, q.v. "Mind yo dunna get into *lobspound* o'er that job" [Mahynd yoa dùn·)ü gy·et in·tü lobspuw·nd oa·r dhaat· job]. I think it should be written *Lobb's pound*; but no account of the original Mr. Lobb has survived.

†**Lodged** [lojd], *p. part.* of growing corn, laid, beaten down by the storm. Mr. Holland doubts this word, which is given by Col. Leigh, and is of frequent occurrence in S. Ches.

Loggy [log'i], *adj.* short and heavy-bodied. "Yo bin too *loggy* to run" [Yoa bin too log'i tū rùn]. Mr. Holland has *Cloggy* in the same sense.

Lollaek [lol·ük], *v.n.* to loll or lounge lazily. "That cat's auvays *lollaekin'* o' yur kneey" [Dhaat· ky'aat·]s au·viz lol·ükin ü yür ney]. *Cp.* E. slang *lollup*.

Lommer [lom·ür], (1) *v.n.* to clamber. "Theise bin okkart steeles to *lommer* o'er" [Dheyz bin ok·ürt steylz tū lom·ür oa·r].

(2) *v.n.* to get along with difficulty. "Ah wunder haī hoo *lommers* alung them feilds to chapel," of a lame woman [Ah wùn·dür aay óo lom·ürz ülung dhem feyldz tū chaap'il].

(3) *v.a.* to carry or drag a cumbrous burden. "Ah conna *lommer* theise buckets o' tatoes wom" [Ah kon·)ü lom·ür dheyz bük·its ü tai·tüz wom].

(4) *v.a.* to burden. "Ah daīt they'n be *lommered* with it," of a heavy load [Ah daayt dhai)n bi'lom·ürd widh it]. *Cf.* E. *lumber*.

Lommerin' [lom·ürin], *adj.* clumsy. "A screin's a *lommerin'* thing fur have in a kitchen" [Ü skrey)n z ü lom·ürin thing· für aav· in ü ky'ich·in].

Lommock [lom·ük], *s.* a lump. "A *lommock* o' bre'n' cheise" is a piece of bread and cheese. Dim. of *lump*; cf. *hommock* fr. *hump*.

Lommock [lom·ük], (1) *v.a.* to deal out in large quantities. Used of solids or of substances as consistent as treacle. A generous host was said to "*lommock* the meat up' folks'es pleets" [lom·ük dhü mee·t üpü foa·ksiz plee·ts].

(2) *v.a.* to loiter about; probably by confusion with "loz-zack."

Lommockin' [lom·ükin], *adj.* clumsy. "A big, *lommockin'* wench" [Ü big, lom·ükin wensch]. Formed from *lommock*, as *lumpin'* from *lump*. Compare LAMMOCKIN.

Lompun Hole [lom·pün oa·l], *s.* the hole or pond whither all the refuse of a farm-yard runs. Compare Leigh's LOMPOND or LOM POND.

Loo'd [lód], *p. part.* disappointed, nonplussed, left in the lurch (from the card-game called *loo*). "Go to the smithy, an' tell 'em they mun send the hoss-rake back afore this afternoon; tell 'em we wanten rake with it, an' if we conna have it, we s'n be *loo'd*" [Goa· tũ dhũ smidh·i, ün tel üm dhai mün send dhu os·rai·k baak· ũfoa·r dhüs aaf·türnóo·n; tell üm wi waan·tn rai·k widh it, ün if wi kon·)ü aav· it wi)sn bi lód].

Loomy [lóa·mi], *adj.* loamy, of soil.

Loose [lós], *v.a.* to let fly, throw. "If tha a'tna off this bonk an' smartish, I'll *loose* a stone at thee" [Iv dhũ aat·)nü of dhis bongk ün smaa·rtish, ahy]l lós ü stoan aat· dhi].

†**Lord Ralph** [Lau·rd Rai·f or Ree·f], *s.* a currant cake. The thing and the word are now becoming obsolete. See MERRY MEAL.

Lossy [los·i], *adj.* uneconomical, entailing loss or waste; *e.g.*, potatoes which have very deep "eye-holes" are said to be *lossy* because so much must be cut away in paring them.

Lothe [loa·dh], *v.a.* to part with at a lower price than that originally asked. BRINDLEY. The following will explain more exactly the use of the word as I have heard it. A offers to B an article at a certain price; B names a lower price, which is the most he is willing to give for the article. If A resolves to accept B's terms, he is said to *lothe* the article to B at the lower price. I agree with Mr. Holland that the word is not used without a price being mentioned or implied; but I differ from both him and Mr. Halliwell when they assign as the meaning "to offer for sale" or "to offer at a price." ? formed from *low* within the dialect, quasi *to lowthe*.

†**Low** [loa·], *adj.* short of stature. "He's a little *low* fellow" [Ée)z ü lit·l loa· fel·ü].

Lowery [laaw·üri], *adj.* of weather, lowering.

Lozzack [loz·ük], *v.n.* to lounge, loll lazily. “Ah may noo accaint of a mon as is auvays *lozzackin’* i’ th’ arm-cheir” [Ah mai·nóo üky’aaynt üv ü mon üz iz au·viz loz·ükün i)dh aa·rm·cheyür].

Lug [lùg], *v.a.* †(1) to pull; as a rule only used of the head and ears. “He’s gotten his ears *lugged*” was said of one who had come off second best in a newspaper contest.

(2) to carry the harvest home. “Haï bin yö on wi’ yur harvest?” “Oh, we’n gotten mooist o’ the wheeat *lugged* together” [Aay bin yü on wi yür aa·rvist? Oa· wi)n got·n móoist ü dhü wéeüt lùgd tügy’edh·ür].

†**Lullies** [lùl·iz], *s.pl.* kidneys. Halliwell gives the word, which none of the other writers on the dialect seem to have heard.

Lumber [lùm·bür], *s.* (1) a burden. “Yo mid bring me six-penn’orth o’ borm, if yo thinken it wudna bey a *lumber* to yö” [Yoa· mid· bring· mi siks-pen·ürth ü bau·rm iv yoa· thingk·n it· wùd·)nü bey ü lùm·bür tóo)yü].

†(2) a difficulty, awkward plight. “Yo’n get into *lumber*, if yo dunner auter, mon” [Yoa·)n gy’et in·tü lùm·bür, iv yoa· dùn)ür au·tür, mon].

Lump [lùmp], *v.a.* the same as LAMP. For change of vowel *cf.* *buz* and *baz*, *but* and *bat*.

Lumpin’ [lùm·pin], *adj.* big. “What a grät, big, *lumpin’* yowth tha’t gone into aw of a sudden” [Wot ü grae·t, big, lùm·pin yuwth dhaa)t gon in·tòo au· üv ü sùd·in!] Hence a †**Lumpin’ Penn’orth** means a big pennyworth, “a good deal for the money.”

Lung-dog [lùng·dog], *s.* a greyhound. “To run like a *lung-dog*” is an expression once in common use, but now little heard. Lit. “long dog;” and so used in Sussex.

Lunge [lùnz], *v.a.* (1) to maltreat, abuse. “Ah’ll tak good care my lad never gos near that schoo’ noo moor; the big lads *lungen* the little ’uns a-that-n” [Ah] taak· gùd ky’aer mahy laad· nev·ür goz néeür dhaat· skóo nóo móoür; dhü big· laad·z

lùn·zhn dhǔ lit·l ünz ü)dhaat·n]. A farmer's wife complained that the servants *lunge*d the bread, meaning that they cut it unevenly.

†(2) to thieve. "They'n *lunge* annythin' as they can lee howt on" [Dhi)n lùnzh aan·ithin üz dhi)kn lee· uwt)n].

Lungeous [lùn·jüs], *adj.* (1) heavy-handed, violent. "Let that chap alooan; hey's very *lungeous* wi' his fisses" [Let dhaat chaap· ülóoün; ey)z veri lùn·jüs wi iz fis·iz].

†(2) thievish. "Hoo's a *lungeous* beggar; yö conna leeave th' milk-haïse door open for a minute together bu' what hoo's in" [Óo)z ü lùn·jüs beg·ür; yü kon·)ü lééüv)th mil·k-aays dóoür oa·pn für ü min·it tügy'edh·ür bü wot óo)z in]. Here, as often, the word is used of a cat.

†**Lung Hundert** [lùngg ùnd·ürt], *s.* the hundredweight of 120 (or in practice 121) lbs., which is used in weighing cheese.

Lung meadow {lùng med·ü } *s.* the pasture of the road-
 †**Lung pasture** {lùng paas·chür } sides.

Lurch [luurch], *v.n.* to lurk. Leigh gives the word only in the pres. part.; but it is simply a duplicate form of *lurk*, and conjugated regularly throughout. Hence the Irish *lurcher*, a kind of dog.

†**Lurkey-dish** [luu·rki-dish·], *s.* the herb pennyroyal.

Lush [lùsh], *v.n.* to drink heavily. *Cp.* Shropshire *loach*.

M.

Maffle [maaf·l], *v.a.* to spend recklessly, to squander. "Th' owd mon had a jell o' money wunst, bur hey *mafflet* it aw awee" [Dh)uwd mon aad ü jel ü mùn·i wùnst, бүr ey maaf·lt it au·üwee·].

Maggoty-pate [maag·üti-pai·t], *s.* an opprobrious term of indefinite meaning. I have heard schoolboys call after a red-headed companion, "Red-yed and *maggoty-pate*." This is not equivalent to the Scotch *maggoty-pow*, a whimsical person. I have in

my possession an old school book, in use some two hundred years ago, in which among other legends scribbled by the owner to the disadvantage of his master occurs the following, "Mr. — is an old *maggoty-pate*." N.B. *maggot* is generally pronounced [mai'güt] in S. Ches.

Magowfin [müguw'fin], *s.* a grimace. ? for *Mug-gowfin*; cp. *MUG* and *GOWFIN*.

Maid [mai'd, mee'd], *s.* a clothes-horse. Cf. Kentish *tamsin* (Pegge).

Mail [maayl], *s.* mould (in bread, cheese, &c.).

Maily [maay'li], *adj.* mouldy. Farm servants, when about to leave a place they are dissatisfied with, repeat the following lines:

Maily bread, an' *maily* pies,
Skim-Dick full o' eyes;
Buttermilk astid o' beer,
I'm sartin I shanna stop here.

[Maay-li bred, ün maay-li pahyz, sky'im-Dik' fül ü ahyz;
büt-ürmilk üstid' ü béeür, ahy)m saa·rtin ahy shaa)nü stop
éur].

Mammified [maam'ifahyd], *p. part.* spoiled, of children. "A *mammified* little brivit! I'd soon shown her what fur if hoo was mine" [Ü maam'ifahyd lit'l briv'it! Ahy)d sóon shoan'ür wot fuur iv óo wüz mahyn]. Cp. GRANNY-REARED.

Manch [maan'sh], **Maunch** [mau'nsh], *v.a.* to mince. "Go an' get some meal aít o' th' coffer, an' put theise toothry tatoes to it, an *manch* 'em aw up together for th' hens" [Goa: ün gy'et süm mee'l aayt ü)th kof'ür, ün püt dheyz tóo·thri tai'tüz tóo it, ün maan'sh üm au' ùp tügy'edh'ür fűr)dh enz].

Manifowlds [maan'ifuwldz], *s. pl.* the third stomach of a cow. "I've gotten a caí badly steeked i' the *manifowlds*" [Ahy)v got'n ü ky'aay baad'li stee'kt i dhü maan'ifuwldz].

Manceuvre [münyóo'vür], *s.* (1) a gesture. "Hoo made a *manceuvre* at him" [Óo mai'd ü münyóo'vür aat' im].

(2) a movement of the body, a frisking motion. "Do behowld that cat's *manœuvres*" [Dóo bi-uw·ld dhaat· ky'aat's münýóo·vürz].

Manœuvre [münýóo·vür], *v.n.* to beckon, gesticulate. "I *manœvred* to her for come an' sit aside o' me, bur hoo kept her feece turnt tother road, an' wudna look to'at me" [Ahy münýóo vürd too ür für kùm ün sit üsahy'd ü mi, bür óo ky'ept ür fee's tuurnt tùdh·ür roa·d, ün wùd)nũ lóok toa·t mi].

†**Mar** [maa·r], *v.a.* to spoil by petting. "Ay, hoo's a despert *marred* kitlin'; bu' then yǒ seyn it's wi' bein' a onelin'" [Aay, óo)z ü des·pürt maa·rd ky'it·lin; bũ dhen yũ seyn it)s wi bée·in ü won·lin]. A common expression, more forcible than elegant, is "Hoo's *marred* than (=till) hoo stinks" [Óo)z maa·rd dhũn óo stingk's].

†**Mare** [mae·r], *s.* a mere, lake. A.S. *mere*.

Mare [mae·r], *s.* I take the opportunity of giving under this head an account of an old harvest custom, formerly in vogue in S. Ches., but now quite obsolete. When the last field of corn on a farm had been cut, the labourers employed upon the farm collected together upon a piece of elevated ground, and proceeded to recite the following "nominy:"—"What hast thou gotten theer?" "A *mare*." "Wheer wilt thou send her to?" "To So and So's"—mentioning a neighbouring farmer, who had not been fortunate enough to get his harvest over so soon, and who might therefore be supposed to need the loan of the *mare*. Compare Mr. Holland's account of a similar custom, *s.v.* *Shutting*; and see Bailey, *s.v.* To cry the *Mare*.

†**Mare's teels** [mae·rz tee·lz], *s.pl.* long light clouds, which indicate approaching rain. See HENSCRATS.

†**Market-peeart** [maa·rkit·péeürt], *adj.* market-fresh, slightly intoxicated on returning from market. "Did yǒ hear th' owd higgler-fellow as comes from Bozley (=Burwardsley) gawpin i' th' road?" "Ay, ah think he's mooistly a bit *market-peeart* of a Setterday" [Did yũ éeür dh)uwd ig·lür·fel·ü üz kùmz

früm Boz·li gau·pin i)dh roa·d? Aay, ah thingk· ée)z móo·isli ù bit maa·rkit·péeürt ùv ù Set·ürdi].

Marly [maa·rli], *s.* a marble. CHOLMONDELEY.

†**Marrow** [maar·ü], *s.* (1) a mate. "That's one o' yur *marrows*." But in this sense the word is not common except in compounds, as *plee-marrows*, a play-mate; *schoo'-marrows*, a school-mate.

O stay at hame, my noble lord;

O stay at hame, my *marrow*.

My cruel brother will you betray

On the dowie houms o' Yarrow.

—Border Minstrelsy, *The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow*.

(2) a fellow; one of a pair. "Wheer's the *marrows* stockin' to this?" [Wéeür)z dhü maar·ü stok·in tü dhis?] So shirts made of the same piece of stuff are *marrows* to each other; and a piece of new cloth of the same pattern used to mend a shirt might be said to be "*marrows* to it."

Masker [maas·kür], *v.a.* and *n.* to choke.

(1) *v.a.* "I'm welly *maskert* wi' flem" [Ahy)m wel·i maas·kürt wi flem].

(2) *v.n.* "My feether's gotten sich a bad cough; he coughs sometimes like as if he'd *masker*" [Mi fee·dhür)z got·n sich· ù baad· kof; ée kofs sümtahy·mz lahyk ùz iv ée)d maas·kür].

I have always taken this as a specialized form of "massacre." (*Cp.* Scotch *scomfish* from *discomfit*); and I am confirmed in my supposition by Mr. Holland's example, given under **MASSACREE**, about young lambs floundering into the soft mud, and being "massacred." The form *massacree*, evidently used in the sense of "to smother, choke," supplies the needed link.

Maukin [mau·kin], *s.* (1) a ragged or slovenly-dressed female. "Whey, Polly, yo looken a regilar *maukin*, that yo dun, wi' yur fithers an' yur fol·the·rol; if I was a young wench like yo, I should bey ashamed o' folks seyin' me go along the road sich a trallock" [Wey, Pol·i, yoa· lóo·kn ù reg·ilür mau·kin, dhaat· yoa· dùn, wi yür fidh·ürz ùn yür fol·dhü·rol; iv ahy

wüz ũ yùngg wensh lahyk yoa·, ahy shūd bey ũshai·md ũ foa·ks sey·in mi goa· ũlùng· dhū roa·d sich· ũ traal·ük]. E. *Malkin*, a diminutive of *Mal* or *Mary*.

†(2) *metaph.* the long, ragged, mop-like instrument used for sweeping the embers out of a baker's oven. "The *Maukin* is a foul and dirty Cloth hung at the end of a long Pole, which being wet, the Baker sweeps all the Ashes together therewith, which the Fire or Fuel, in the heating of the Oven, hath scattered all about within it." Randle Holme (quoted by Miss Jackson).

Maul [mau·l], †(1) *v.a.* to use roughly, to maltreat.

(2) *v.a.* to "maul off or away" is to take away roughly; *e.g.*, of a policeman dragging a culprit to prison.

(3) *v.n.* to work hard. "When yō bin yowin' (=hewing, here mowing) an' *maulin'* in a feyld, an' the sun pourin' daïn his heeat upon yō, yo bin glad get summat drink" [Wen yū bin yuw·in ũn mau·lin in ũ feyld, ũn dhū sùn puw·ürin daayn iz éeüt ũpon· yū, yoa bin dlaad· gy'et süm·üt dringk·]. So "to be *mauled*" in the passive means to be over-worked. The word in this sense seems to be connected with E. *moil*.

Maul-hauly [mau·l-au·li], *adj.* heavy, troublesome, tedious, *e.g.*, "maul-hauly work." Cp. MAUL (3).

†**Mauly** [mau·li], *adj.* of soil, sticky. "There's bin a bit of a slobber o' reen, just enough for may the graïnd *mauly*" [Dhūr]z bin ũ bit ũv ũ slob·ür ũ ree·n, jüst ũnuf· fūr mai· dhū graaynd mau·li]. Cp. MULL and MULLY, below.

Maunch [mau·nsh, maun·sh], *v.a.* (1) to masticate, chew. "What's com'n to th' yew bridle?" "Whey, Sam left it wheer th' tit could ger at it, an' hoo's *maunched* it in her maïth till it's good nowt" [Wot]s kùmn tū)dh yóo brahy·dl? Wey, Saam· left it wéeür)th tit kūd gy'er aat· it, ũn óo)z maun·sht it in ũr maayth til it)s gùd nuwt].

(2) to mince. See MANCH.

Maunder [mau·ndür], *v.n.* to wander in mind, talk foolishly.

“Theer tha gos *maunderin'* on, an' noob'dy takkin' nō moor notice on thee than nowt” [Dhéeür dhū goz mau·ndürin on, ün nōo·bdi taak·in nū móoür noa·tis on dhi dhün nuwt].

†**Maw** [mau·], *s.* a mallet. O.F. *mail*.

Mawks [mau·ks], *s.* a mess. “I daät they'n may a *mawks* on it” [Ahy daayt dhai·)n mai· ü mau·ks on it]. See Bailey *s.v.*

Mawks [mau·ks], (1) *v.a.* to mess, dirty. “I've *mawksed* my hands wi' empyin' treacle” [Ahy)v mau·kst mi aan·z wi em·pi·in tree·kl].

(2) *v.n.* to mess. “The childern won *mawksin'* among the srubs i' the gardin” [Dhū chil·dürn wün mau·ksin ümùngg·dhū srùbz i dhū gy'aa·rdin].

Mawyed [mau·yed], *s.* a blockhead (lit. mallet-head).

Mawzy [mau·zi], *adj.* (1) confused, bewildered. “My yed's a bit *mawzy*” [Mi yed)z ü bit mau·zi].

(2) out of sorts, uncomfortable, “stale.” “This puthery weather mays me feil räther *mawzy*” [Dhis pùdh·üri wedh·ür mai·z mi feyl rae·dhür mau·zi].

†**May** [mai·], *v.a.* (1) to make.

(2) to lock. “Naï, I'm gooin' bed, an' I shall leeave yo to *may* th' doors when the lads comen in” [Naay, ahy)m góo·in bed, ün ahy shül lééüv yoa· tū mai·)th dóoürz wen dhū laad·z kùm·ün in].

Maygrims [mai·grimz], *s. pl.* antics, tricks. “Naï, dunna be on wi' anny o' yur soft *maygrims*” [Naay, dù)nü bi on wi aan·i ü yür soft mai·grimz].

†**Mayhappen** [mai·aap·n, mee·aap·n], *adv.* perhaps. “*Mayhappen* yo'n see the mester at market” [Mai·aap·n yoa·)n sey dhū mes·tür üt maa·rkit].

Mazed [mai·zd], *part. adj.* stupefied, stunned, confused. “My owd mon fawd off a looad o' hee a wik ago at Fenna's, an' he's bin like a bit *mazed* ever sin; bur it's a rare job it wanna woss, fur he mid as well ha' bin kilt” [Mahy uwd mon fau·d of ü lóoüd

ũ ee· ũ wik· ũgoa· üt Fen·üz, ũn ée)z bin lahyk ũ bit mai·zd ev·ür sin; bür it)s ũ ræe job it wo)nũ wos, fūr ée mid ũz wel ũ bin ky'il·t].

†**Meal** [meyl], *s.* the whole quantity of milk obtained from a herd of cows at one milking; also called “a *meal's* milk.” Two meals of milk are, on an average-sized Cheshire farm, used to make one cheese in the summer. Later on in the year, when the quantity of milk falls off, more “*meals*” are required; and the dairymaid is then said to be “*makin' o' meals.*” The word is the same as E. *meal*, a repast.

†**Meal's-meat** [meylz-mee't], *s.* food enough for one meal. “There's noobry as'll give a poor mon a *meal's-meat* when he's hard up an' wants one” [Dhür)z nóo·bri ũz]l gy'iv ũ póoür mon ũ meylz-mee't wen ée)z aa·rd ùp ùn waan·ts won].

†**Meat** [mee't], *s.* food of any kind. “As full o' mischief as an egg's full o' *meat*” [Ūz fül ũ mis·chűf ũz ũn eg)z fül ũ mee't]. “I get two shillin' a dee an' my *meat*” [Ahy gy'et tóo shil'in ũ dee· ũn mi mee't].

†**Meath** [mee'th], *s.* mead, a drink made from honey.

Meean [mey·ün], *v.a.* to mean, often used redundantly in the phrase, “*meean* to see” = mean to say. “Some folks *meeanen* to see as th' Tories han gotten in” [Sùm foa·ks mey·ünün tũ sée ũz th) Toa·riz ũn got·n in].

Meeanins [mey·ünins, mee·ünins], *s. pl.* intentions. “Hey's a lad wi' very good *meeanins*” [Ey)z ũ laad· wi ver·i gùd mey·ünins].

Meedish [mee·dish], *adj.* maid-like, and so (1) of a man, effeminate. (2) of a woman, prudish.

†**Mee-maw** [mee·mau], *v.a.* to wheedle, coax. “It's noo use tha *mee-mawin'* me a-thatta road, tha'll get nowt aīt o' mey” [It)s nóo yóos dhű mee·mau'in mi ũ)dhaat·ű roa·d, dhű]l gy'et nuwt aayt ũ mey].

†**Mee-maws** [mee·mau·z], *s. pl.* antics, *e.g.* of a lunatic.

†**Meg·Harry** [meg·aar·i], *s.* a tomboy.

Meither [mey·dhür], *s.* (1) bother, fuss. "There's nowt to may a *meither* abait" [Dhür]z nuwt tū mai· ũ mey·dhür ũbaayt].

(2) distracting or foolish talk. "Ah eudna stond his *meither*" [Ah kùd)nũ stond is mey·dhür].

(3) cajolery, blarney. "Hey's sich a lot o' *meither* with him, yø never known when he's tellin yø reight" [Ey]z sich ũ lot ũ mey·dhür widh im, yũ nev·ür noa·n wen ey]z tel·in yũ rey]t].

Meither [mey·dhür], †(1) *v.a.* to bother, distract. "Ye *meithern* me wi' yur ledden" [Yi mey·dhürn mi wi yür led·n].

(2) *v.n.* to talk foolishly. "Hey begun *meither* abowt some owd mon" [Ey bigùn· mey·dhür ũbuw·t sùm uwd mon].

(3) *v.n.* to make a fuss. "I shanna *meither* wi' ye" [Ahy shaa)n·ũ mey·dhür wi]yũ].

†**Mellot** [mel·üt], *s.* the short-tailed field-mouse.

Mergin-hole [muu·rjin·oa·l], *s.* a hole into which sewerage is drained.

†**Merry** [mer·i], *s.* the wild cherry.

Merryman [mer·imün], *s.* a circus-clown. "As th' owd *merryman* said" is an expression frequently heard when some witticism has been quoted.

†**Merry-meal** [mer·i·meyl], *s.* a feasting in celebration of the birth of a child. Currant-cakes, of the kind called "Lord Ralph," are eaten, and spirits are drunk by all except the mother in honour of the occasion. This latter part of the ceremonies is called "wettin' th' chilt's yed" [wet·in]th chahylts yed].

Mess [mes], *s.* a great quantity. "There was a terrible *mess* o' folks theer" [Dhür wüz ũ ter·übl mes ũ foa·ks dhéur].

Mester [mes·tür], *v.n.* to domineer. "Yo bin auvays comin' raïnd th' bonk, *mesterin'*; bur ah'll sey if yo'n *mester* o'er mey" [Yoa· bin au·viz kùm·in raaynd]th bongk, mestürin, bür ah]l sey iv yoa·)n mes·tür oa·r mey].

†**Mester-cai** [mes·tür·ky'aay], *s.* the master-cow, the leader of the herd.

Mestership [mes·tūrship], *s.* control. "We mun ha' some *mestership* o'er sich fellows, else they'n be gettin' mester o' us" [Wi mún aa sùn mes·tūrship oa'r sich fel·üz, els dhi)n bi gy'et'in mes·tūr ũ üz].

Mettly [met·li], *adj.* quick-tempered, irritable. "He was very sharp an' snappy, was th' owd 'un—despert *mettly*, seein' as he was a doctor" [Ée wüz ver'i shaa·rp ün snaap·i, wüz dh) uwd ün—des·pürt met·li, sée'in ũz ée wüz ũ dok·tūr].

Mexen [mek·sn] } *s.* †(1) a dunghill. A.S. *meox*, dung.

Mixen [mik·sn] } (2) a term of reproach to a female. "Yö little *mixen*" [Yü lit·l mik·sn]. It seems to have originated as a comic substitute for *vixen*.

Mezzacky [mez·üki], *adj.* boggy. See MIZZACKY.

Mezzil [mez·il] } *s.* a spot, pimple. "Whey, what's matter wi yö?

Mezzle [mez·l] } Yur face is aw o'er *mezzils*" [Wey wot)s maat·ür wi)yü? Yür fai's iz au' oa'r mez·ilz]. *Cp.* E. *measles*.

Mezziled [mez·ild] } *adj.* marked with spots or pimples. "Yo bin †**Mezzled** [mez·ld] } *mezziled* all o'er" [Yoa bin mez·ild au·l oa·r].

We speak of pigs being *mezzled* when they are afflicted with a disease which shows itself in spots upon the skin. So also "mezzled pork."

†**Mickles** [mik·lz], *s.* size, height. "He's o' noo *mickles*" [Ée)z ũ náo mik·lz].

†**Middle-band** [mid·l·bünt], *s.* the thong by which the *cappilin'* of a flail is fastened to the *swippo*.

Middle-leg-deep [mid·l·leg·déep], *ad.* knee deep. MACEFEN. "The sludge is *middle-leg-deep*" [Dhü slüj iz mid·l·leg·déep]. I have heard the same expression in Northumberland.

Middlins [mid·linz], *s. pl.* mediocrities, middling persons or animals. Of a person who does not rise above the average of excellence, it is commonly said, "He's among the *middlins*."

†**Mid-fither** [mid·fidhür] *s.* a narrow ridge of land separating two pits. See Holland or Wilbraham *s.v.*

Mildy [mil·di], *adj.* of soil, fine and crumbly. FADDILEY. BRINDLEY.

BURLAND. "Well, there's one good thing abaît th' frost, it'll may th' graïnd *mildy* an' nice to work" [Wel, dhür)z won gùd thingg' ùbaay't)th frost, it)l mai')th graaynd mil·di ün nahys tũ wuurk].

Miles-Endy-Wees [mahy'lz-end-i-wee'z], *adv.* to an indefinitely great distance. "Well, Bob, wheer'st bin this journey?" "Oh, up atop o' daïn yonder, *miles-edy-wees*, at Bogs o' Mirollies, wheer cats kittlen magpies" [Wel, Bob, wéeür)s bin dhis juur'ni? Oa·, ùp ù)top' ù daayn yon·dür, mahylz-en·di-wee'z, üt Bogz ù Mirol'iz, wéeür ky'aat's kit·ln maag'pahyz].

Milken [mil·kn], *v.a.* to milk. Only used in the preterite and past participle *milKent* [mil·knt]. "They *milKent* the key i' good time" [Dhi mil·knt dhũ ky'ey i gùd tahym]. Compare *cauwent* in this glossary and Mr. Holland's *jarg'nt* (s.v. *jarg*). These three forms *milKent*, *cauwent*, and *jarg'nt* are most anomalous. It is rather an arbitrary way of solving the difficulty to suppose present forms like *milken*, *cauven*, *jargen*, which are not heard in any case. Yet, on the other hand, we can hardly suppose *ent* to be a mere termination of the preterite and the p.p. It looks as though the *t* of the weak conjugation had been superadded to the strong participial *en*. I see that Miss Jackson has a similar form under *Rawl*. "They *rawlened* the poor chap about and abused 'im shameful."

†**Milk-warm** [mil·k-waa·rm], *adj.* tepid.

Milner [mil·nür], *s.* a miller.

†**Minshu' crab** [min·shũ kraab·], *s.* a kind of apple, valuable for its keeping and cooking properties.

Mipe [mahyp], *v.n.* to be squeamish, fastidious. "It was like as if what was good enough for other folks eat wanna good enough for her; theer hoo *miped* an' minced till hoo welly made me keive at th' seight on her sauciness" [It wũz lahyk ùz iv wot wũz gùd ünùf· fũr ùdh·ür foa·ks ee·t wo)nũ gùd ünùf· fũr uur; dhéeür óo mahypt ün min·st til óo wel·i mai·d mi ky'eyv üt)th seyt ün ùr sau·sinüs]. Mr. Holland gives the pres. part. of this verb.

†**Mislest** [mises't], *v.a.* to molest. "Noob'dy 'll never *mislest* yǒ o' th' road" [Nóo'bdi]l nev'ür misles't yǔ ðh roa'd].

Miss [mis·], *s.* a want. We often say, "Yo'n find a *miss* o'" such and such a person or thing, *i.e.* feel the want of.

Missis [mis'is, mis'iz], *v.n.* to play the mistress. "Oh, th' place was reight enough for mooist things, on'y th' daughter had sich *missisin'* wees, an' I conna stond two folks i' th' same haïse *missisin'* o'er mey" [Oa·, th]plai:s wǔz rey't ünùf' fūr móo'is thing'z, oa'ni)th dau'tür aad' sich mis'isin wee'z, ün ahy kon'ü stond too foa'ks i)th sai'm aays mis'isin oa'r mey].

Miss-word [mis-wu'rd], *s.* an angry word. "Ah never knowd him see a *missword* to annybody" [Ah nev'ür noa'd im see' ü mis-wu'rd tǔ aan'ibodi].

Mitey* [mahy'ti], *adj.* small, like a *mite*. "A *mitey* little thing."

†**Mittins** [mit'inz], *s.* strong leathern gloves used for hedging. There are no separate fingers as in an ordinary glove, but there is a pouch for the thumb.

†**Mixen** [mik'sn], *v.a.* to clean out cow-houses, styes, &c.; and so metaph. of cleaning other places, which are *particularly* dirty.

†**Mizzack** [miz'ük], *s.* a bog. "When ahr mester come to this bonk fost, yander feild, luk yǒ, it was nowt bur a *mizzack*; an' hey's pestered with it, an' dreened it, an' worked it till hey's never a better bit o' graïnd upo' th' farm" [Wen aa'r mes'tür kùm tǔ dhis bongk fost, yaan'dür feyld, lùk'yǔ, it wǔz nuwt bǔr ð miz'ük; ün ey)z pes'türd widh it, ün dree'nd it, ün wuurkt it til ey)z nev'ür ð bet'ür bit ð graaynd üpü)th faa'rm].

Mizzacky [miz'üki], *adj.* (1) soft and boggy, of land. Also

MEZZACKY.

(2) muddle-headed.

* *Mighty*, on the contrary, is pronounced [mey'ti, méé'ti]. *Might* (sb.) is pronounced with the same vowel-sounds. Wilbraham also gives "Meet, *s.* might;" on which Holland remarks, "I have never heard it so pronounced. *Met* is common." But surely *Met* is the verb preterite from *May*.

*†**Mizzle** [miz·l], *v.n.* to rain in very fine drops. “There’s a thick *mizzlin’* reen comin’ daïn, an’ them wenches ’un be as wet as claïts if they conna get an’ shade somewheer” [Dhür]z ü thik·miz·lin ree·n kùm·in daayn, ün dhem wen·shiz ün bey üz wet üz klaayts iv dhi kon)ü gy’et ün shai·d sùm·wéeür].

Modge [moj], *v.n.* to go; less frequent form of **MOG**, below.

Mog [mog], (1) *v.n.* to go. “Well, wey mun be *moggin’* off” [Wel, wey mün bi mog·in of].

(2) *v.a.* to make to go, remove. Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, “Many a one ’ud ha’ *mogged* ’em off” [Men·i ü won üd ü mogd üm of].

†**Moggin** [mog·in], *s.* a clog.

†**Moggy** [mog·i], *s.* a young calf. **MARBURY**. The word, as I have heard it, is used rather as a name for a particular calf than as a generic name for calves as a whole.

Mollockin’ [mol·ük·in], *part. adj.* untidy, messing. “A mawksin’, *mollockin’* owd thing.” *Cp.* **MULLOCK**.

†**Molly-cot** [mol·i·kot], *s.* a man who busies himself in household matters. “*Molly-cot* or noo *molly-cot!* I like a mon as ’ull come i’ the kitchen, an’ tak a bit o’ notice o’ the cheese wheil it’s bein’ made” [Mol·i·kot ür nóo mol·i·kot! Ahy lahyk ü mon uz] kùm i dhü ky’ich·in ün taak· ü bit ü noa·tis ü dhü chee·z weyl it)s bey·in mai·d].

Mommock [mom·ük], *v.a.* (1) to reduce to “mommocks.” “Dear heart alive! haï yo dun *mommock* the good meat” [Déeür aa·rt ülahy·v! aay yoa·dùn mom·ük dhü gùd mee·t]. *Cp.* *mammock* in *Coriol.* I. iii. 71.

(2) to mess; “to mommock” anything is to make it dirty.

(3) to squander “Hey’s *mommocked* aw his money awee” [Ey]z mom·ükt au· iz mùn·i üwee·].

Mommocks [mom·üks], (1) *s.pl.* fragments, scraps. “Look at that bread cut all into *mommocks*” [Lóok üt dhaat· bred kùt au·l in·tü mom·üks].

(2) *s. sing.* a mess. "If I do start on yǒ, I shall make a *mommocks* o' yǒ" [Iv ahy dóo staa'rt on yǔ, ahy)shl mai·k ũ mom·ũks ũ yǔ]. Cp. *mammocks* in Sir W. Scott's *Ivanhoe*, p. 300 in Black's cheap edition.

Money [mùn·i], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of any boiling or fermenting liquor.

Monkey [mùngk·i], *s.* a building which has a debt or mortgage upon it is said to have a "*monkey* on the chimney." The following refers to a mortgage: "It was a nice little place; bu' they stuck'n a *monkey* upo' th' top; an' the *monkey* got clemmed, an' wanted come daïn; so they had to sell a sale" [It wüz ũ nahys lit·l plai·s; bũ dhi stük'n ũ mùngk·i ũpü)th top; ũn dhũ mùngk·i got klemd, ũn waan·tid kùm daayn; soa·dhai aad·tũ sel ũ sai·l].

Monkey-wrench [mùngk·i-rensh], *s.* a large wrench.

Monnish [mon·ish], *adj.* of a boy, man-like, aping manhood. Cf. *womanish*.

Mood [móod], *v.a.* to mould. A baking term; used of forming the dough into separate loaves. "Nai, wenches, lend me a hond, an' we'n tak th' doff aït o' thander (=yonder) tub, ũn *mood* it up; it's gettin time we wun settin' in" [Naay, wen·shiz, lend mi ũ ond, ũn wi)n taak·)th dof aayt ũ dhaan·dũr tùb, ũn móod it ùp; it)s gy'et'in tahym wi wũn set·in in].

Moppet [mop·it], *s.* a darling; a pet term of endearment.

†**Moss** [mos], *s.* a tract of boggy land; *e.g.*, Bickley Moss, Marley Moss.

Moss-land [mos·laand], *s.* boggy land.

†**Most an end** [moa·st ũn end], *adv.* constantly, regularly. "Theer's owd Jabez Hoose (=Hulse) gotten market-fresh agen." "Ay, I reckon he does it *most an end*" [Dhéeür)z uwd Jai·bũs Óos got'n maa·rkit-fresh ũgy'en. Aay, ahy rek'n ée dùz it moa·st ũn end].

†**Mot** [mot], *s.* the line on which the *dumps* are placed in the game of marbles.

†**Mote** [moa:t], a moth.

Mother [mùdh·ür], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of stale beer, vinegar, &c. Also called PLANT.

†**Mother o' Thaisands** [mùdh·ür ũ thaay·zündz], *s.* a common garden-plant.

†**Motty** [mot:i], *s.* word. "The missis was a nice woman, bur ah couldna stönd th' mester; hey must auvays be puttin' his *motty* in, an' orderin' everythin', an' hooa'd be taken by th' hair o' th' yed by him?" [Dhũ mis·iz wüz ũ nahys wùm·ün, bür ah kùd)nũ stönd)th mes·tür; ey mùst au·viz bi pùt·in iz mot:i in, ün au·rdrin ev·rithin, ün óou)ð bi tóo·kn bi)dh aer ũ)dh yed bi im?]

Mould-board [muw·ld·bóou·rd], *s.* the part of a plough which turns the furrows; the same as SHELL-BOARD.

Mow [muw], *s.* a stack of corn.

Mow [muw], *v.a.* to stack. NORBURY. "Wun yö *mow*, or pitch?" [Wün yũ muw, ũr pich·?]

†**Mow-burnt** [muw·-buurnt], *part. adj.* of hay or corn, overheated in the stack. "He says yander bit o' hee's gotten *mow-burnt* i' the stack; bur ah dunna perceive it mysel, an' it seems to do well for th' key" [Ée sez yaan·dür bit ũ ee·)z got·n muw·buurnt i dhũ staak·; bur ah dù)nũ pürsee·v it misel·, ün it semz tũ dóo wel für)th ky·ey].

Mownt [muwnt], *v.a.* of fowls, to moult.

Mowter [muw·tür], *v.n.* to rot, crumble to dust. SOUTH. This word is a genuine descendant of the A.S. *molde*, earth; the words for *mould* [muwl, maayl], *mouldy* [muw·li, maayli], and *moulder* [muw·ldür] are the result of a confusion with *mole*, a spot (A.S. *mál*).

Mowthle [muw·thl], *s.* a mouthful.

Move [móov], *s.* a bow, curtsey.

Move [móov], *v.n.* to bow, curtsey.

Moze [moa·z], *v.n.* to smoulder, burn slowly. "So yo bin brunnin'

squatch, mester." "Ay, it's bin *mozin'* awee theer for a tooathry dees naī" [Soa· yoa· bin brùn'in skwaach·, mes·tūr. Aay, it)s bin moa·zin ũwee· dhéeūr fūr ũ tóo·ŭthri dee·z naay]. Mr. Holland has the pres. part. in the form of *mosing* (in Cheshire, however, no present participle ends in *-ing*).

Mozy [moa·zi], *adj.* juiceless, tough, as apples, pears, turnips, &c., are when frostbitten. Leigh gives the meaning "over-ripe, as applied to fruit," but I can scarcely bring myself to believe that the word bears this sense in any part of Cheshire.

Much [mùch], *indef. pron.* We may notice two peculiar usages connected with this word.

(1) an ironical use, which is found in Shakspeare. "*Much* he did it" expresses the speaker's belief that the person spoken of did not do it.

(2) the use of *much* in the meaning of "a wonder." "It's *much* if he does as he says" [It)s mùch iv ey dùz ũz ey sez]. Halliwell gives *much* in this sense as a substantive. This is incorrect; *much* has its ordinary sense of "a great deal," *e.g.*, the literal meaning of the sentence given above is "It's a great thing if he does it."

Mucker [mùk·ŭr], *s.* confusion. "I'm in a terrible *mucker*, as th' owd mon said i' th' pilpit" [Ahy)m in ũ ter·ŭbl mùk·ŭr, ũz dh)uwd mon sed i)th pil'pit]. This refers to some Methodist local preacher, who was candid enough to confess to his flock that he was in a fog.

Muckerin' [mùk·ŭrin], *pres. part.* (1) doing things in a confused way, and purposeless, without method. "Come, naī, what bin yō doin' theer, *muckerin'?*" [Kùm, naay, wot bin yū dóo·in dhéeūr, mùk·ŭrin].

(2) getting in the way. "These childern bin auvays *muckerin* i' the road" [Dheyz chil·dŭrn bin au·viz mùk·ŭrin i)dhŭ roa·d].

(3) acting in a slovenly, dirty manner. "I'll ha' none o' them wenches *muckerin* about my milk-pons" [Ahy]l aa non ũ dhem wen·shiz mùk·ŭrin ũbuw·t mahy mil·k·ponz]. So

often as *adj.*, e.g., “*muckerin wees*” (ways). This word is all through confused more or less with *muck*, which is the more strange as the subs. *mucker* has preserved its original meaning intact. *Cp.* HUCKER-MUCKER.

†**Muck-fork** [mùk·fau·rk], *s.* a fork used for spreading manure on land or cleaning out cow-houses.

†**Muck-hook** [mùk·óok], *s.* a hook with a long handle used for dragging manure out of a cart.

†**Muck-robin** [mùk·robin], *s.* to boys who persist in whistling and annoying other people it is often said, “Howd yur noise; it auvays reens (=rains) when *muck-robins* whistlen” [Uwd yŭ nahyz; it au·viz ree·nz wen mùk·robinz wis·ln]. *Muck-robin* is taken by Cheshire people to mean the ordinary robin, “acos,” as was explained to me, “it’s auvays hoppin’ about the mexen an’ whistlin’.”

Mucky [mùk·i], *v.a.* to dirty. “Yo’n *muckied* the face o’ my watch” (*i.e.*, by taking it in dirty hands) [Yoa)n mùk·id dhŭ fai·s ũ mi waach·]. For this conversion of an *adj.* into a verb *cp.* E. *dirty*.

†**Mudge-hole** [mùj·oa·l], *s.* a soft, boggy place. “Th’ buzzock got his hind-legs in a *mudge-hole* upo’ Bickley Moss; an’ hey sunk an’ sunk, an’ it tayd us all ur time to ger im aīt agen” [Th)bùz·ük got iz ahy·nd·legz in ũ mùj·oa·l ũpŭ Bik·li Mos; ũn ey sùngk ũn sùngk, ũn it tai·d ũz au·l ũr tahym tŭ gy·er im aayt ũgy·en·].

†**Muffled** [mùf·ld(t)], *p. part.* of a hen, having a top-knot or feathers protruding from under her throat.

Mug [mùg], *s.* (1) a face. “Thaī ugly *mug*” [Dhaay ùg·li mùg].
(2) a grimace. “Ah’ll tell th’ schoo’-gaffer tha’t pullin’ *mugs* at mey” [Ah] tel)th skóo·gy·aaf·ŭr dhaa)t pŭl·in mùzg ũt mey]. *Cp.* Shaksp. *mow*, to make a grimace.

Muggen [mùg·n], *adj.* of earthenware. “A *muggen* egg” is the name for a manufactured article used as a nest-egg.

Muggly [mùg·li], *adj.* of the weather, close, damp, and unpleasant.

Mull [mùl], *v.n.* of a plough, to gather up the soil, instead of cutting clean through it. "Hāi this ploo *mulls*" [Aay dhis plóo mùlz]. *Cp.* MULLY below.

Mull [mùl], *adj.* mixed. "A *mull* lot," of a lot of dowdy people. *Cp.* the Eng. euphemism, "*mixed* society."

†**Mullock** [mùl·ük], *s.* (1) any kind of refuse; *e.g.*, "squitch" in land, &c. Bailey has "*Mullock*, dirt or rubbish. N.C."

(2) a mess, confusion. Untidy places are said to be "aw of a *mullock*;" and a person who was throwing any place into confusion or disorder would be described as "makin' a *mullock*."

Mullock [mùl·ük], *v.a.* to mess, do things in an untidy way. "I'll tak good care hey never gos i' my garden agen; I sent him do hafe a dee's work theer one dee, an' theer he was, maulin' an' mawksin' an' *mullockin'* it till it looked aw of a mess" [Ahy]l taak·gùd ky'æ r ey nev·ür goz i mahy gy'aa·rdin ügy'en; ahy sent im dóo aif ü dee'z wuork dhéeür won dee', ün dhéeür ée woz, mau·lin ün mau·ksin ün mùl·ükin it til it lóokt au· üv ü mes].

Mullocky [mùl·üki], *adj.* of land, full of weeds and other rubbish.

Mully [mùl·i], *adj.* of soil, sticky, cleaving to the sides of the plough-share.

†**Mun** [mùn], *v. aux.* must. *Mun* and *must* are both in use in the folk-speech, with a well-defined difference of meaning between them. *Mun* denotes physical, *must* moral, necessity. *E.g.*, "Yo *mun* go" [Yoa·mùn goa·]; "Yo *must* be a foo" [Yoa·mùs bi ü foo]. Thus *must* means "it is incredible that you should not, &c."

†**Mundle** [mùn·dl], *s.* a stick with a flat and broad piece of wood at the end, used for stirring whey, &c.

Mundle [mùnd·l], *v.n.* to bungle, be hampered or bothered in doing a thing. "The mester con get noo time for nowt; this cazzardly weather keeps him *mundlin'* i' the hee" [Dhū mes·tūr

kün gy'et nóo tahym für nuwt; dhis ky'aaz'urdli wedh'ür ky'ee'ps im mùn'dlin i)dhü ee']. So to "mundle o'er a job."

†**Mungcorn** [mùngk'ürn], *s.* mixed corn; *i.e.*, wheat ground together with rye or barley. "My fayther used mix a peck o' rye wi' threy pecks o' wheeat; an' when yõ took it to th' mill, yõ'd tel 'em it was *mungcorn*, an' then they'd know haï grind it. A bit o' rye i' the bread's very nice" [Mahy fai'dhür yóost mik's ü pek ü rahy wi threy peks ü weyüt; ün wen yũ tóok it tũ)th mil, yũ)d tel üm it wüz mùngk'urn, ün dhen dhai)d noa'aay grahynd it. Ů bit ü rahy i)dhü bred)z veri nahys]. For the first syllable of the word *cp.* MUNGEE.

Munge [mùnz], *v.a.* (1) to mix. "Get it on a paper, an' *munge* it aw up together" [Gy'et it on ü pai'pür, ün mùnz it au'üp tũgy'edh'ür]—of mixing coffee with chicory. *Cp.* Wyclif's Version, Luke xiii. 1, "whose blood Pilat *myngide* with the sacrifices of hem."

(2) to munch, chew. "Hoo manages to *munge* a bit o' rice-puddin'" [Óo maan'ijiz tũ mùnz ü bit ü rahys-pùd'in]. *Cp.* French *manger*.

Munger [mùn'zhür], *v.a.* (1) to mix, perplex. "I'm that *mungered*, I skayce know whether I'm ston'din' upo' my yed or my heils" [Ahy)m dhaat' mùn'zhürd, ahy sky'ai's noa' wedh'ür ahy)m ston'din' üpü mi yed ür mi eylz].

†(2) *v.n.* to act in a stupid, perplexed manner. "What are yõ doin' theer, *mungerin'*?" [Wot ü yũ dóo'in dhéeür, mùn'zhürin' ?].

Mutter [mùt'ür], *v.n.* to grow close and sultry. "Well, Tummas, shan we ha' reen?" "I knowna; bur ah think it's *mutterin'* for yet (heat)" [Wel, Tùm'üs, shün wi aa ree'n? Ahy noa'nü; bür ah think' it)s mùt'ürin' für yet].

Muttery [mùt'üri], *adj.* dull. "The weather's very *muttery* this mornin'" [Dhü wedh'ür)z veri mùt'üri dhüs mau'rnin].

Muzzock [mùz'ük], *s.* the mouth. "Ah'll punch thy *muzzock* in" [Ah)l pùnsh dhi mùz'ük in].

N.

Naffle [naaf'l], *v.n.* to trifle, do small jobs, act in a trivial manner.

“Hoo's i' th' kitchen aw th' mornin', *nafflin'* abowt, bur hoo räly does nowt” [(Ó)z i)th ky'ich'in au)th mau·rnin, naaf·lin übuw·t, bür óo rae·li dùz nuwt]. So “to *naffle* one's time away” is common, in which phrase this word must not be confused with MAFFLE (*q.v.*).

Nafflin' [naaf·lin], *adj.* that trifles away or wastes time; and so, tedious. “A *nafflin'* job” is one that takes a long time to accomplish. So, if a person has to work without proper tools, it is said that “it 'll be very *nafflin'* for him” [it]l bi ver·i naaf·lin for im].

†**Naggy** [naag·i], *adj.* irritable, peevish. “There's noo peace i' the häise wi' that woman, hoo is sǒ *naggy* wi' everybody as gos near her” [Dhür]z nóo pee's i dhü aays wi dhaat· wùm·ün, óo iz sǔ naag·i wi ev·riboð·i üz goz néeür ür]. *Cp.* NIGGEDY-NAGGETY.

Naiger [nai·gür], *s.* an auger. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.

Nailer [nai·lür, nee·lür], *s.* a hard, grasping person.

Nail-parcel [nee·l-paa·rsil], *s.* a gimlet. A corruption of *nail-piercer*.

Nank [naangk·], *prop. name.* Nance.

Nappatanzer [naap·ütaan·zür], *s.* a comic term of depreciation applied to a person or animal. The meaning is very indefinite. Some times it is used as a personal nickname. I have heard it as used to a cow in a shippin, “Come o'er, owd *nappatanzer*” [Kùm oa·r, uwd naap·ütaan·zür]. ? = *napper-dancer*; see NAPPER, below.

Napper [naap·ür], *v.a.* to patter, set the feet down. “Hoo *nappers* her feit daïn” or “abowt” = she bustles about [(Ó) naap·ürz ür feyt daayn, übuw·t].

Napper-kneed [naap·ür·neyd], *adj.* knock-kneed.

- †**Naps** [naap's], *s. pl.* lavender. "Go an' get me some *naps* aīt o'th' garden" [Goa' ün gy'et mi süm naap's aayt ü)th gy'aa'r'din]. Leigh writes *Knobs*, and Mr. Holland *Neps*.
- Nast** [naas't], *s.* (1) filth, esp. such as strongly revolts or disgusts. (2) obscenity. "There's some folks con talk o' nowt bu' *nast*" [Dhür)z süm foa'ks kün tau'k ü nuwt bü naas't].
- Natch** [naach'·], *s.* a cog on a wheel.
- Native** [nai'tiv], *s.* (1) a native place. "Chorley's my *native*." (2) native speech. "Yo'n auvays have a bit o' Cheshire i' yur talk, 'cos it's yür *native*" [Yoa)n au'viz aav' ü bit ü Chesh'ür i yür tau'k, koz it)s yür nai'tiv].
- †**Nature** [nai'chür, nee'chür], *s.* quality, strength. "This land sems to have noo *nature* in it" [Dhis laan'd semz tū aav' náo nai'chür in it]. The word is of fairly general application.
- Naunt** [naan't], *s.* an aunt. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.
- Nay-word** [nai'-wuurd], *s.* a by-word, a proverb. "Ay, owd Billy come to his work one dee wi' a yilve wi' o'ny one tang to it; an' it's bin a sort of a *nay-word* with 'em ever sin: 'owd Billy One-Tang' they cawn him" [Aay, uwd Bil'i kùm tū iz wuurk won dee' wi ü yilv wi oa'ni won taangg' tóo it; ün it)s bin ü sau'rt üv ü nai'-wuurd widh üm ev'ür sin "uwd Bil'i Won-taangg'" dhi kau'n im].
- †**Nazzy** [naaz'i], *adj.* cross-tempered, irritable, peevish. "Owd — gos (=gets, becomes) a *nazzy* owd thing" [Uwd — goz ü naaz'i uwd thingg'·]. E. *nasty*.
- Neck** [nek], *s.* "To hop in a person's *neck*" is to have one's revenge on him.
- †**Neck-hole** [nek'-oa'l], *s.* the nape of the neck. "Theer he stood, as' wet as thatch, lozzackin' agen the wall, wi' the waiter off th' eezins droppin' daïn his *neck-hole*" [Dhée'ür ée stùd, üz wett üz thaach', loz'ükin ügy'en' dhü wau', wi)dhü wai'tür of dh)ee'zinz drop'in daayn iz nek'-oa'l].

Neisenin' [ney-znin], *verb-noun*. "To go a *neisenin'*" = birds' nesting. *Neisen* is the plur. of *neist* [neyst] a nest.

Neddy [ned'i], *s.* the generic name for a donkey; hence, a stupid person, an ass. Halliwell writes Eddy (as though an eddy, instead of a Neddy); and other writers have gone out of their way to derive it from "idiot." On this I have only two things to remark: first, that *Neddy* is a recognised name for a donkey, and that every person who calls another "a *Neddy*" does it with the clear consciousness that he is calling him specifically an ass; and, secondly, that *eddy* (for idiot) with the indefinite article before it would in Cheshire be nineteen times out of twenty "a eddy," not "an eddy."

†**Nesh** [nesh], *adj.* tender, delicate, the opposite of *hardy*; "I've gotten *nesh* hands" [Ahy]v got'n nesh aan'z]. Especially used of sensitiveness to cold. "I do sō sweet at a neight, mays me *nesh*" [Ahy dōo sū swee't üt ũ neyt, mai'z mi nesh]. "*Nesh* kitlin' is a frequent word of contempt for a delicate person, or one unable to endure pain. The word is applied to plants in the sense of "sensitive." A.S. *hnesc*.

Nesh it [nesh it], *v.n.* to act in a timid way, to "funk." "When it come to gettin' up at five o'clock of a cowl winter's mornin' hoo *nesht it*" [Wen it kùm tū gy'et'in ùp üt fahyv ũklok' ũv ũ kuwd win'türz mau'rnin, óo nesht it]. *Cp. E. lord it.*

Nib [nib'], *s.* a projecting piece in a piece of wood, such as is very often seen when the log from which it comes has been only partially sawn through, and the piece then broken off. "I had to weet for the *nib* to burn off, afore I could get it to lie flat upo' th' fire" [Ahy aad' tū wee't für dhū nib' tū buurn of, ũfoar' ahy kūd gy'et it tū lahy flaaf' ũpū)th fahy'ür].

Nick it [nik' it], *v.a.* When a person finds anything which he is disposed to appropriate, he repeats the following lines:

Nick it, naak it;
Find it, tak it.

[Nik' it, naak' it; fahynd it, taak' it].

Niggedy-naggety [nig'üdi-naag'üti], *adj.* irritable, nasty-tempered. "Hoo's terribly *niggedy-naggety* wi' th' children" [Óo)z ter'übli nig'üdi-naag'uti wi)th chil'dürn].

Niggle [nig'l], *s.* a jog trot. "We wenten at a bit of a *niggle*" [Wi wen'tn üt ü bit üv ü nig'l].

Niggle [nig'l], *v.n.* to trot slowly. "Ye mun be guardful häi ye runnen the hoss fost part o' th' journey, case ye'n gotten a lung wee for go, ye mun remember; just go *nigglin'* along big'st part o' th' road" [Yi mün bi gy'aa'rdful aay yi rùn'ün dhü os fost paart ü)th juu'rni, ky'ai's yi)n got'n ü lüנגg wee' für goa', yi mün rimem'bür; jüst goa' nig'lin ülüנגg' big's paart ü)dh roa'd].

Ninny [nin'i], *s.* (1) grandmother, granny; a pet word. *W. nain.*
(2) a simpleton (masc. as well as fem.; *cp.* GRANNY).

Ninny-neeno [nin'i-nee'noa], *s.* a musical (?) instrument improvised by holding the leaves of certain plants against the teeth or a comb, and blowing through. An imitative word.

Nip [nip'], *s.* "As cleean as *nip*" [Üz kléeün üz nip'] is a common proverbial expression.

Nip [nip'], *v.n.* to go quickly. "This tit o' mine's a rum 'un to *nip* along" [Dhis tit ü mahyn)z ü rüm)ün tũ nip' ülüנגg'].
"Nip abowt" [Nip' übuwt].

Nipper [nip'ür], *s.* a youth, and specifically a waggoner's lad.

Nit [nit'], *s.* the egg of a louse.

Nobble [nob'l], *v.a.* to beat. "Th' owd cat inna very rad at comin' to'at yö; ah daät yo'n *nobbled* im" [Dh' uwd ky'aat: i)nü ver'i raad' üt kùm'in toa't yü; ah daayt yoa)n nob'ld im].

Nobbut [nob'üt], *adv.* nothing but, only. Not common, except in the northern part of my district.

Nobby [nob'i], *adj.* genteel, "swell." "That's a *nobby* stick yo'n gotten" [Dhaat)s ü nob'i stik' yoa'n got'n].

Nog [nog], *s.* a child's word for a clog. "Come, tak thy *nogs* off, an' be startin' for th' wooden hills" [Kùm taak· dhi nogz of, ün bi staa·rtin für)th wùd·n il'z].

Noger [noa·gür], *v.n.* to be stupid, bungle. Principally, but not exclusively, used in the pres. part. "Owd Bet Dodd wanted my weife shown her haï may cheise, bur hoo cudna may nowt on her; hoo'd a terr'ble *nogerin'* wee o' doin'" [Uwd Bet Dod waan·tid mahy weyf shoa'n ür aay mai· cheyz, бүр óo kùd)nü mai· nuwt on ür; óo)d ü taer·bl noa·gürin wee· ü dóoin].

Noggen [nog·n] } *adj.* blockheaded, stupid.
Noggen-yedded [nog·n-yed'id] }

Noggin [nog·in], *adj.* pert, lively.

†**Noggin** [nog·in], *s.* a piggin, a large wooden can. These *noggins* were formerly much used to hold beer, *e.g.*, the beer intended for the labourers working in the harvest-field.

Noggin-haisen [nog·in-aay·zn], *s.pl.* black-and-white houses; the old timber and brick houses so common in the county.

Nogginle [nog·intl], *s.* a pigginful.

Noggy [nog·i], *s.* a clog. See **Nog**.

†**Nogs** [nogz], *s.pl.* pieces of wood built into a brick wall. *Cp.* **NOGGIN-HAISEN** above.

†**Noint** [nahynt], *v.a.* to castigate, by word or act. Short for *anoïnt*; *cp.* **DRESS O'ER**.

Nointer [nahy·ntür], *s.* †(1) a mischievous lad.

(2) used of an energetic, pushing person. **TUSHINGHAM**. "Hey's a *nointer*, that mon" [Ey)z ü nahy·ntür, dhaat·mon].

Nointin' [nahy·ntin], *s.* a castigation. An old man told me he had "tacted" some women on some subject, but they had "gen him a pratty *nointin'*" [gy'en im ü praat·i nahy·ntin].

†**Nominy** [nom·üni], *s.* a rigmarole. "He went off wi' sich a *nominy*" [Ey went of wi sich· ü nom·üni]. The word is really

“homily”; “an homily” became “a nominy” by the ordinary “prosthesis” of *n*.

None [non], *adv.* a short time, next to no time. “I hanna bin none awee” [Ahy aa)nũ bin non ũwee:] = I have only been a very short time away.

Nongle [nongk:l], *v.a.* and *n.* to nod.

Noodlin' [nóo·dlin], *adj.* awkward, stupid.

Nook [nóok], *s.* (1) the ingle, or chimney corner in old-fashioned open fireplaces.

(2) a portion, quantity. “A good *nook* o' the money was gone” [Ũ gùd nóok ũ dhũ mùn·i wũz gon].

Nookshotten [nóo·kshotn], *adj.* shot into a corner; generally used of cheese put aside from the rest as inferior. So Shakspeare's “*nookshotten* isle of Albion.” W. gives a wrong meaning: “disappointed, mistaken, having overshotten the mark;” and then adds a long note to explain how it comes to bear that meaning.

Norry [nor·i], *adj.* sturdy, muscular. “I never seid sich a *norry* yowth; hey's as hard as neels” [Ahy nev·ür seyð sich· ũ nor·i yuwth; ey]z ũz aa·rd ũz nee·lz]. Probably from Fr. *nourri*, well-nourished.

Nose [noa·z], *s.* the blossom on the ends of ripe gooseberries or currants.

Nose [noa·z], *v.a.* to take the blossoms off gooseberries or currants. “Hoo's gotten a grät baskettle o' corrans to *nose* afore hoo con stir aīt o' th' haise” [Óo]z got·n ũ grae·t baas·kitl ũ kor·ünz tũ noa·z ũfoa·r óo]kn stuur aayt ũ)dh aays].

Nose-hole [noa·z-oa·l], *s.* the nostril. “Sithee at that caī bleidin' raīnd th' maith; hoo must ha' bobbed summat in her *nose-hole*” [Si]dhi üt dhaat· ky'aay bley·din raaynd)th maayth; óo mùst ũ bobd sùm·üt in ũr noa·z-oa·l].

†**Noss-chilt** [nos·chahylt], *s.* a nurse-child; a child put out to nurse.

†**Nossro** [nos·roa·], *s.* a shrew-mouse. So called from its long nose.

Nosstend [nos·tend], *v.a.* to nurse. “What’s that big, faī wench o’ thine doin’ naī, Bill?” “Oh, hoo’s gone aīt a-*nosstendin’*” [Wot]s dhaat· big· faay wensh ũ dhahyn dóoin naay, Bil? Oa·, óo)z gon aayt ũ)nos·tendin]. See also Bóok ũ Róoth, iv. 16. A compound of *noss* (= nurse) and *tend*.

Noss-wench [nos·wensh], *s.* a “nurse-wench,” nursery-maid. “Hoo’s lived with ’em ever sin hoo fost went aīt sarvice; hoo was *noss-wench* for th’ childern fost go off” [Óo)z liv·d widh ũm ev·ŭr sin óo fost went aayt saarvis; óo wŭz nos·wensh fŭr)th chil·dŭrn fost goa· of].

†**Note** [noa·t], *s.* the time at which a cow is expected to calve. If a cow calves at a convenient time for the cheese-making season, she is said to be in good *note*. “What *note’s* hoo fur?” “Oh, hoo comes in i’ pretty good *note*” [Wot noa·t)s óo fuur? Oa·, óo kŭnz in i priti gŭd noa·t]. See CROSS-NOTED.

Nothergis [noa·dhŭrgis], *adj.* See G15.

†**Nothin’** [nŭth·in], *indef. pron.* nothing. A “thing o’ *nothin’*” means “a trifle, almost nothing;” *e.g.*, “I picked yander little tit o’ mine up for a *thing o’ nothin’*” [Ahy pik·t yaan·dŭr lit·l tit· ũ mahyn ũp fŭr ũ thingg· ũ nŭth·in]. The phrase is Shakspearean; the *locus classicus* is in *Hamlet*, Act IV. sc. ii. (quoted by Mr. Holland).

†**Nottimize** [not·imahyz], *s.* an anatomy: a skeleton. “Eh, what a *nottimize* yo bin; yo dun look badly” [Ai·, wot ũ not·imahyz yoa· bin; yoa· dŭn lóo·k baad·li]. *Nottimize* is evidently *anatomies*, a plural subs. incorrectly used as singular, and misdivided as a *natomies*. Compare Shakspeare’s *atomy* (from *anatomy*, divided as *an atomy*) in *2 H. IV.*, V. iv. *ad fin.* See *Atomy* in Murray’s Dict.

†**Nottins** [not·inz], *s. pl.* wheat which refuses to be separated from the husks in threshing.

†**Nowt** [nuwt], *s.* a good-for-nothing, vicious, or disreputable person. A naughty child is often addressed as “Yó little *nowt.*” A servant had just been speaking with a tramp at the

door, and when asked by her mistress who had been there, replied, "He's some *nout*" [E]y z sù m nuwt]. I once saw two little boys playing a game of soldiers, in which the soldiers were represented by marbles. There was a big marble for Wellington, and another for Buonaparte, and the inferior officers were all appropriately represented; but the marbles which stood for the common soldiers were called "*nouts*."

†**Nowt** [nuwt], *adj.* vicious; said chiefly of a savage bull. "Yo'd better nu' go through the Riddins, as yō gon wom; yander bull o' Mester Done's is *nout*" [Yoa]d bet'ūr nū goa· thróo dhū Rid·inz, ūz yoa gon wom; yaan·dūr bùl ū Mes'tūr Doa·nz iz nuwt].

Nud [nùd], (1) *v.n.* to nod with the head.

†(2) *v.a.* to butt with the head. "Ah shouldna like be *nudded* by that mon (viz., a bull) as wi han i' th' shippin'" [Ah shùd)nū lahýk bi nùd·id bi dhaat· mon ūz wi aan· i)th ship·in]. The forward jerking motion with the head which calves make in sucking is called *nuddin'*.

Nuddle off [nùd·l of], *v.n.* to go away.

Nudge [nùj], *s.* a gnat. "The *nudges* beginnen to bite at neights" [Dhū nùj·iz bigy·in·ün tū bahyt üt neyts].

Nuncle [nùngk·l], *s.* an uncle. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N.

Nunkut [nùngk·üt], *adj.* awkward, clumsy. BICKLEY. "Owd Mester — used to say abowt annybody as was very clumsy, 'They bin very *nunkut*.'" This I had from an old woman of over 80, and I dare say the word will die with her. See Chapter on Pronunciation under N. A.S. *uncúð*, uncouth.

†**Nur** [nuur], *s.* a hard-working man. Hey's a reight·daïn *nur* of a fellow; slavin' from mornin' than neight, an' welly nigh workin' his fingers to the boocan" [E]y z ū rey·t·daayn nuur ūv ū fel·ū; slai·vin früm mau·rnin dhūn neyt, ün wel·i nahy wuu·rkin iz fingg·urz tū dhū bóoün].

†**Nut** [nùt], *s.* the head. "Ah'll crack thy *nut* fo' thee" [Ah]l

kraak· dhi nùt fo)dhi]. “I mun work my *nut*” [Ahy mūn wuurk mi nùt]=I must think.

Nuzzle [nùz·l], *v.a.* to poke the nose into. “Tak Mester Darli'ton's pony into th' back hoss-box, an' give him a bit o' curn to *nuzzle*” [Taak· Mes·tūr Daa·rlitnz poa ni in t'ū)th baak· os·boks, ūn gy'iv· im ū bit ū kuurn tū nùz·l].

Nuzzler [nùz·lūr], *s.* (1) a peg in a mole- or mouse-trap. This, when touched by the animal, releases a spring which ensnares him.

(2) a mouse's nest caught up on the teeth of a mowing-machine is also called a *nuzzler*.

O.

†**Oak-atchern** [oa·k-aachŭrn], *s.* an acorn.

Oak-baw [oa·k-bau], *s.* the oak-apple.

†**Oander** [oa·ndŭr], *s.* the afternoon. “Come i'th' *oander*, if yō connā get afore” [Kūm i)dh oa·ndŭr iv yū kon·)ū gy'et ūfoa·r]. A.S. *undern*. Ray gives this word as *awnder*, but mentions its Ches. pronunciation, for which see Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 47.

Oanders [oa·ndŭrz], *s.* the afternoon meal, often sent out in harvest-time to the labourers in the fields. “Tak th' *oanders* to th' feild” [Taak· dh)oa·ndŭrz tū)th feyld]. See Ray under *Aandorn, Orndorn, Doundrins*.

Oather [oa·dhŭr], *pron.* either. This form is only used in the expression *of oather*, = of the two. “Well, Mrs. Clutton, how's your husband?” “Well, na' much different; I think he's *of oather* gettin' woss” [Wel, naa mùch difrünt; ahy thingk· ée)z ūv oa·dhŭr gy'et·in wos]. For the form *oather* compare M.E. *owther, outhar, other*; *e.g.*, Chaucer, l. 13078 :

A powder
I-maad, *owther* of chalk, *outhar* of glas,
Or somewhat elles.

†**Occasionally** [ükai·jünüli], *adv.* as a make-shift, for the occasion or present necessity. “It inna what yō may caw a extry gain tool, bur it’ll do *occasionally*” [It i)nū wot yū mi kau· ũ ek·stri gy·ai·n tóol, bŭr it]l dóo ũkai·jünüli]. For the pronunciation of *occasion* as [ükai·jün], see Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 21. It was noticed by Wilbraham. Mr. Holland, however, does not know it, and writes the adverb *occasionally*, as in literary English.

Oddlin’ [od·lin], *s.* an odd or eccentric person. “One o’ God’s *oddlin’s*” is a common expression for an eccentric person.

†**Oddment** [od·münt], *s.* an odd article. A collection of nondescript articles, or “etceteras,” would be called “a lot o’ *oddments*.” The word was recently (August, 1887) used about twenty times in one of the advertisement columns of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Odds [odz], *s.* (1) a difference. “Hoo’ll find the *odds* when hoo gos awee throm wom” [Óo]l fahynd dhŭ odz wen óo goz ũwee· thrŭm wom].

(2) the exact opposite. “Yo bin the *odds* o’ mey, if yo liken stond up, when yo con rest yur legs an’ back a bit” [Yoa· bin dhŭ odz ũ mey, iv yoa lahy·kn stond ùp, wen yoa)kn rest yŭr legz ũn baak· ũ bit].

Odd-strucken [od·strŭkn], *adj.* eccentric. “They’n some despert *odd-strucken* wees abowt ’em” [Dhai)n sŭm des·pŭrt od·strŭkn wee·z ũbuw·t ũm].

’**Od rot it** [od rot it], *interj.* an imprecation.

’**Od scosh (scotch) ye** [od skosh (skoch) yi], *interj.* an imprecation.

†**O’er-anenst** [oa·r·ünen·st], *prep.* opposite. “I sit just-a-meet *o’er-anenst* him, an’ I could hear every word as he said” [Ahy sit jŭs·t·ũ·méet oa·r·ünen·st im, ũn ahy kŭd éeur ev·ri wuurd ũz ée sed].

†**O’erface** [oa·rfai·s, oa·rfee·s], *v. a.* to be too much for (originally,

to put out of countenance). If a person gets too large a plateful of food, he will declare it "*o'erfaces*" him; or a housewife will say that "her work *o'erfaces* her."

O'erget [oa·rgy'et·], *v.a.* (1) to get in front of, distance.

(2) metaph. to surpass. "Ah'm na sǒ good at tellin' my letters, bur ah con *o'erget* yǒ at summin'" [Ah)m naa sǔ gǔd ũt tel'in mi let·ŭrz, bur ah kǔn oa·rgy'et· yǔ ũt sǔm'in].

†(3) to escape from. "Howd him fast, ur he'll *o'erget* thee" [Uwd im faas·t, ŭr ée]l oa·rgy'et· dhi].

O'erگو [oa·rgoa·], *v.a.* the exact equivalent of *o'erget* in all its meanings.

O'erketch [oa·rky'ech·], *v.a.* to overtake. "If yo'n sharpen along, yo'n *o'erketch* him afore he gets Wrixham bridge" [Iv yoa·n shaa·rpn ũlǔngg·, yoa·n oa·rkyech· im ũfoa·r ée gy'ets Rik·sǔm brij·]. For another example, see BUDGE.

O'ermade [oa·rmai·d], *p. part.* of hay, over-dried in the field before being carried.

O'er-run [oa·r-rǔn·], *v.a.* (1) to outrun. "Dunna let yur jaws *o'er-run* yur claws" [Dǔ)nǔ let yǔr jau·z oa·r-rǔn· yǔr klau·z] is a proverbial saying equivalent to "Do not live beyond your means."

†(2) to get away from, escape from. "I'm gooin' *o'er-run* this country, sey if I conna may better aǐt i' Meriky" [Ahy)m gǒo·in oa·r-rǔn· dhis· kǔn·tri, sey iv ahy kon)ǔ mai· bet·ŭr aayt i Mer·iki].

O'erseen [oa·rsée·n], *p. part.* blinded, deluded, mistaken. "Hoo was very much *o'erseen* in him, an' annyb'dy else could see he was noo good from the fost" [Óo wǔz ver·i mǔch oa·rséen in im, ũn aan·ibdi els kǔd sée ée wǔz nǒo gǔd frǔm dhǔ fost].

O'ersess [oa·rses·], *v.a.* to overdo, supply with too large a quantity. "Tell yur mester he munna send me noo moor wut-straw yet a wheil, ur else he'll *o'ersess* me" [Tel yǔr mest·tǔr ée mǔn)ǔ send mi nǒo móoŭr wǔt·strau· yet ũ weyl, ŭr els ée]l oa·rses· mi]. Compare SESS.

- O'erstop** [oa·rstop·], *v.a.* and *ref.* to stay too long. "I've bin at sich an' sich a place, an' o'erstopped mysel," or "o'erstopped my time." Cp. E. *oversleep oneself*.
- O'er-topteels** [oa·r-top·teelz], *adv.* head over heels; *e.g.*, "to turn o'er-topteels." See **TOPTEELS**.
- O'erweest** [oa·rwee·st], *v.a.* to plunge anything into water, so that it is completely covered. "Tatoes an' peas should be well o'erweest i' waiter afore they'n be done reight" [Tai·tüz ün pee·z shüd bi wel oa·rwee·st i wai·tür ũfo·r dhi)n bi dùn rey]. For the conjugation of the verb, see p. 82. Leigh has *Overwaist* as a p. part.
- Off** [of], *adj.* regretful, sorry. "Missis wull be off when hoo hears" [Mis·is wùl bey of wen óo eyürz].
- Off-hand** [of-aan·d], *adv.* lately. **BADDILEY**. An old man was asked, "Hai lung's yur weif bin jed?" "Just nai, off-hand" [Aay lùng)z yür weyf bin jed? Jùs naay, of-aan·d].
- Offil** [of·il], *s.* †(1) the inferior portions of anything. The *offil* of a pig includes everything except the bacon, even the pork. "I could do wi' th' bacon, bur I dunna know what do wi' th' offil" [Ahy küd dóo wi)th bai·kn, бүr ahy dù)nü noa· wot dóo wi)dh of·il]. *Offil curn* is the same as **HENCURN** (*q.v.*).
- (2) the non-essential portion of the stock, the etceteras, of a dairy-farm; everything excluding the herd of milking-cows. "I made th' rent aít o' th' offil" [Ahy mai·d)th rent aayt ũ)dh of·il], *i.e.*, from the pigs, "turn-off" cows, and the like. "Sale begins at noon, bu' yó neidna be theer than two; they'n sell the offil fost" [Sai·l bigy'in·z üt nóon, бү yü ney·d)nü bi dhéeür dhün tóo; dhi)n sel dhü of·il fost].
- Offilin'** [of·ilin], *adj.* of the nature of "offil." "There's nowt left bu' some offilin' stuff, as is noo use to noobry" [Dhür)z nuwt left бү süm of·ilin stùf, ũz iz nóo yóos tū nóo·bri].
- Offmagandy** [of·mügy·aan·di], *s.* the very best and choicest of delicacies; *e.g.*, rich, stiff, cream would be described as "real offmagandy," *crème de la crème*.

Often [ofn], *adj.* frequent. *Cp.* 1 Tim. v. 23, "thine *often* infirmities."

Once [wùns], *s.* "A thing for the *once*" [Ů thing· fū dhū wùns] is an unusual or unprecedented thing. In this case *once* is never [wùnst]; when used in a purely adverbial sense by itself [wùnst] is frequently heard.

Onelin' [won·lin], *s.* an only child. "Yo mun marry some *one-lin'*" [Yoa· mūn maar·i sùm won·lin].

One-o'clock [won·-üklok], *s.* †(1) the downy head of a dandelion, also called a **CLOCK**. Children suppose they can ascertain the time by the number of puffs required to blow the down completely off.

(2) "Like *one-o'clock*" is a phrase signifying "rapidly, readily, with ease." "I can do it like *one-o'clock*" [Ahy]kn dōo it lahyk won·-üklok]—because a clock strikes *one* with a single stroke.

Only [oa·nli], *adv.* very, with superlatives; *e.g.*, "The *only* best." "A bit afore hey deid, ah said to him, 'Yo an' mey shanna last lung, William; the *only* best thing for us to do is to be thinkin' abowt ūr finish'" [Ů bit ūfoa·r ey deyð, ah sed tōo im, "Yoa· ūn mey shaan)ŭ laas·t lūngg, Wil·yūm; dhū oa·nli best thing· fūr ūz tū dōo iz tū bi thingk·in ūbuw·t ūr finish"]. In this sense always [oa·nli]; in all others frequently [oa·ni].

†**Oon** [óon], *s.* an oven.

Oon-arse [óo·n-aa·rs], *s.* the convex exterior of a brick-oven, generally covered with plaster or mortar.

Oon-peel [óon·pey·l], *s.* a pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, used for putting loaves, pies, &c., into a brick-oven, or taking them out again. See **PEEL**.

†**Oon-pikel** [óo·n-pahykil], *s.* a pikel or fork with a long handle and a long iron neck above the prongs, which is used to supply a brick-oven with fuel.

Oozy [óo·zi], *adj.* soft and spongy; said of cheese, marshy land,

&c. "It's poor, oozy land—is Bickley Moss" [It]s p00'ür, 00:zi laan'd—iz Bik'li Mos]. Mr. Holland writes *Hoozey*; but the word is evidently connected with the verb *ooze* (fr. A.S. *w0s*, sb.). The form *Hoozy* I reserve for two widely different meanings. Bailey has "*Oaz, Oazy* ground, soft, slimy, or muddy ground."

Open [oa'pn], *s.* a loud bellowing noise. "Hoo made sich a *open*" [00 mai'd sich' ü oa'pn].

Open aät [oa'pn aayt], *v.n.* to bawl out, cry aloud. "Hoo was quaiet enough tin they tow'd her abowt th' owd mon gettin' mauled an' mommocksed a-that-n; and then hoo did *open aät* an' fatch up a bellack" [00 wüz kwai'üt ünüf' tin dhi tuwd ür übuwt' dh) uwd mon gy'et'in mau'ld ün mom'ükst ü)dhaat'n; ün dhen 00 did oa'pn aayt ün faach' üp ü bel'ük]. Compare Shak. *Merry Wives*, IV. ii., "If I cry out thus upon no trail, never believe me when I *open* again."

Ormy-gormy [au'rmi-gaurmi or au'mi-gau'mi], *s.* a simpleton.

†**Orris** [oris], *s.* the angle at which a furrow is laid. When a furrow is made too flat, it is said "there's noo *orris* on it" [dhür)z n00 oris on it]. Mod. E. *arris*, a sharp edge (technical term; see Murray's Dict.); O.F. *areste*, Lat. *arista*. Also compare mod. F. *arête* (of a glacier).

†**Orts** [au'rts], *s.* leavings of victuals. "Ah'm nur gooin' eat yo're *orts*." "Tha wanna clem, lad, as lung as tha con get good *orts* eat" [Ahy)m nuur g00'in ee't yoa'r au'rts. Dhü wü)nü klem, laad', üz lüנגg üz dhü kün gy'et güd aurts ee't]. Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, Act V. sc. ii., "Fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love." Also *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3, "some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder." Bailey has "*Orts, Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks*."

Oss [os], †(1) *v.n.* to attempt. "I never *ossed* at it" [Ahy nev'ür ost aat' it]. "When I'd bin at Sosebry havin' my eye ta'en aät, when I come back, he says to me, 'Näi, dunna yo *oss* to reid none, John" [Wen ahy)d bin üt Soa'sbri aav'in mi ahy

tai'n aayt, wen ahy kùm baak', ée sez tũ mi, "Naï, dù)nũ yoa· os tũ reyð non, Jon].

†(2) *v.n.* to shape. "Yo binna *ossin'* to do that" [Yoa· bin)ũ os'in tũ dóo dhaat·].

(3) *v.a.* to direct. "I'll *oss* yò to a good heifer" [Ahy] os yũ tũ ũ gùð ef'ür].

Ray gives the word in the first of these three senses, which seems to be the primary one. *Cp.* O.F. *oser*, to dare; A.F. *os*, audacious. The Welsh *osio* is probably formed from the English *oss*. See Mr. Hallam's notes on *Oss* (E.D.S.).

Out [aawt], *s.* (1) a turn, attempt. "We s'n ha' to ha' two or three *outs* at it, afore we dun it" [Wi)sn aa)tũ aa tóo ũr threy aawts aat· it ũfoa·r wi dùn it]. See example given under HAFE-CHAR.

(2) result, success. "Ah didna think ye'dn (you would) ha' made sich poor *out*" [Ah did)nũ think yi)dn ũ mai'd sich póoür aawt]. But in this sense it becomes very much confused with the common idiom "to make out" (as in to make *much* or *little* out), and so we often say, "may poor or good *ait*" [mai· póoür—gùð—aayt].

Out-rider [aaw't-rahydür], *s.* a commercial traveller. The Welsh language has borrowed this word under the form of "rider-out." I remember being amused by the odd way in which I heard it at Coedpoeth in the middle of a Welsh sentence, "Ydych'i yn *rider-out* 'rŵan?" (=Are you a commercial traveller now?) Possibly *rider-out** was an old form of the word in Cheshire.

Overind [ov'ürahynd], *adj.* A loaf is said to be *overind* when it has so risen in the oven that there is a hollow space between the top crust or rind and the crumb of the loaf. Probably from *hoven-* (= lifted) *rind*.

Ovil [oa·vil], *adj.* pert, conceited. "Haï *ovil* hoo looks in her new Sunday jumps; hoo dunna hardly know hooa's legs hoo stonds

* The above was already written and sent to press before my eye caught the word "*Ride-eawt*, a commercial traveller" in Mr. Holland's Glossary. Mr. Holland seems to write *eawt* for [uwt] or E. *out*. Thus his article confirms what I have said above.

on, when hoo's thinkin' o' bein' wi' that lad a bit" [Aay oa·vil óo lóoks in ūr nyóo Sùn·di jùmps; óo dù)nũ aa·rdli noa· óoũz legz óo stonz on, wen óo)z thingk·in ũ bey·in wi dhaat· laad· ũ bit].

Owd [uwd], *adj.* old. It is used idiomatically in the sense of "great," like the colloquial E. *fine*. "It's a pratty *owd* wee to Maupas" [(It)s ũ praat·i uwd wee· tũ Mau·pūs] means "It's a great distance to Malpas." "A pratty *owd* tap" means a great speed. A difficult job is called "an *owd* 'un" or "an *owd* mon." Compare the slang use of *old* in Shakspeare, *e.g.*, in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. iv. *ad init.*, "Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English;" and *Macbeth*, II. iii. 2, "If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning the key."

Owdmon [uwdmon·], *v.n.* to age; lit. to "old-man." A person asked me of a common acquaintance, "Has he begun to *owdmon* anny?" [Aaz·)i bigùn· tũ uwdmon· aan·i?]

†**Owler** [uw·lür], *s.* the alder-tree. A.S. *abr.*

Owleryedded [uw·lüryed·id], *adj.* shallow-pated, foolish. I have heard gamblers called "*owleryedded* gawnies" [gau·niz]. I think it means literally "hollow-headed."

†**Ox-harrows** [oks·aar·üz], *s. pl.* strong, heavy harrows.

P.

Pad [paad·], (1) *v.a.* to tread hard beneath the feet. "We putton some gravel alung that road; bur it was a lung wheil afore it got well *padded*" [Wi pùt·n sùm graav·il ũlùng· dhaat· roa·d; bür it wüz ũ lùngg· weyl ũfoar it got wel paad·id].

(2) *v.n.* to tread with a soft, dull sound, as a person does in slippers or stockings. "I put th' egg i' th' saucepan, when ah heerd yó *paddin'* daïn th' stairs" [Ahy pùt·)dh eg i)th sau·spün, wen ah ey·ürd yũ paad·in daayn)th stae·rz]. Bailey has "*To Pad*, to travel on Foot."

Pad-road [paad-roa·d], *s.* a trodden path or stile-road across fields.

“There’s a *pad-road* across the feild, bu’ ye can ploo o’er it, an’ the folks mun pad it agen if they want’n” [Dhür]z ü paad-roa·d ükros· dhü feyld, bü yi)kn plóo oa·r it, ün dhü foa·ks mün paad· it ügy·en· iv dhi waan·tn]. Bailey gives “*Pad*, the Highway, Cant.” Compare Du. *pad*, a path.

Pale [pai·l, pee·l], *s.* a barley-spike or awn.

Pale [pai·l, pee·l], *v.a.* to remove the awns of barley with “paling-irons.”

Palin'-irons [pai·lin- or pee·lin-ahy·ürnz], *s. pl.* an implement used to remove the “pales” of barley.

†**Pane** [pai·n, pee·n], *s.* one of the segments into which the exterior of the old black and white houses, so common in the county, is divided by the wooden framework. Compare Bailey, “Pannel, a *Pane* or square of wainscot.”

Papes [pai·ps], *s.* a sort of gruel made by boiling flour and water together.

Pappy [paap·i], *adj.* soft, soaked with milk. When pieces of bread are put into hot milk and left to stand, they become soaked with the milk and fall asunder; the milk-and-bread is thus reduced to a sort of pulp, and is then called *pappy*. “This suppin’s gone *pappy*” [Dhis sùp·in]z gon paap·i]. Lit. resembling *pap* (infants’ food); in fact, instead of *pappy* we might say “aw of a *pap*.”

†**Parkgate** [Paa·rgy·ai·t], *prop. name.* “Aw o’ one side like *Parkgate*” [Au· ü won sahyd lahyk Paa·rgy·ai·t] is a common expression applied to anything lobsided. As Mr Holland explains, *Parkgate* is a village on the estuary of the Dee, the houses of which are built on one side of the road only, the sea-wall being on the other side.

Parl [paa·rl], *s.* an argument. BICKLEY. An old man who had heard me arguing with a Mr. Faulkner said to me a few days after, “Han yö had ever another *parl* wi’ Fakener sin?” [Aan·)yü aad· ev·ür ünùdh·ür paa·rl wi Fai·knür sin?]. But I do not

think it is common in this district, though I see Leigh has "*Parle* or *Parley*, a long talk or conversation." Compare *parle* in *Henry V.*, III. iii. 2; *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I. ii. 5.

†**Partly** [paɑːrtli], *adv.* nearly. "Th' tatoes bin *partly* aw done" [Th) taiːtüz bin paɑːrtli auː dʌn].

†**Pash** [paashː], *s.* (1) a sudden rush of water, a gush. "I knocked spigot aīt o'th' reen-tub, an' th' waiter come aīt sich a *pash*, than I could skayce ger it in again; an' I've wet my sleive aw up my arm" [Ahy nokt spigːūt aayt ũ)th reeːn-túb, ũn)th waiːtʉr kùm aayt sichː ũ paashː, dhũn ahy kũd skaiːs gyːer it in ũgyːenː; ũn ahy)v wet mi sleiv auː ùp mi aaːrm].

(2) a sudden rain-fall, a thunder-shower. "It 'ud be noo wonder to mey if we'dn a *pash* o' wet afore lung, the sky looks sō black an' lowery" [It ũd bi nōo wʌnːdʉr tũ mey iv wi)dn ũ paashː ũ wet ũfoaːr lùngg, dhũ skahy lōoks sũ blaakː ũn laawːri].

Compare the verb *pash* used by Shak., *Troilus and Cressida*, II. iii., "I'll *pash* him o'er the face."

Patch an' dautch [paachː ũn dauːch], *v.a.* to mend (clothes). "I may wear my fingers to the bone *patchin' an' dautchin'* for them grät, big tearbags o' lads" [Ahy mi waeːr mahy finggːũrz tũ dhũ boaːn paachːin ũn dauːchin fũr dhem graeːt, big taeːrbaags ũ laadːz]. Mr. Holland has the expression, but assigns, I am convinced, a wrong meaning. Yet in the example which he supplies, the sense is evidently that given above, viz., "to mend."

Pather [paadhːũr], *s.* dirty footmarks. "Ah had bu' just gotten my bonk straight; an' naī ah've a' this mess an' *pather* to cleean up" [Ah aadː bũ jùst gotːn mi bongk streyt; ũn naay ah)v auː dhis mes ũn paadhːũr tũ kléeun ùp]. So in the phrase "aw of a *pather*."

Pather [paadhːũr], *v.n.* (1) to walk, go. "Ah towd him ah'd shift him if he wanna *patherin'* off" [Ah tuwd im ah)d shifːt im iv ey wo)nũ paadhːũrin of].

(2) to walk through the dirt, or with dirty boots over a clean floor; very like *trapes* and *trash*.

(3) to walk in stockings without boots. "Dunna go *patherin'* i' yur stockin' feet" [Dù)nũ goa· paadh·ürin i yür stok·in feyt].

Pathery [paadh·uri], *adj.* dirty with footmarks.

Paunch [pau·nsh], *v.a.* to punch; but only used of downward movement. We speak of "jumpin' an' *paunchin'*" on anything.

Pautament [pau·timünt], *s.* a quantity of weeds, and the like. "There's a pratty *pautament* o' rubbitch to be wedden aït i' yander garden; yo never seid sich a auction" [Dhür]z ü praat·i pau·timünt ü rüb·ich tũ bi wed'n aayt i yaan·dür gy'aar·din; yoa· nev·ür seyð sich ü ok·shin].

†**Peaswad** [pees·swaad], *s.* a pea-hull.

There was a lad,
 An' he had noo dad,
 An' hey jumped into a *peaswad*;
Peaswad was sō full,
 Hey jumped into a roarin' bull;
 Roarin' bull was sō fat,
 Hey jumped into a gentleman's hat;
 Gentleman's hat was sō fine,
 Hey jumped into a bottle o' wine;
 Bottle o' wine was sō narrow,
 Hey jumped into a wheilbarrow;
 Wheilbarrow did sō wheil,
 Hey jumped into a hoss's heil;
 Hoss's heil did sō crack,
 Hey jumped into a mare's back;
 Mare's back did sō bend,
 Hey jumped into a tatchin'-end;
 Tatchin'-end set a-fire,
 Blowed him up to Jeremiah;
 Puff, puff, puff.

—*Popular Rhyme.*

[Dhür woz ü laad·, ün ée aad· nōo daad·, ün ey jũmt intũ ü pees·swaad·; pees·swaad· woz sũ fũl, ey jũmt in·tũ ü roa·rin bùl;

roarin bül woz sü faat, ey jümt in'tü ü jen·tlmünz aat; jen·tlmünz aat woz sü fahyn, ey jümt in'tü ü bot·l ü wahyn; bot·l ü wahyn woz sü naar·ü, ey jümt in'tü ü weylbaar·ü; weylbaar·ü did sü weyl, ey jümt in'tü ü os·iz eyl; os·iz eyl did sü kraak, ey jümt in'tü ü maer·rz baak; maer·rz baak did sü bend, ey jümt in'tü ü taach·in end; taach·in-end set ü)fahy·ür, bloa·d im ùp tü Jer·imahy·ü; pùf, pùf, pùf].

Bailey has "A *Swad*, a Peascod Shell, or Peascod, with a few or small Pease in it."

†**Peckle** [pek·l], *s.* a speckle. "I should know him again annywh'er; he was sich a faï fellow, with a face all o'er *peckles*" [Ahy shüd noa· im ügy'en· aan·iwéeür; ée wüz sich ü faay fel·ü, widh ü fai's au·l oa·r pek·lz]. *Cp.* FAWN-PECKAS.

Pecklet [pék·lt], *part. adj.* speckled. "Wheer's that *pecklet* hen?"

†**Peear** [péeürt], *adj.* lively. "Hey's poor an *peear*, like th' parson's pig" [E]yz póoür ün péeürt, lahyk)th paa·rsnz pig].

†**Peel** [peyl], *s.* the same as OON-PEEL. We have two varieties of *peels*, viz., *bread-peels* and *pie-peels*. Compare Bailey, "*Peel*, a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.;" and see *Peel* (3) in Skeat's Dictionary.

†**Peewit** [pee-wit], *s.* "*Peewit* graïnd" or "land" is poor, undrained land, such as is frequented by *peewits*. I do not know the saying given by Leigh as used of such land, "It would take an acre to keep a *peewit*," but have often heard a similar expression, viz., "It wouldna keep a *goose* to the acre."

Peffil [péf·il], *v.a.* (1) to pick at, peck. "Yander's a Tum-nowp i' the gooseberry bushes; ah daït he's *peffilin*" [Yaan·dūr]z ü Tùm·nuwp i dhü góo·zbrì bùsh·iz; ah daayt ée]z péf·ilin].

(2) to beat, generally about the head. See following article.

Peffilin' [péf·ilin], *s.* a beating, knocking about the head. "Yö little nowt! I hope y'ore daddy 'il gie yö a regular good *peffilin*' when yö getten wom" [Yü lit·l nuwt! ahy oa·p yür daad·i]l gy'i)yü ü regy·ilür gùd péf·ilin wen yö get·n wom].

†**Peggy** [peg'i], *s.* a dolly, the wooden instrument used to wash clothes in a dolly-tub.

Peggy [peg'i], *v.a.* to wash in a dolly-tub.

Peggy behind Margit [Peg'i bi-ahy'nd Maa'rgit], *adverb phrase.*
 "To ride *Peggy behind Margit*" is to ride one behind the other.

†**Peggy-Whitethroat** [peg'i-wey'tthroa't], *s.* the whitethroat.

†**Peg-leg** [peg'-leg], *s.* a wooden leg. A man with a wooden leg may count on having the soubriquet "*Peg-leg*" substituted for his Christian name, *e.g.*, "owd *Peg-leg* Parry."

Pegs [pegz], *s. pl.* An article which is obtained from the pawnshop is said to be "bought" or "gotten off the *pegs*."

Peint [peynt], *s.* point; of a hill, the top including the upper portion of the slope, the brow. "I've just-a-meet metten yai'r Tum, wi' a cart-load o' brick upo' th' *peint* o' th' hill yander" [Ahy]v jùs'tümeyt met'n yai'r Tùm, wi' ù ky'aa'rt-lóoüð ù brik'üpü)th peynt ù)dh il yaan'dür].

Peint [peynt], *v.n.* to go away. "Come, *peint*, wun yö?" [Kùm, peynt, wùn yü ?]. "Hey *peinted* off for wom" [Ey peyntid of fûr wom].

Pelf [pelf], *s.* a fleece of wool; or anything resembling a fleece, *e.g.*, a "mat" of hair, a close and tangled mass of growing hay laid by storms, &c. "What a *pelf* o' hair yo'n gotten" [Wot ù pelf ù ae'r yoa'n got'n]. "There's a pratty *pelf* o' hee o' that feild, wheir the floods won; ah daït the machine 'll never get through it" [Dhür]z ù praat'i pelf ù ee' ù dhaat' feyld, weyür dhü flùdz won; ah daayt dhü mishey'n)l nev'ür gy'et thróo it]. If I am right in supposing that *fleece* is the central meaning, we may perhaps refer the word to O.F. *pel*, though this does not account for the *f*. (The common E. word *pelf* is of unknown origin.)

Pelfer [pel·fûr], *v.a.* the same as PELL, which see. Etymologically *pelfer* is an older form of *pilfer*. Compare O.F. *pelfrer*, and see *Pilfer* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Pell [pel], *v.a.* to peck at, cut eatables in a squeamish way, pick and choose instead of taking them straight before one. “Nai, dunna *pell* the bread a-that-ns, else I shannar have a straight loaf to cut bre'n' butter for th' mester” [Naay, dù)nũ pel dhũ bred ü)dhaat·)nz, els ahy shaa)nũr aav· ü streyt loa·f tũ kũt bre)m) bũt·ur fũr)th mes·tũr]. “*Pellin an' pelferin'*” are sometimes used together. I detect no difference in the meaning of the two words.

†**Pen** [pen], *s.* a shoot for grafting. “I've bin puttin' a tooathry fresh *pens* i' yander owd pear-tree” [Ahy)v bin pũt·in ü tũo·ũthri fresh penz i yaan·dũr uwd pae·r·trej].

Pen [pen], *v.a.* to pick the soft, rudimentary quills out of poultry intended for the market. “I dunna like sendin' fowl to market wi' their fithers on 'em; bur it's like a thing for the once,—I räly hanna had time *pen* 'em” [Ahy dù)nũ lahyk sen·din fuwl tũ maa·rkit wi dhũr fidh·ũrz on ũm; bũr it)s lahyk ü thingg· fũ dhũ wũns,—ahy rae·li aa)nũ aad· tahym pen ũm].

Penance [pen·ũns], *s.* trouble; always used with a possessive pronoun, *e.g.*, “I've my *penance*.” “Hoo's had her *penance* wi' that nowty, drunken husband o' hers” [Óo)z aad· ũr pen·ũns wi dhaat· nuw·ti, drũngk·n ũz·bũnd ü uurz].

Pen-fithered [pen·fidhũrd], *adj.* (1) having a large growth of *pens*, *q.v.*

(2) metaphorically used of persons in the sense of untidy, dirty. “Yo looken despert *pen-fithered*,” said to a man, would imply that he was dirty, unshaven, and sickly-looking; used to a woman, it would signify that her hair was frowsy and untidy, &c. The metaphor, of course, refers to the untidy appearance of a fowl, which has not been properly *penned*.

†**Penny** [penn·i], *adj.* the same as PEN-FITHERED.

†**Pens** [penz], *s. pl.* the soft, rudimentary quills seen in fowls, ducks, &c., which have been plucked.

Peramble [pũraam·bl], *s.* a rigmarole, a long rambling statement.

“Hoo sed as hoo wanted yō come an’ have a cup o’ tea with her las’ Sunday; bu’ yō went aīt fost, an’ hoo had stop an’ talk wi’ Mrs. Lewis, cos hoo was aīt last, an’ hoo cudna leave her, an hoo was so sorry as yō wun gone; an’ theer her went off wi’ sich a *peramble*” [Óo sed ūz óo waan·tid yū kùm ūn aav· ū kùp ū tee· widh ūr laas· Sùn·di; bŭ yū went aayt fost, ūn óo aad· stop ūn tau·k wi Mis·iz Luw·is, koz óo wŭz aayt laas·t, ūn óo kùd·)nŭ ley·ŭv ūr, ūn óo woz sŭ sor·i ūz yoa· wŭn gon; ūn dhée·ŭr ūr went of wi sich· ū pŭraam·bl].

Pester [pes·tŭr], *s.* trouble. “I’ve had sich a *pester* to hot yō the waiter; an’ naī yo dunna want it” [Ahy)v aad· sich ū pes·tur tŭ ot yū dhŭ wai·tŭr; ūn naay yoa· dùn·)ŭ waan·t it].

Pettitoes [pet·itoo·z], *s.* a pet name for the feet. See Hor. Bailey says “*Pettitoe, Pigs’ Feet, Liver, &c.*”

†**Petty** [pet·i], *s.* a water-closet. This word is also used in colloquial Welsh.

†**Piannet** [pahy·aan·it], *s.* the common peony.

†**Pick** [pik·], *v.a.* (1) a cow which calves prematurely is said to *pick* her calf; and she herself is sometimes called a “*picked cauver*” [pik·t kau·vŭr].

(2) to vomit. The words “*pickin’* an’ *purgin’*” are generally used together.

Cp. mod. E. *pitch* (*vb.*), and Shak. *Henry VIII.*, V. iv., “I’ll *pick* thee over the pales, else.”

Pickin’ [pik·in], *adj.* of a road, difficult; where man and horse must *pick* their way. TUSHINGHAM.

Piddle [pid·l], *v.n.* the same as *pittle*.

†**Pidie** [pahy·di], *s.* a familiar abbreviation of **PIEDFINCH**.

Pied [pahyd], *adj.* mottled.

†**Piedfinch** [pahy·dfinsh], *s.* a chaffinch.

†**Pig-cote** [pig·koa·t], *s.* a pig-sty.

†**Piggin-cauf** [pig·in·kau·f], *s.* a calf belonging to the mistress of

the house, which is consequently reared upon the *drippings* and the best of the *fleetings*. Lit., a calf fed from a *piggin*, that is, brought up by hand. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Pig in [pig in], *v.n.* to have rough or untidy sleeping accommodation, to lodge as a pig does. I remember hearing someone asked about a farmer's family, which ran into double figures, "Well, haī dun they aw sleip i' that bit of a haīse?" "Oh, they *piggen in* among th' cheise" [Wel, aay'dn dhi au·sleyp i)dhaat·bit ūv ū aays? Oa, dhi pig'n in ūmùng)th cheyz].

Pig-wood [pig·wùd], *s.* the smaller branches of the oak, when lopped off and peeled.

†**Pikel** [pahy·kil], *s.* a hay-fork.

†**Pikelet** [pahy·klit], *s.* a tea-crumpet. Bailey gives "Bara-Picklet [Welsh] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast." Cotgrave has "*popelins*, soft cakes of fine flour, &c., fashioned like our Welsh *barrapycleds*" (quoted by Miss Jackson, who also points out that the word *pikelet* is used by George Eliot in Scenes from Clerical Life).

The above quotations by no means prove that *pikelet* is a word of Welsh origin. I myself strongly suspect that it is a genuine English word, of which we can no longer trace the origin, and which was early adopted into Welsh as *bara pikelet*=pikelet-bread. Having communicated my doubts of the Welsh origin of the word to Professor Rhys, I received a letter from him on the subject, part of which I translate here:—"The difficulty is that *bara-peiclat*," *i.e.*, [baar'aa-pa'y'klaat] "is the pronunciation in Carnarvonshire, consequently I cannot at present see that it is Welsh as regards its root. If it regarded *bara pyglyd*" (*i.e.*, *pitchy* or *pitch-like bread*), "I cannot see what reason there could be for the change of pronunciation; . . . nor do I see what appropriateness there would be in the name."

Pillow-beard [pil·ŭ·béeürd], *s.* a pillow-case. Chaucer has *pillow-bere*.

†**Pillow-slip** [pil·ŭ·slip], *s.* a pillow-case.

Pimple-pamples [pim·pl·paam·plz], *s. pl.* See BILLY-GO-NIMBLES.

Pin [pin·], *s.* the middle place in a team of three horses. “That young hoss munna be put nowheer else bur i'th' *pin*” [Dhaat·yüנגg os mùn)ũ bi pùt nòo·wéeür els бүr i)th pin·].

Pin-hoss [pin·os], *s.* the middle horse in a team of three.

Pinglin' [pingg·lin], *adj.* narrow; always applied to a field. “Yander's a little, *pinglin'*, narrow bit, as I conna do much with” [Yaan·dür)z ü lit·l, pingg·lin, naar·ü bit, üz ahy kon·)ũ dü mùch widh]. Compare Wilbraham's *Pingle*, a small croft.

Pinna [pin·ũ] *s.* a pinafore. “An' nai, if that little brivit hanna
Pinny [pin·i] } gone an' messed her cleean *pinny*! I declare it's
 one body's job to look after the childern” [Ūn naay, iv dhaat·lit·l briv·it aa)nũ gon ün mest ür kléeün pin·i! Ahy diklae·r it)s won bodiz job tũ lóok aaf·tür dhũ chil·dürn].

Pinsons [pin·snz], *s. pl.* †(1) pincers. “Whenever I want that mon o' mine, I have fatch him aít o' th' Hommer an' *Pinsons*” [Wenev·ür ahy waan·t dhaat· mon ü mahyn, ahy aav·faach·im aayt ü)th Om·ür ün Pin·snz]. The “Hammer and Pincers” is the name of a public-house.

(2) a dentist's forceps. “I was staít enough than he drawed th' *pinsons* aít” [Ahy wüz staaýt ünuf·dhün ée drau·d)th pin·snz aayt]. “*Pynsone*, to drawe owt tethe. *Dentaria*” (*Prompt. Parv.*).

Pip [pip·], *s.* (1) a pippin; as, “an apple-*pip*,” “an orange-*pip*,” &c.

(2) the blossom of a cowslip.

Pip [pip·], *v.a.* to pick off the blossoms of cowslips. “We mun ha' theise caíslops *pipped* afore neight” [Wée mün aa dheyz ky'aay·slüps pip·t ũfoa·r neyt].

Pipe [pahyp], *s.* a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

Pismyour [pis·myaaw·ür] } *s.* the ant.
Pissymyour [pis·imyaaw·ür] }

Pitcher [pich·ür], *adj.* cross, short-tempered. “Yo'm despart *pitcher* this mornin'; yo must ha' gotten th' owd lad upo' yur

back, or yǒ wouldna be sǒ nazzy wi folks" [Yoa)m des·pürt pich·ür dhūs mau·rnin; yoa müst ü got·n dh)uwd laad· üpü yür baak·, ür yü wùd)nü bey sü naazi wi foa·ks].

Pitch-cōrd [pich·-koar·d], *s.* a strong cord smeared with pitch, used for thatching.

†**Pitch-hole** [pich·-oa·l], *s.* the aperture in a hay-loft through which the hay or straw is *pitched* or thrown in.

Pittle [pit·l], *v.n.* mingere. Also used as *subs.*

Plack [plaak·], *s.* a place, situation. "He'll lose a good *plack*, if he gets sent awee throm Cholmondeley" [Ée)l lóoz ü güd plaak·, iv ée gy'ets sent üwee· thrüm Chùm·li].

Placket-board [plaak·it·bóoürd], *s.* the hind-board of a four-wheeled waggon.

Placket-hole [plaak·it·oa·l], *s.* the slit in the skirt of a woman's dress which allows it to be passed over the head. Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iii., "Will they wear the *plackets* where they should bear their faces?"

Plague [plai·g], *v.a.* to tease. "They won *plaguin'* him abowt that wench as he's gooin' after; an' at last he up an' said he wouldna stond it nǒ lunge, an' he'd feight th' best mon among 'em; bu' none on 'em daust see quack after that" [Dhi wün plai·gin im übuw·t dhaat· wensh üz ée)z góo·in aaf·tür; ün üt laas·t ée üp ün sed ée wùd)nü stond it nü lüngg·ür, ün ée)d feyt)th best mon ümüngg· üm; bü non on üm daus· see· kwaak· aaf·tür dhaat·].

†**Plain** [plai·n, plee·n], *adj.* exposed, not sheltered from the wind. "It's a *plain* bonk."

Plant [plaan·t], *s.* the scum that rises to the surface of vinegar.

Plantin' [plaan·tin], *s.* a coppice.

†**Plat** [plaat·], *v.a.* to cross (the legs). Lit. to plait. "I think there's nowt suits him better than sit i' the nook, an' *plat* his legs, an' draw his pipe aīt, an' kind it, an' smoke awee, an'

see nowt to noobody" [Ahy thingk· dhūr)z nuwt sóots im bet·ür dhün sit i dhū nóok, ùn plaat· iz legz, ùn drau· iz pahyp aayt, ùn ky'in·d it, ùn smoa·k ùwee·, ùn see· nuwt· tū nóo·bodi].

Pleach [plee·ch], *v.a.* (1) to spread thickly over. "Yo *pleachen* the butter on shameful, an me gettin' hafe-a-craïn a dish" [Yoa· plee·chn dhū bùt·ür on shai·mfül, ùn mey gy'et·in ai·f ù kraayn ù dish].

(2) to rain blows on. "I'll yow me a rampion aït'n the hedge, an' *pleach* upon yö" [Ahy)l yuw mi ù raam piün aayt)n dhū ej, ùn plee·ch ùpon· yū].

(3) to remake a hedge by cutting out the old wood, and intertwining the young shoots about upright stakes. For an example see SNUFT. Compare *even-pleached* in *Henry V.*, V. ii. 41; *thick-pleached* in *Much Ado About Nothing*, I. ii. 9, and Bailey's word "*Plash*, [among gardeners] to bend or spread the boughs of trees."

†**Pleasin'** [pley·ūzin, plée·ūzin], *s.* choice, arbitrament. "Polly, ahr Jim says yo binna to go the wakes." "It inna his *pleasin'* whether I mun go or no" [Pol·i, aa·r Jim· sez yoa· bin·)ū tū goa· dhū wai·ks. It i)nū iz plée·ūzin wedh·ür ahy mün goa· ùr noa·].

†**Plim** [plim·], *adj.* perpendicular. When a person holds himself ridiculously straight, he is said to be "about two inches *above plim*," *i.e.*, more than perpendicular. *Cp.* E. *plumb-line*; see below.

†**Plim-bob** [plim·-bob], *s.* the line and plummet.

Pluck [plùk], *s.* the heart, liver, and lights of a sheep. Bailey has the word in the same sense.

†**Plug** [plùg], *v.a.* to pluck the hair. "Ahr Ben wull *plug* me" [Aa·r Ben wùl plùg mi] complained a child to his mother.

Plunder [plùn·dūr], *s.* a noise as of articles of furniture falling or being moved. *Cp.* Sussex *blunder* (*v.* and *n.*).

Plunder [plùn·dūr], *v.n.* to make a noise, as above. "What'n yō go *plunderin'* i'th' dark a'that'ns fur? Whey cudna yō tak a leight?" [Wot)n yū goa· plùn·dūrin i)th daark ü)dhaat'nz fuur? Wey kùd)nū yū taak· ü leyt?]

Pobbies [pob·iz], *s.* pap, bread softened in milk, or even water, for infants. *Cp.* E. *pap*; unless the word is rather to be connected with the Welsh *pobu*, to bake.

†**Pobs** [pobz], *s. pl.* bread and milk; the same as **POBBIES**.

Pocket [pok·it], *s.* a kind of pouch in a cow's udder, which retains the milk and prevents it from flowing freely through the teats. A cow with such a pouch is said to *pocket* her milk.

Pocket [pok·it], *v.a.* to secrete milk in a "pocket." See preceding article.

Pocketle [pok·itl], *s.* a pocketful. "He's gotten a *pocketle* o' brass" [Ée)z got'n ü pok·itl ü braas].

†**Polly** [pol·i], *adj.* of cows, polled. "An owd *polly* cai."

Ponacks [poa·nüks], *s.* a diminutive or pet term for a pony. "Come, get alung, *ponacks*" [Kùm, gy'et ü'lùng·, poa·nüks]. Also **PONNACK**.

Poncake [pon·ky'ai·k], *s.* pancake. This is the name of a girl's amusement, very well described by Mr. Holland under the title of *Cheeses*. "They turn round and round till their dresses fly out at the bottom then suddenly squatting down, the air confined under the dress causes the skirt to bulge out like a balloon. When skilfully done, the appearance is that of a girl's head and shoulders peeping out of an immense cushion."

Ponder after [pon·dūr aaf·tūr], *v.n.* to hanker after. "I can sey hey's *ponderin after* some wench" [Ahy)kn sey ey)z pon·dūrin aaf·tūr sùm wensh].

†**Pon-mug** [pon·mùg], *s.* a coarse black and red earthenware mug; the same as **JOWMUG** (1).

Ponnack [pon·ŭk], *s.* a pony; a diminutive or pet term. See **PONACKS**.

Ponshovel [pon·shùv·il], *s.* a shovel slightly turned up at the sides.

Pony [poa·ni], *v.a.* to pay. To “*pony out*” = “stump up;” a slang term.

†**Poot** [póot], *s.* a pullet.

†**Poother** [póo·dhŭr], *s.* dust or smoke, such as stifles. A person entering a room full of smoke or dust would say, “Whey! what a *poother* ye’n gotten here” [Wey! wot ũ póo·dhŭr yi)n got’n éeŭr]. A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person’s face would be a *poother*.

Poother [póo·dhŭr], *v.n.* to bustle or fidget about; *lit.* to make a dust. “Hoo conna be quayt—auvays brivitin’ an’ *pootherin* about” [Óo kon·ŭ bi kwai·t—au·viz brivitin ũn póo·dhŭrin ũbuw·t].

Poothery [póo·dhŭri], *adj.* a variant of *puthery*.

†**Poppet** [pop·it], *s.* darling, pet; a term of endearment used to a child.

†**Poppy-show** [pop·i·shoa·], *s.* a peep-show; *lit.* a puppet-show. “A pin to see a *poppy-show*.” See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Poss [pos], *v.a.* to rinse in water, pass through the washing-tub. “Mary, wheil yo bin a-*possin*’, yo mid as well *poss* my shacket through” [Mae·ri, weyl yoa· bin ũ)pos·in, yoa· mid ũz wel pos mahy shaak·it thróo]. Jamieson has “to *pouss*, to drive clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water in the act of washing.” Bailey gives “*Possed*, tossed, pushed.” The word is really a specialized form of *push* (Fr. *pousser*).

†**Posset** [pos·it], *v.a.* to throw up small quantities of food as a baby does.

†**Pot-baw** [pot·bau], *s.* a yeast dumpling; *lit.* *pot-ball*.

†**Pote** [poa·t], *v.a.* to push, kick. Used in the limited sense

of "kicking in bed." "He's *poted* aw th' clooas off him a'ready" [Ée)z poa'tid au'th klóoúz of im üred'i]. Compare PUT.

Pow [puw], *s.* the handle of a scythe; a limited meaning of *pole*.

†**Pow** [puw], *v.a.* to cut (the hair). See YURE. Bailey has "To *Poll*, to shave the head."

†**Power** [paaw'ür, puw'ür], *s.* a great quantity. "There'll be a *power* o' damsons this 'ear" [Dhür]l bey ü paaw'ür ü daam-zünz dhis éeür].

†**Poweration** [puw'ürai'shün], *s.* a great quantity. "It cosses a *poweration* o' money" [It kos'iz ü puw'ürai'shün ü mün'i].

†**Powk** [puwk], *s.* a pimple or small boil. We have *pock* and *pow* in the ordinary sense.

†**Powler** [puw'lür], *v.n.* to ramble, prowl, get about.

We'n *powlert* up and down a bit,
An' had a rattlin' day.

—*The Three Jovial Huntsmen.*

So we say that a man "keeps *powlerin* about his busin'ss" [ky'ee'ps puw'lürin übuw't iz biz'ns].

Powse [puws], *s.* †(1) rubbish, refuse. "Sally, here's a baskettle o' apples the Missis has sent yö; hoo says yo mun pick 'em o'er, an' pill the best on 'em for a pie, an' then yo con chuck the *powse* to th' pig" [Saal'i, éeür)z ü baas-ki'tl ü aap'lz dhü Mis'is üz sent yü; óo sez yoa' mün pik' üm oa'r, ün pil' dhü best on üm für ü pahy, ün dhen yoa)kn chük dhü puws tü)th pig].

(2) the dregs of society, low people. "There come a lot o' *powse* from aít'n the taín, an' stopped 'em from howdin' the meetin'" [Dhür kùm ü lot ü puws früm aayt)n dhü taayn, ün stopt üm früm uw'din dhü mée'tin].

The original meaning of *powse* was probably *chaff*: compare Cotgrave, "*pousse de bled*, the chaff of corn."

Powse [puws], *v.n.* to attack energetically. NANTWICH. "The

mare is *powsin'* into th' Indy-meal" [Dhū mae'r iz puw'sin in-tū)dh In-di-mee'l]. Compare Fr. *pousser*, E. *push*; see Poss, above.

Powsy [puw'si], *adj.* rubbishy, worthless. "They'm a *powsy* lot, them Braïns; yð never knowd noob'dy come to anny good as come o' that breid" [Dhi)m ũ puw'si lot, dhem Braaynz; yð nev'ür noa'd náo'bdi kùm tū aan'i gùd, ũz kùm ũ dhaat breyd]. See PowSE (*sb.*), above.

Pox tak [poks taak'], *interj.* plague take. "*Pox tak* sich frittent work" [Poks taak' sich frit'nt wuurk]. *Cp.* Shak. *Two Gent. of Ver.*, III. i., "*Pox* of your love-letters."

†**Prate** [prai't], *v.n.* to make the noise a hen does before she begins to lay. "That black hen 'ull be leein' soon; I've heerd her *pratin'* for a fortnit" [Dhaat' blaak' en] bi lee'in sóon; ahy)v éeürd ũr prai'tin fūr ũ faurtnit].

Pricker [prik'ür], *s.* a thorn, prickle. "I say, wench, cost tha tay me a *pricker* aít o' my fom?" [Ahy'si, wensh, kūs dhū tai-mi ũ prik'ür aayt ũ mi fom?]

Prick-gutter [prik-gùtür], *s.* a small gutter; the same as TRIG (2).

†**Prison-bars** [priz'n-baa'rz], *s. pl.* the game of "Prisoner's Base."

†**Prodigal** [prod'igil], *adj.* proud, conceited. (The sense of *lavish* is quite strange.) "Eh, he's a *prodigal* yowth, an' despartly wants takkin daïn a peg; bu' meebe he'll get some o'th' nonsense ta'en aít'n him wheer he's gooin'" [Ai; ée)z ũ prod'igil yuwth, ũn des-pürtli waan'ts taak'in daayn ũ peg; bũ mee'bi ée)l gy'et sũm ũ)th non'sũns tai'n aayt)n im wéeür ée)z góo'in].

Prog [prog], *v.a.* to pilfer. "Hey's some nowt; ah dait hey's com'n a-*proggin'*" [Ey)z sũm nuwt; ah daayt ey)z kùmn ũ)prog'in]; of a tramp prowling about. But it is not so strong a word as the (unrelated) E. *prig*, and sometimes means little

more than to "cadge." Thus a kitten which had been lately weaned and was looking out for itself was said to be "on the *proggin'* order." Bailey has "To *Prog*, to use all Endeavours to get or gain." Nares gives "*Progue*, to filch." *Prog* is one of the many cant words of Dutch origin. Cp. Du. *pragchen*, to beg.

Proke [proa·k], *v.a.* to poke. "Hoo *proked* me i' the ribs; ah thowt her meant summat" [Óo proa·kt mi i)dhũ ribz; ah thuw't ũr ment sũm·ũt]. Commonly derived from W. *procio*; but it seems to me more probable that *procio* is derived from *proke*.

†**Proker** [proa·kũr], *s.* a poker.

†**Provable** [próo·vũbl], *adj.* of crops, answering the test of time well, turning out well.

Puddin' [pũd·in], *s.* leverage. *E.g.*, if a see-saw be not perfectly balanced, the longer end is said to have too much *puddin'*.

†**Puddins** [pũd·inz], *s.* the entrails. (The original meaning of the word.)

Puddin'-time [pũd·in-tahym], *s.* the nick of time. "Yo bin just i' *puddin'-time*; we'm just gooin have ur tea" [Yoa· bin jũst i pũd·in-tahym; wi)m jũs góo·in aav· ũr tee·]. It used to be, and among old-fashioned folks is still, the custom for the pudding to form the first course at dinner. Hence to be in *puddin'-time* meant originally to be in time for the first course.

Puff [pũf], *s.* breath, life. "Ah never seid sich a thing in aw my *puff*" (or "born *puff*") [Ah nev·ũr sey'd sich ũ thingg· in au mahy bau·rn pũf].

Puffin' [pũf·in], *adj.* blustering, boasting.

Puke [pyóok], *s.* an emetic. "I dunna wonder at him nur wantin' a *puke*; the very neem's enough make him bad" [Ahy dù)nũ wũn·dũr aat· im nuur waan·tũn ũ pyóok; dhũ ver·i nee·m)z ũnũf mai·k im baad·]. Bailey gives "A *Puke*, a Vomit," and "To *Puke*, to be ready to vomit or spue."

Pun [pũn], *s.* a pound (money). "Twelve *pun*."

Pun [pùn], †(1) *v.a.* to pound, to beat small. “Go an’ *pun* some greit” [Goa· ün pùn süm greyt]. A.S. *punian*, E. *pound*. Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, II. i., “He would *pun* thee into shivers.”

(2) *v.n.* to knock, beat, stamp; *e.g.*, the stamping of feet in a public meeting by way of applause is called “*punnin*’.”

Punger [pùn·jür], *v.a.* to perplex, make anxious. “I’m terribly *pungered* abowt it” [Ahy)m ter·übli pùn·jürd übuw·t it]. W. has “A thrippowing *pungowing* life, is a hard *laborious* life.” This is wrong as far as *pungowin*’ is concerned. (Of *thrippow* I have no knowledge, except that both Ray and Wilbraham say it means “to beat.” ? *cp.* A.S. *preáþian*, to reprove, afflict.)

Pungled [pùngg·ld], *p. part.* embarrassed, perplexed. “Th’ mester’s ait o’ th’ road, an’ Polly’s bad an’ had go bed, an’ Kitty is bur a poor tuttle, an’ I am sǒ *pungled* I dunna know what do” [Th)mest·túr)z aayt ü)th roa·d, ün Pol·i)z baad· ün aad· goa· bed, ün Ky’it·i iz бү ü póoür tüt·l, ün ahy aam· sǔ pùngg·ld ahy dù)nǔ noa· wot dóo]. *Cp.* PUNGER.

†**Punish** [pùn·ish], *v.a.* to hurt, cause pain to. “I’ve *punished* my elbow a pratty bit, wi’ ketchin’ it agen th’ pump-handle” [Ahy)v pùn·isht mahy el·bü ü praati bit, wi ky’ech·in it ügy·en·)th pùmp·aan·dl].

†**Punishment** [pùn·ishmünt], *s.* pain. “Ahr owd mon had summat growin’ o’er his eye, an’ he had for go Soosbry (= Shrewsbury) for have it ta’en off; ah ’xpect it’s bin despert *punishment* for him” [Aa·r uwd mon aad· sùm·üt groa·in oa·r iz ahy, ün ée aad· fūr goa· Sóo·zbri fūr aav· it tai·n of; ah)kspekt it)s bin des·pürt pùn·ishmünt for him].

†**Punner** [pùn·ür], *s.* a pavior’s mallet. See PUN (*vb.*).

Purgy [puu·rgi], *adj.* conceited. “What a *purgy* little thing he is!”

†**Purled** [puurld], *p. part.* emaciated by sickness or overwork; said chiefly of cattle.

Push [pùsh], *s.* a difficulty, strait. “Th’ owd chap’s bin aīt o’ work a twel’munt; it’s bin rāther a *push* upon him” [Dh)uwd chÿaap)s bin aayt ũ wuurk ũ twel’munt; it)s bin rae·dhūr ũ pùsh ũpon· im]. “Ah’ve had my son a-wom to help me wi’ this job; it’s bin rāther a stiff *push*” [Ah)v aad· mi sùn ũwom· tũ elp mi wi dhis job; it)s bin rae·dhūr ũ stif pùsh].

†**Push-ploo** [pùsh-plóo], a sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade, driven by the hand.

Pussy wants a corner [pùs·i waan·ts ũ kau·rnūr], *s.* the game of puss in the corner.

Put [pùt], *s.* (1) a dash forward, lunge. “What shan yō do, if the bull mays a *put* at yō?” [Wot)shn yū dóo, iv dhū bùl mai·z ũ pùt aat· yū ?]

(2) an effort; *e.g.*, to make a *put* to do anything. “We mun may a *put* at gettin’ the weshin’ done afore noon” [Wi mūn mai· ũ pùt üt gy·et·in dhū wesh·in dùn ũfoa·r nóon]. *W. putio*, to push.

†**Put abaīt** [pùt ũbaay·t], *p. part.* irritated, distressed.

Puther [pùdh·ūr], *v.a.* to encumber, oppress; to give one the feeling of heaviness as on a sultry day.

†**Puthery** [pùdh·ūri], *adj.* close, sultry, heavy (of the atmosphere). Often used as an adverb, “*puthery* hot.” (The above meaning does not square very well with the common derivation from “powdery;” and I should be inclined to connect it either with *pother* or the Welsh *poeth*; the allied *puzzy* and *puzzicky* make rather for the latter word.)

Put-on [pùt·on], *s.* a fabrication, deception. “I wanna believe that; it saīnds too much like a *put-on*” [Ahy wù)nū biley·v dhaat·; it saayndz tũ mùch lahyk ũ pùt·on].

Puttered [pùt·ürd], *adj.* decayed, rotten; of a pear, over-ripe, rotten-ripe. “His arm was red an’ yallow an’ blue an’ aw colours, just like a *puttered* piece o’ beef” [Iz aa·rm wüz red·

ün yaal-ü ün blóo ün au· kùl-ürz, júst lahyk ü pùt-ürd peys ü beyf]. W. *pwdr*, rotten.

Puzz-baw [pùz·bau], *s.* a fuzz-ball, or spongy fungus.

Puzzicky [pùz-üki], *adj.* close, sultry; like PUZZY and PUTHERY.

Puzzy [pùz-i], *adj.* (1) spongy (like a *puzz-baw*).

(2) close and thunderous; like PUZZICKY. "Meat wunna keep i' this *puzzy* weather" [Mee·t wù)nü ky'ee·p i dhis· pùz-i wedh-ür].

Q.

Quack [kwaak·], *s.* "Not to say *quack*" means to be silent, keep quiet. "Nai, dunna yo see *quack*" [Naay, dù)nü yoa· see· kwaak·] = keep the matter close. "If tother side hadner ha' begun·n on 'em, none o' the Liberals 'ud ha' said *quack*" [Iv tùdh-ür sahyd aad·)nür ü bigùn·n on üm, non ü dhü Lib-ürülz üd ü sed kwaak·].

Quaver [kwai·vür], *s.* a flourish (as with a stick, whip, or the like). "Jack, dunna fluther that whip o' thine sö much; here's Mester Done comin' behint in his trap, an' he'll think tha's some pratty *quavers*" [Jaak·, dù)nü flüd·h-ür dhaat· wip· ü dhahyn sü mùch; éeür)z Mes·tür Doa·n kùm·in bi·in·t in iz traap·, ün ée] thingk· dhü)z süm praat·i kwai·vürz].

Quaver [kwai·vür], *v.a.* to flourish (a stick, &c.).

†**Queece** [kweys, kwées], *s.* a wood-pigeon. Randle Holme calls it *Queese*; Shrop. *quiste* [kwa'yst]; Wilts. *quist*.

Queer [kweyür, kwéeür], *adj.* captious, ill-tempered. "They sen hoo's *queer* wi' th' owd mon" [Dhi sen óo)z kwéeür wi)dh uwd mon]. Compare COMICAL and FUNNY.

†**Queile** [kweyl], *s.* a small hay-cock. The hay is raked into rows extending the whole length of the field, and then drawn up into *queiles* with the rake and the labourer's foot. The word is not equivalent to *hay-cock*. Etymologically, it is evi-

dently the same as *coil*, which see in Prof. Skeat's Dict. *Coil* (*vb.*) = F. *cueillir*, Lat. *colligere*, E. *cull*. Compare Cotgrave, "*Cuillement*, a gathering, reaping, picking up; a culling, &c."

Quick [kwik·], *s.* an Italian iron; an instrument formerly much in use for "getting up" frills. Also called TALLYIN'-IRON.

Quiff [kwif·], *s.* a quirk, a verbal catch. "Thy talk sainds reight enough; bu' there's a *quiff* in it" [Dhi tau·k saayndz rey t ũnũf; bũ dhũr)z ũ kwif· in it]. Compare W. *chwif*, E. *whiff*.

†**Quilt** [kwilt·], *s.* to beat. "*Quilt* his hide for him" [Kwil·t iz ahyd for im]. See WELT.

†**Quiltin'** [kwil·tin], *s.* a beating. "He wants a good *quiltin'*, an' sendin' off straight to bed" [Ée waan·ts ũ gũd kwil·tin, ũn sen·din of streyt tũ bed].

†**Quirk** [kwuurk], *s.* the "clock" of a stocking—an ornamental pattern knitted in at the ankle. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.*

†**Quist** [kwis·t], *v.a.* to twist; but only used in a limited sense, as of twisting *hay-ropes* and the like. The change of *tw* into *qu* is, as Mr. Holland remarks, fairly common. See Chapter on Pronunciation under T (4), where, however, no instance of [tw] passing into [kw] was given.

• **Quizcuss** [kwiz·kũs], *s.* a meddling, inquisitive person. A tenant complained that his landlord's agent was a "regular *quizcuss*."

R.

Rabbit [raab·it], (1) *v.n.* to catch rabbits. "The lads bin gone a-*rabbitin'*" [Dhũ laad·z bin gon ũ)raab·itin]. The older form of the word is *rappit* [raap·it], still extensively used.

(2) *v.a.* "I'll *rabbit* yo," or "I'll *rabbit* yo'r picter" [Ahy)l raab·it yo·r pik·tũr], is a vague threat in vogue with some persons. Hence the common imprecation "*Rabbit* yo," or "*Od rabbit* yo."

Rabble [raab·l], *s.* a tangle. “Yo’n gotten this yorn all in a *rabble*; I dait the kitlin’s bin tousin’ at it, or summat” [Yoa)n got·n dhis yau·rn au·l in ü raab·l; ahy daayt dhü ky’it·lin)z bin taaw·zin aat· it, ür süm·üt]. *Cp. E. ravel.*

Rabble o’er [raab·l oa·r], *v.a.* to peruse rapidly.

Rabblin’ [raab·lin], *adj.* rowdy, noisy. See under **RANDYBOW** for an example of its use.

Racapelt [raak·üpert], *s.* a good-for-nothing, disreputable fellow. “He used bey a terr’ble *racapelt* for drinkin’; bur I think he must ha’ quaitent dain a bit leet-wheiles” [Ée yóost bey ü taer·bl raak·üpert für dring·in; bür ahy thing·k· ée müst ü kwai·tnt daayn ü bit lee·t·weylz]. Compare **RACKATAG** below and *E. rake.*

Race-ginger [rai·s·jin·jür], *s.* ginger in the root, as opposed to ground ginger. Bailey has “*Race*, . . . the root, as of Ginger.” Compare Shak. *Winter’s Tale*, IV. iii., “a *race* or two of ginger.”

†**Rack** [raak·], *s.* “By the *rack* o’ the eye” = by mere inspection, without line or rule. “Yo’n gotten them garden-walks uncommon streight, Jabez, if yo’n done it aw *by th’ rack o’ th’ eye*” [Yoa·n got·n dhem gy·aar·rdin·wau·ks ünkom·ün streyt, Jai·büs, iv yoa·n dùn it au· bi)dh raak· ü)dh ahy].

†**Rack** [raak·], *v.a.* to draw off liquor from one cask in order to empty it into another.

Rackatag [raak·ütaag], *s.* a worthless, disreputable fellow. Also **RATTATAG**.

Racket [raak·it], *s.* the brunt, consequences. “I’ll stond the *racket*, if there’s owt said” [Ahy)l stond dhü raak·it, iv dhür)z uwt sed].

Racketty [raak·üti], *adj.* wild, reckless. “They sen the mester was very *racketty* in his young dees” [Dhi sen dhü mes·tür wüz ver·i raak·üti in iz yùng dee·z].

Rad [raad·], *adj.* quick, ready. “That’s the *rad* wee o’ doing the

job" [Dhaat)s dhū raad· wee· ũ dóo·in dhū job]. To be "*rad* at" a thing is to be skilful at it. The central notion implied by the word is dexterity.

Rag [raag·], *s.* Two phrases require notice in connexion with this word. (1) "There'll be *rags* o' the hob" [Dhūr]l bi raag·z ũ dhū ob] = There'll be a row. "Ye munna let that dog eat off same plate as th' cat, else there'll be *rags* o' the hob directly" [Yi mún·)ũ let dhaat· dog ee·t of saim· plai·t ũz th)ky'aat·, els dhūr]l bi raag·z ũ dhū ob dūrek·li].

(2) "To get anyone's *rag* out" is to put him into a rage. See SHIRT.

Rag [raag·], *v.a.* †(1) to rifle (a bird's nest of its eggs).

(2) 'to pull a nest to pieces. CHOLMONDELEY. "Here's a neist full o' bull-young-'uns; let's *rag* it" [Eyūr]z ũ neyst fūl ũ bùl·yùngg·-ünz; let)s raag· it].

Raggaz [raag·üz], *v.n.* to loiter, lounge about. "There's a despert gafty-lookin' chap bin *raggazin'* abowt; if I was yo, I'd turn the dog loose when I went bed to-neight" [Dhūr]z ũ des·pürt gy'aaf·ti·lío·kin chaap· bin raag·üzin ũbuw·t; iv ahy wüz yoa·, ahy)d tuurn dhū dog lóos wen ahy went bed tū·ney·t].

†**Rag-mannered** [raag·-maan·ürd(t)], *adj.* rude-mannered. "They'm very *rag-mannert* keind o' folks, bur ah darsee they'm saind at th' bottom" [Dhi)m veri raag·maan·ürt ky'eynd ũ foa·ks, bür ah daa·rsee· dhi)m saaynd üt)th bot·üm].

†**Raünd-haise** [raay·nd-aays], *s.* gaol; (lit. round house).

Raüt [raayt], *s.* (1) a rut. "Th' cart was stawed in a raüt" [Th)ky'aart wüz stau'd in ũ raayt].

(2) a route. "What *raüt* bin yǒ takkin'?" [Wot raayt bin yǔ taakin'] The word in both meanings is derived from F. *route*. Another pronunciation is [ruwt].

Rallock [raal·ük], *s.* a tattered garment, a rag. "Stick it i' the rag bag: it's nowt bur an owd *rallock*" [Stik it i dhū raag·baag: it)s nuwt bür ün uwd raal·ük]. ? the same word as *relic*.

Ram in [raam·in], *v.n.* to set vigorously to work. "He leed haït o' th' yilve, an' rammed in like a madman" [Ée lee·d aayt ũ)dh yil·v, ũn raam·d in lahyk ũ maad·mũn].

†**Rammel** [raam·il], *s.* a hard, barren earth, composed of "fox-bench," gravel, and the like.

†**Rammelly** [raam·ili], *adj.* partaking of the character of *rammel*.

†**Rammy** [raam·i], *adj.* noisome, stinking. Bailey has "*Ramish*, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat."

Rampion [raam·piũn], *s.* a stick, cudgel. "Ah'll get a *rampion* aït o' th' hedge, an' pleach upon yõ, if yo binna shiftin' yur hommocks" [Ah]l gy'et ũ raam·piũn aayt ũ)dh ej, ũn plee·ch ũpon· yũ, iv yoa bin)ũ shif·tin yũr om·ũks].

†**Randan** [raan·daan], *s.* a sort of very fine bran.

Random-shot [raan·dũm·shot·], *s.* a wild young fellow. "So Jack Done's bin up afore his nuncles again! Well, he was auvays a *random-shot*" [Soa· Jaak· Doa·n)z bin ùp ũfoa·r iz nũngk·lz ũgy'en! Wel, ée wũz au·viz ũ raan·dũm·shot·].

Randy [raan·di], *s.* (1) a noise. A yelping dog was said to be "kickin' up a *randy*."

(2) a spree, generally a drunken one; but the word is very often jocularly used, *e.g.*, "We won o' the *randy* thisterdee" [Wée wũn ũ dhũ raan·di dhis·tũrdee·] expresses "We took a holiday yesterday."

Randy [raan·di], *v.n.* to go "on the spree," enjoy oneself. On the day following a holiday, a woman said "It wouldna do for mey to go *randyin'* off to Maupas every dee; it knocks one up sõ" [It wũd)nũ dóo fũr mey tũ goa· raan·di-in of tũ Mau·pũs ev·ri dee; it noks wũn ùp sũ].

Randy [raan·di], *adj.* unmanageable, irrepressible. "He's a terrible *randy* fellow; yo never known when yo han him" [Ée)z ũ ter·ũbl raan·di fel·ũ; yoa· nev·ũr noa·n wen yoa· aan· im].

Randybow [raan·dibuw], *v.n.* to create a disturbance. "Sich a rabblin' lot there was theer, *randybowin'*, shoutin', an' noisin',

an' wrostlin'; I never seid the like" [Sich· ũ raab·lin lot dhür woz dhéeür, raan·dibuw·in, shuw·tin, ũn nahy·zin, ũn ros·lin; ahy nev·ür seyd dhū lahyk].

Rant [raan·t], (1) *v.a.* to pull, wrench. "Mother, ah've torn my hat." "Ah thowt yō would, when ah seid yō *rantin'* it off th' neel" [Mùdh·ür, ah]v toa·rn mi aat·. Ah thuwt yū wùd, wen ah seyd yū raan·tin it of)th nee·l].

(2) to burn fiercely. "Open the door o'th' beiler fire, Polly; there's noo use in it *rantin'* a-that'ns" [Oa·pn dhū dóoür ũ)th bey·lür fahyür, Pol·i; dhür]z náo yóos in it raan·tin ũ)dhaat·nz].

Ran-tan [raan·taan], *s.* an ill temper. "The mester come i' th' haise in a bit of a *ran-tan*, cos the dinner wanna just ready to a minute" [Dhū mes·tür kùm i)dh aays in ũ bit ũv ũ raan·taan, koz dhū dín·ür wo)nū jüst red·i tū ũ min·it].

Rantipow [raan·tipuw], *s.* a rude, boisterous person. "Yander comes that *rantipow* gawby foo' o' mine from Radmore Grein" [Yaan·dür kùmz dhaat· raan·tipuw gau·bi fío ũ mahyn früm Raad·mür Greyn]. Such was the choice expression with which a girl at Burland announced the approach of her sweetheart.

Rap [raap], *v.a.* to exchange. "I made him the offer to *rap* yander owd black caí o' mine for his two·ear·owd heifer, bur he wouldna treed (= trade)" [Ahy mai·d im dhū of·ür tū raap· yaan·dür uwd blaak· ky'aay ũ mahyn fūr iz tóo·éeür·uwd ef·ür, bür ée wùd)nū tree·d].

Rape an' scrape [rai·p (ree·p) ũn skrai·p (skree·p)], *v.a.* to rake and scrape together, to heap up possessions like a miser. "Eh, Tummas, I do wonder at yō, *rapin' an' scrapin'* as yo dun; an' what is it aw when yo'n gotten it, to'ats as havin' a bit o' cowmfort wheil yo liven?" [Ai·, Tùm·ūs, ahy dóo wùn·dür aat· yū, rai·pin ũn skrai·pin ũz yoa· dùn; ũn wot iz it au wen yoa·)n got·n it, toa·ts ũz aav·in ũ bit ũ kuw·mfürt weyl yoa liv·n?] *Rape* = rake; see Chapter on Pronunciation under K, and *cp.* following article.

†**Rape up** [rai·p or ree·p ùp], *v.a.* to rake up, harp upon, an old grievance. “Yë’d ha’ thowt they’d ha’ letten owd times be; but they mun *rape* ’em up o’ purpose for make a row” [Yi)d ù thuwt dhi)d ù let’n uwd tahymz bey; bùt dhai mün rai·p ùm ùp ù puu·rpūs fūr mai·k ù ruw].

Raps [raap·s], *s. pl.* sport, fun. “Well, han ye had good *raps* at the Wakes?” [Wel, ün yi aad·gùd raap·s üt dhū Wai·ks?]

Rase-brained [rai·z-bree·nd, rai·z-brai·nd], *adj.* hare-brained, wild, madcap. “What a *rase-brained* mon he must be, to ride sich weild hosses!” [Wot ù rai·z-brai·nd mon ée mùs bée, tū rahyd sich weyld os·iz!] Wilbraham has the word, but his explanation, “violent, impetuous,” hardly gives the sense.

Rash [raash·], *adj.* eager, quick. We speak of a horse drawing too “*rash*;” and I once heard a Wesleyan local preacher say in his sermon that “the Egyptians were following *rashly* behind the Israelites”—meaning, rapidly. Compare Shak. *Winter’s Tale*, I. ii. 319, “with no *rash* potion, but with a lingering dram.”

Rathe [rai·dh], *s.* See CART.

Rattatag [raat·ütaag], *s.* a ne’er-do-weel. See RACKATAG.

Rattle-skull [raat·l-skül], *s.* a talkative person; a chatter-box. “Hoo’s a despart *rattle-skull*; her tongue gos like stones in a can” [Óo)z ù des·pürt raat·l-skül; ür tūng goz lahyk stoa·nz in ù ky·aan·].

†**Rattle-trap** [raat·l-traap], *s.* the mouth; a term only used in reference to foolish utterances. “Come, keep that *rattle-trap* o’ thine shut” [Kùm, ky·ee·p dhaat· raat·l-traap ù dhahyn shùt]. *Cp.* RATTLE-SKULL.

Rattle-traps [raat·l-traap·s], *s. pl.* belongings, = colloquial E. *traps*. “Yo mun get yur *rattle-traps* together, an’ be flittin’” [Yoa· mün gy·et yūr raat·l-traaps tūgy·edh·ūr, ün by flit·in].

Rattocks [raat·üks], *s. pl.* very small potatoes. “Go to th’ ’tatoe-ruck, an’ get a bucketle o’ ’tatoes; an’ then yo can put the best o’ one side for ursels, an’ leeave the *rattocks* to beil for

th' pigs" [Goa· tũ)th tai·tũ-rũk, ũn gy'et ũ bũk'itl ũ tai'tũz; ũn dhen yoa·)kn put dhũ best ũ won sahyd fũr ũrsel'z, ũn léeũv dhũ raat·ũks tũ beyl fũr)th pigz].

Raunge [rau·nzh], *v.n.* (1) to strive or reach after; the notion of great effort is always implied. "Them key o' Hassa's keep'n *raungin'* o'er the hedge after my bit o edgrew; it's one body's job to tent 'em aĩt an' tine the gaps" [Dhem ky'ey ũ Aas·ũz ky'ee'pn rau·nzhin oa'r dhũ ej aaf'tũr mahy bit ũ ed'gróo; it)s won bod'iz job tũ tent ũm aayt ũn tahyn dhu gy'aap's].

(2) to romp, as children do when at play. "They won *raungin'* an' pleein' i' the stack-yoard" [Dhi wũn rau·nzhin ũn plee'in i dhũ staak·yoa'rd].

Rawly [rau'li], *adv.* inadequately.

Rawm [rau·m], (1) *v.a.* to pull. "Parson bawks his woards aĩt sũ laĩd sometimes yõ'd think hey'd *rawm* the choarch daĩn" [Paa·rsn bau'ks iz woa'rdz aayt sũ laayd sũmtahy·mz yũ thingk ey)d rau·m dhũ choa·rch daayn]. Hence the meaning to *wrestle*, e.g., "feightin' an' *rawmin'*."

(2) *v.n.* to climb, to get over or along with difficulty; as "to *rawm* over a hedge," "to *rawm* over a ploughed field." This is the verb to *roam*, influenced by the preceding meaning. Cf. *rawmy*.

†(3) to reach after with effort. "What a't tha *rawmin'* after? Stond upo' my barrow, an' tha'll ha' noo neid *rawm*" [Wot ũt dhũ rau·min aaf'tũr? Stond ũpũ mahy baar·ũ, ũn dhũ)l aa náo neyd rau·m]. Bailey gives "to *rame*, to reach. N.C."

†**Rawmy** [rau·mi], of plants, spreading, luxuriant; literally *roaming*.

†**Rawny** [rau·ni], *s.* a silly fellow. "Tha grät *rawny*, thee!" [Dhaa grae't rau·ni, dhey!]

Rawny [rau·ni], *adj.* big, clumsy. "He's a grät *rawny* fellow, aw legs an' wings" [Ée)z ũ grae't rau·ni fel·ũ, au' legz ũn wing'z].

†**Rawp** [rau·p], *v.a.* to scratch. “Hoo flew at him as if hoo wanted *rawp* his eyes ait” [Óo flóo aat· im üz iv óo waan·tid rau·p iz ahyz aayt].

Rawsy [rau·si], *adj.* of yarn and the like stuffs, rough, coarse.

†**Raw-yed** [rau·yed], *s.* a simpleton.

Razzor [raaz·ür], *v.a.* to exhaust. The word is specially used of two persons of unequal strength working together: the stronger *razzors* the weaker. “I conna stond William mowin’ after mey; hey’ll soon *razzor* mey” [Ahy kon·)ü stond Wil·yüm moa·in aaf·tür mey; ey]l sóon raaz·ür mey]. It has, however, a more general signification; and the *p. part.* (as in “he was finely *razzort*”) takes on a further idea or suggestion of nervous exhaustion or worry—the meaning, in fact, may be said to lie somewhere between “fagged” and “worried.” *Cp.* Mr. Holland’s *rassert* and Colonel Leigh’s *razzored*.

Razzor-backed [raaz·ür-baakt], *adj.* narrow-backed, of animals. “A hoss like that inna my sort; hey’s too *razzor-backed* for mey” [Ů os lahyk dhaat· i)nü mahy sau·rt; ey]z tóo raaz·ür-baakt für mey].

†**Rear** [rae·r], *v.a.* to raise, to mould the crust of a raised pie. “I’ve bin agate aw mornin’ *rearin’* pork-pies” [Ahy)v bin ügy·ai·t au· mau·rnin rae·rin poa·k-pahyz].

†**Rearin’** [rae·rin or rey·ürin] } *s.* a calf which is being reared.
Rearin’ cauf [kau·f] } “Promising well-bred *rearing* heifer *cauf*.”—Auctioneer’s catalogue (Cholmondeley), August 30th, 1887.

Reckon up [rek·n ùp], *v.a.* to rebuke, chastise. “That lad o’ yo’re has bin gettin’ pears i’ ahr orchart; an’ mester wants know if yo binna gooin’ draw him o’er th’ coals for it.” “Tell him ah’ve *reckont* him *up* a’ready” [Dhaat· laad· ü yoa·rz üz bin gy·et·in pae·rz i aa·r au·rehüt; ün mes·tür waan·ts noa· iv yoa· bin)ü góo·in drau· im oa·r)th koa·lz for it. Tel im ah)v rek·nt im ùp üred·i].

†**Redden up** [red'n ùp], *v.n.* to become of a bright colour; said of the combs of hens. "The hens begin'n to *redden up*" [Dhū enz bigy'in'n tū red'n ùp]. This is a sign that they are going to lay.

†**Reddy** [red'i], *v.a.* to comb out the hair.

Reddyin'-comb [red'i-in-koam], *s.* a hair-comb.

Red rag [red raag'], *s.* (1) a slang word for the tongue.

(2) See following article.

Red-rag [red-raag'] or **red-red** [red-red'], *s.* the red comb of a turkey-cock. Children are wont to call to turkey cocks, "My *red-red's* better than thy *red-red*," supposing that this aggravates them.

†**Reean** [reyūn, réeūn], *s.* a rut, the space between the furrows in a ploughed field, the ridges in pasture. A correlative to *butt*.

†**Reean-wauted** [rey-ūn-wau'tid], *part. adj.* (1) lying supine and unable to get up. The term is originally applied to a sheep which has rolled over on its back in a "reean," and finding that it is unable to recover itself, lies there until help arrives, as a man said to me in describing an occurrence of the kind, "as quiet as a tatoes" [ūz kwai'ūt ūz ū tai'tū].

(2) The word is metaphorically applied to persons; *e.g.*, a tipsy man who had fallen down and was unable to get up again would be said to be *reean-wauted*. See *Waut*.

Reechy [ree'chi], *adj.* smoky. "The chimley's despart *reechy*" [Dhū chim'li]z des'pūrt ree'chi]. Compare Scotch *reeky*, as in "Auld *Reekie*;" and see Shak. *Coriolanus*, II. i., "the kitchen malkin pins her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck."

Reef [réef], *adv.* lief. BURLAND, but not common. "I'd *reefer* go till stop a-wom" [Ahy]d rée'fūr goa' til stop ū)wom].

Reely [ree'li], *adj.* lanky; lit. like a *rail*.

Reenpike [ree'n-pahyk], *s.* an old, rotten branch in a tree. "Tak

that owd *reen-pike* wom wi' thee; it's a rare fire-stick haft"
[Taak· dhaat· uwd ree'n-pahyk wom wi dhi; it)s ũ rae'r
fahy·ür-stik aaf't]. Cp. Mr. Holland's *rampicked*.

Reight [reyt, réet], *adj.* right, real, true. "Hoo's a *reight* Starkey"
[Óo)z ũ reyt Staa·rki].

Reight-dain [reyt-daaɪn], *adj.* and *adv.* downright. "Yo'm a
reight-dain bad 'un, that's what yo bin, an' nowt else" [Yoa·)m
ũ reyt-daaɪn baad· ün, dhaat·)s wot yoa· bin, ün nuwt els].

†**Reist** [reyst], *s.* the breast of a plough. Also called the *mould-board* (q.v.).

Reisty [rey·sti], *adj.* of bacon, rancid. "Dun yǒ caw thís beecón?
It's nasty, *reisty* stuff" [Dùn yǔ kau· dhís bee·kn? It)s naas·ti,
rey·sti stuf].

†**Remember** } *v.a.* to remind. "Remember me
Remember on [rimem·būr on] } *on* to bring some sago from
Whitechurch" [Rimem·būr mey on tǔ bring sǔm sai·gǔ frǔm
Wich·ürch]. Compare Shak. *Winter's Tale*, III. ii. 231, "I'll
not *remember* you of my own lord;" and *Measure for Measure*,
II. i. 114 (Globe ed.).

†**Render** [ren·dūr], *v.a.* to melt down; said of lard, suet, goose-
oil, &c.

†**Rest-piece** [res·t-peys], *s.* a piece of land that had not been
ploughed for a long time. "It's an owd *rest-piece*, that is; it
hanna bin ploo'd for the memory o' noo livin' mon" [It)s ün
uwd res·t-peys, dhaat· iz; it aa)nǔ bin plóod fǔr dhǔ mem·ǔri
ũ nóo liv·in mon].

†**Retch** [rech], *v.n.* to stretch. Bailey has the word.

Rick [rik·], *v.n.* to utter the noise made by a guinea-fowl,
"Hearken 'em *rickin*" [Aa·rkǔ ün rik·in].

†**Rid** [rid·], *v.a.* to clear land, to stub up furze, pull up a hedge, &c.
"We *ridded* the hedge as parted the two crafts, an' maden a
good-sized meadow on 'em" [Wi rid·id dhǔ ej ũz paa·rtid dhǔ
tóo kraaf·ts, ün mai·dn ũ gǔd·sahydz med·ǔ on ũm].

- †**Riddamadeasy** [rid·ümüdee·zi], *s.* a “Reading made easy,” a child’s primer.
- Riddin’s** [rid·inz], *s.* a common name for a field, *e.g.*, the Fish Riddin’s. Its original meaning was a field that had been “ridded” or cleared.
- †**Ridge-pow** [rij·puw], *s.* (1) the topmost piece of wood in a roof. (2) the cross-pole that supports a stack-sheet.
- †**Rift** [rif·t], *v.a.* to belch out; *e.g.*, “to *rift* the wind up.” Bailey gives the word for Lincolnshire.
- †**Riftin’-full** [riftin·fùl·], *adj.* full to repletion.
- †**Riggut** [rig·üt], *s.* a channel, gutter. “They bin makin’ *rigguts* all o’er yonder meadow” [Dhi bin mai·kin rig·üts au·l oa·r yon·dür med·ü]. Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Rigot*, quotes Randle Holme: “*Channeling the sole* is making a *riggett* in the outer sole for the wax thread to lie in.” *Academy of Armoury*, Bk. III., c. iii., p. 99.
- Riggut** [rig·üt], *v.a.* coïre.
- Rindle** [rin·dl], *s.* a rivulet. Bailey has “*Rindle*, a small gutter.” A.S. *rynele*, a stream, runnel.
- Ring** [ring·], *v.a.* (1) to call bees together when swarming, with a sharp, ringing noise, as of iron or brazen instruments beaten together. This is called “*ringin’* the bees.” (2) to *ring* pigs is to put rings through their snouts, to hinder them from “rooting” in the earth.
- †**Ringer** [ringg·ür], *s.* a crow-bar.
- †**Ring-stake** [ring·stai·k], *s.* the stake to which the cows are tied in the boozies. Also called BOOZY-STAKE.
- Rip** [rip·], *v.n.* to go furiously. “Hoo *ripped*, an’ I held” (of a restive mare) [Óo rip·t, ün ahy eld]. *Cp.* E. *tear along*. The common slang adjective *ripping* is connected by Cheshire people with this verb, and one often hears a conversation like the following: “Haï bin yö.” “*Rippin’*, like a boat-hoss, on’y

short o' meat (food) " [Aay bin yŭ? Rip'in, lahyk ũ bo:t-os, oa'ni shau'rt ũ mee't].

†(2) to behave in a violent or furious manner:

Rippin' an' tearin'
Cossin' an' swearin'

[Rip'in ũn tae'rin, kos'in ũn swae'rin].

†**Rip** [rip·], *s.* (1) a worthless person.

(2) a lean, broken-down horse. "Come up, owd *rip*."

Ripper [rip·ŭr], *s.* (1) a term of commendation applied to a person, animal, or thing. "Hoo's a *ripper*, an' noo mistake" [Óo)z ũ rip·ŭr, ũn nÓo mistai'k].

(2) a short, strong scythe. Called in Mr. Holland's Glossary a *Hodding-scythe*. See his article *s.v.* for a description.

Ripstitch [rip·stich], *s.* a romping, boisterous, irrepressible child, who is always "ripping his stitches," *i.e.*, tearing his clothes. "What a little *ripstitch* yo bin, Mary! I declare I may do nowt else bu mend after yŏ" [Wot ũ lit'l rip·stich yoa· bin, Mae'ri! Ahy diklae'r ahy mi dÓo nuwt els bŭ mend aaf'tŭr yŭ].

Rise [rahys], *s.* pea-sticks.

Rise [rahys], *v.a.* to furnish growing peas with supports.

†**Rit** [rit·], *s.* (1) the smallest pig in a litter. "Hoo's a pretty good 'un for lookin' after a saī wi' pigs; hoo taks notice as the *rit* inna put upon" [Óo)z ũ port'i gŭd ũn fŭr lÓo·kin aaf'tŭr ũ saay wi pig·z; Óo taak's noa'tis ũz dhŭ rit· i)nŭ pŭt ũpon·].

(2) the weakling of a family of children; the smallest or most sickly child.

†**Rizzom** [riz·ŭm], *s.* the head of the oat. "Theise wuts bin well-*rizzomed*" [Dheyz wŭts bin wel-riz·ŭmd]. Compare the very rare M.E. word *risonis* (*pl.*), heads of oats, which occurs in the *Wars of Alexander*, l. 3060 (probably an ἀπαξ λελεγμένον in Middle English).

Roche [roa·ch], *s.* a sort of soft sandstone, much used to mend

bye-roads, and the like, with. Wilbraham has "*Roche*, refuse stone." Probably from Fr. *roche*, rock.

Rochy [roa·chi], *adj.* full of *roche*, partaking of the nature of *roche*; said of soils. See preceding article.

Roded [roa·did], *part. adj.* streaked, striped. "I've gotten as nice a bit o' *roded* beecorn for thy breakfast as was ever set afore anny mon" [Ahy]v got'n ūz nahys ū bit ū roa·did bee·kn fūr dhi brek·fūst ūz wuz ev·ūr set ūfoa·r aan·i mon]. "That cat's very nicely *roded*" [Dhaat ky'aat]s veri nahy·sli roa·did]. Mr. Holland limits the meaning too much in confining it to its application to bacon.

Rodney [rod·ni], *s.* an unevenly-made marble.

Roger [roj·ūr], *s.* the paunch of a pig. TUSHINGHAM. The more general word is HODGE. As proper names, of course, Hodge : Roger :: Jack : John.

Roguary [roa·gūri], *s.* mischief, in a passive as well as an active sense. "I seed as th' owd mare was gooin' leem; an' I couldna be easy than I'd fund aīt wheer the *roguary* was" [Ahy seyð ūz]dh uwd mae·r wūz gōo·in lee·m; ūn ahy kùd·)nū bi ee·zi dhūn ahy]d fūnd aayt wéeūr dhū roa·gūri woz], *i.e.*, where the mischief lay, what was the cause of her limping.

Rollock [rol·ūk], *v.n.* to walk with a rolling gait.

Rollocks [rol·ūks], *v.n.* to rollick, be merry. "We'dn a *rollocksin'* time on it, an' never won i' bed aw neet" [Wi]dn ū rol·ūksin tahym on it, ūn nev·ūr wūn i bed au· néet].

Romance [roa·maan's], *s.* exaggeration; a love of "drawing the long bow." "He's gotten sich a lot o' *romance* abaīt him; yo never known haī much believe when he's towd yō his tale" [Ée]z got'n sich ū lot ū roa·maan's ūbaay't im; yoa· nev·ūr noa·n aay mùch biley·v wen ée]z tuwd yū iz tai·l].

†**Romance** [roa·maan's], *v.n.* to exaggerate, make up a fictitious narrative. "Yo bin sadly too much gen to *romancin'*" [Yoa· bin saad·li tōo mùch gy'en tū roa·maan·sin].

Romble [rom·bl], *v.n.* to romp or climb upon. "I'm pestert to jeth wi' theise childern *romblin'* on (or 'agen') me an' pooin' me aw roads" [Ahy)m pes'türt tü jeth wi dheyz chil·dürn rom·blin on (ügy'en·) mi ün póo'in mi au· roa'dz].

Rompilent [rom·pilünt], *adj.* high-spirited, restless; said of a horse. "That hoss is a jell too *rompilent*; he should ha' less curn, an' moor to do" [Dhaat· os iz ü jel too rom·pilünt; ée shüd aa les kuurn, ün móoür tü dóo].

Rondle [ron·dl], *v.a.* †(1) to twist the short hair about the temples between the fingers; a frequent method of bullying.

(2) to knock up, exhaust. "I've lommerged this basket o' butter to Nantweich an' back, an' it's regularly *rondlet* me up; if yo'n beleive mey, mester, my back aches a-that'n than I can hardly shift my legs, an' I'm fit drop wi' tire" [Ahy)v lom·ürd dhis baas·kit ü büt·ür tü Naantwey·ch ün baak·, ün it)s reg·ilürli ron·dlt mi ùp; iv yoa·)n biley·v mey, mes'tür, mi baak· ai'ks ü)dhaat·n dhün ahy)kn aa·rdli shift mi legz, ün ahy)m fit drop wi tahy·ür].

Ronk [rongk], *adj.* †(1) crafty, bad, dangerous. "Hey's a *ronk* mon to deaal with" [Ey)z ü rongk mon tü déeül widh]. The word expresses the union of cunning with depravity, and is one of the strongest terms in the dialect. There is no more expressive way of stigmatising a person's character than by saying "Oh, he's *ronk*."

†(2) foul-smelling, noisome.

(3) said of a wasp's nest where the wasps are numerous and angry. "There's a larp's neist up the cow-lane, as we bin gooin' tak to-neight after dark; it's as *ronk* an owd beggar as there is raïnd this country" [Dhür)z ü laa·rps neyst ùp dhü ky'aaw·lai'n, üz wi bin góo'in taak· tüney't aaf·tür daa·rk; it)s üz rongk ün uwd beg·ür üz dhür iz raaynd dhis kùn·tri].

Ronk is, of course, the same as the E. *rank*, and has the ordinary meaning of "luxuriant, rich, fertile," e.g., *ronk* ripe=fully ripe. In connection with this meaning we have a common expression "as *ronk* as Roodee," which I refer to specially here as I see it is quoted

by Leigh thus—"as *rouk* as th' Roodee." This is, to my mind, an evident misprint for *ronk*. As Leigh's book was never finally revised by himself before his death, it is obvious that such a mistake might very easily have crept in.

Rooster [róo·stür], *v.n.* to stay idling indoors; always used with some qualifying word or phrase, like "i' th' haïse" = in the house. "What a red face yo'n gotten! yo'n bin *roosterin'* o'er th' fire" [Wot ù red fai's yoa·)n got·n! yoa·)n bin róo·stürin oa·r)th fahy·ür].

Root [rót], *v.n.* †(1) to pry. "What's he want, *rootin'* into other folks'es busin'ss?" [Wot)s ée waant, róo·tin in·tũ údh·ür foa·ksíz biz·ns?]

(2) to idle or lounge about. "Yo bin auvays *rootin'* abowt, bur I never sey yǒ rammin' into th' work" [Yoa· bin au·viz róo·tin úbuw·t, bür ahy nev·ür sey yũ raam·in in·tũ)th wuurk]. A mother will tell her children not to "get *rootin'* in her road;" and an idle person is often reproached with "*rootin'* i' the haïse" or "the ess-hole" all day long.

†**Root-wauted** [róo·t-wau·tid], *pret.* and *p. part.* pulled up by the roots; said of a tree.

Rooty-tooty [róo·ti-tóo·ti], *s.* a fete, festivity. TUSHINGHAM. "There was a *rooty-tooty* at Cholmondeley last Setterday, an' everybody from raïnd abowt went bu' mey; my hee wanted seein' to, so we saiten (= set) on it, an' gotten it done" [Dhür wüz ù róo·ti-tóo·ti üt Chùm·li laas· Set·ürdi, ùn ev·ribod·i frùm raaynd úbuw·t went bũ mey; mahy ee· waant·tid sey·in tóo, soa· wi sai·tn on it, ùn got·n it dùn]. Compare ROWDY-DOWDY.

Roozle [róo·zl], *v.a.* to rouse. "I was snousin' awee cownfortable enough, when yǒ *roozled* me up" [Ahy wüz snaaw·zin úwee·kuw·mfürtàbl ùnùf, wen yũ róo·zld mi ùp]. "Fatch me a fyow chats, an' we'n try an *roozle* the fire up" [Faach· mi ù fyuw chaat·s, ùn wi)n trahy ùn róo·zl dhũ fahy·ür ùp].

Ropes [roa·ps], *s. pl.* the entrails of a sheep. A.S. *roppas*, bowels.

Bailey has "*Ropes, Guts. N.C.*;" and again, "*Ropes, Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. S.C.*"

†**Ropy** [roa·pi], *adj.* of bread, viscous, stringy. "Pox tak this blessed bread! it's *ropy* again, same as last batch" [Poks taak·dhis bles·üd bred! it)s roa·pi ügy'en·, sai'm üz laas·baach·]. Bailey gives "*Ropy, clammy, slimy.*"

†**Rots** [rots], *s. pl.* rats. "To have the *rots*" is to have the bailiffs in the house.

†**Roughed** [rùfd], *p. part.* of horses' shoes, made rough, as with frost-nails.

Rough-filled [rùf·fil·d], *adj.* fed on plain food. "Wey han plenty, if we bin bu' *rough-filled*" [Wey aan·plen'ti, iv wi bin bü rùf·fil·d].

†**Rough leeaf** [rùf lééüf], *s.* the second leaves of turnips, &c. "They'n gotten into th' *rough leeaf*; they'n be clear from th' fley, naï" [Dhi)n got'n in·tũ)th rùf lééüf; dhi)n bi tléeür früm)th fley, naay].

Rough-sorted [rùf·sau·rtid], *adj.* rough in manner and speech. "Ay, he's a *rough-sorted* 'un—an unto'artly yowth, is Joe" [Aay, ée)z ü rùf·sau·rtid ün—ün ùntoa·ürtli yuwth, iz Joa·].

Rowdy-dowdy [ruw·di·duw·di], *s.* a merry-making. NORBURY.
Cp. ROOZY-TOOZY.

Rowelled [raaw·ild], *p. part.* Calves are said to be *rowelled* when the loose flesh of the throat is pierced, and a string passed through the hole thus made. This is done to prevent them having a "stroke."

Rubbitch [rùb·ich], *s.* rubbish; a term of depreciation applied to persons. "The little *rubbitch* has gone stravin' off, an' left mey aw theise pons to cleean an' put awee" [Dhü lit·l rùb·ich üz gon strai·vin of, ün left mey au·dheyz ponz tũ kléeün ün pùt üwee·].

Rubbitchin' [rùb·ichin], *adj.* rubbishy. "There was a mon i' the fair wi' some *rubbitchin'* cheise as he wanted ommost gie

me; bur ah wouldna tak such rubbich, nut if he'd ha' gen 'em me for nowt" [Dhür wüz ü mon i dhü fae'r wi süm rüb'ichin cheyz üz ée waan'tid om'üst gy'i mi; bür ah wüd)nü taak sich·rüb'ich, nuut iv ée)d ü gy'en üm mi für nuwt].

†**Ruck** [rük], *s.* a heap; hence a quantity, number. "There was a pratty *ruck* o' folks at Acton last neight" [Dhür wüz ü praat'i rük ü foa'ks üt Aak'n laas' neyt]. See also Bóok ü Rooth, ii. 1.

Rucked up [rùkt ùp], *p. part.* disordered. A housewife will tell you she is "*rucked up*" when her rooms are untidy, *i.e.*, when the articles are lying in *rucks*, one upon another, instead of being each in its proper place. The same meaning is expressed by saying that "the things lien aw i' *rucks* an' yeps (=heaps)" [dhü thing'z lahyn au' i rùks ün yeps].

Ruckle [rük'l], *v.a.* to crumple. "Wun yö ax yay'r Sam if hey'll bring me my new frock from Nantweich, an' ah'll do as much for him some dee; bu' tell him nat to *ruckle* it up o'er carryin' it" [Wùn yü aak's yai'r Saam· iv ey]l bring· mi mahy nyóo frok früm Naantwey·eh, ün ah]l dóo üz mùch für im süm dee; bü tel im naat· tū rük·l it ùp oa·r ky'aar·i-in it]. *Cp.* Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle.

Rucklety-tucklety [rük·l'ti-tük·l'ti], *adj.* and *adv.* crumpled, creased; and of the puckers in a dress, gathered up. See preceding article.

Ruination [róoinai·shün], *s.* ruin. "I dunna like the taps to be screwed sō tight i' the barrels; it's the very *ruination* on 'em, it makes 'em run aīt sō bad at after" [Ahy dù)nü lahyk dhü taap's tū bi skróod sū tahyt i dhü baar·ilz; it)s dhü veri róoinai·shün on üm, it mai·ks üm rùn aayt sū baad· üt aaf·tūr].

Rummadust [rùm·üdüst], *s.* a row, shindy. "There was a fine *rummadust* kicked up" [Dhür wüz ü fahyn rùm·üdüst ky'ik't ùp].

Rump an' Stump [rùmp ün stùmp], *adv. phrase*, root and branch,

without leaving anything. "They'n sowd him up *rump an' stump*; he hasna gotten a spoon to eat with" [Dhi)n suwd im ùp, rùmp ùn stùmp; ée aaz·)nũ got·n ù spóon tũ ee't widh].

Rump up [rùmp ùp], *v.a.* (1) to smash, incapacitate, unfit for use. "Ah daít my kitchen-cheirs 'un soon be *rumped up*" [Ah daayt mi ky·ich·in·cheyürz ùn sóon bi rùmt ùp].

(2) to make bankrupt. "The mon as come to this farm afore mey was *rumped up*" [Dhũ mon ùz kùm tũ dhis faa·rm ùfoa·r mey wüz rùmt ùp].

Run [rùn], *v.a.* (1) in a transitive sense, is sometimes conjugated as a weak verb. "I'm welly *runned* off my legs" [Ahy)m wel·i rùnd of mi legz]. "Han yõ *runned* this barrel aít?" [Aan· yũ rùnd dhis baar·il aayt?]

(2) We may also notice here the phrase, "It runs me i' the yed" [It rùnz méé i dhũ yed]=it occurs or seems to me. Here *run* is of the strong conjugation, and if *me* be regarded as a dative, intransitive.

Runagate [rùn·ügit], *s.* an unstable or unsettled person; a rolling stone. BURLAND. See following article. Bailey has "*Runagate*, a rambling or roving Fellow."

Runagate [rùn·ügit], *adj.* roving, unsettled, never at one stay. BURLAND. "He inna sich a bad lad, if it wonna for them *runagate* parts (traits)" [Ée i)nũ sich ù baad· laad· iv it wo)nũ fũr dhem rùn·ügit paa·rts].

†**Runner** [rùn·ür], *s.* a policeman. This word is imitated in the Romany *prastermengro*, from *praster*, to run.

S.

Să-ant my Bob [săă-aan·t mahy Bob·], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise; probably an intentional deformation of "So help me God."

Sad [saad·], *adj.* *†(1) close; heavy; said of bread which has not risen properly. "I dunna like this borm; ah daít we s'n ha

sad bread" [Ahy dù)nũ lahyk dhis bau·rm ; ah daayt wi)sn aa saad· bred·].

(2) pressed down, lying close together, of substances in a vessel. Naturally the word is generally used of dry substances, but I have heard an old woman say that her buttermilk was " *sad* in " her can, meaning simply that the can was quite full.

†**Sade** [sai·d], *v.a.* to satiate. " Ah never seed sich lads ; yo connasade 'em o' suppin'" [Ah nev·ür séed sich laad·z ; yoa· kon)ũ sai·d ùm ù sùp·in], *i.e.*, give them their fill of milk and bread. " This dumplin's despert *sadin'*" [Dhis dùm·plin)z des·pürt sai·din]. The pres. part. is often so used in an adjectival sense. *Cf.* A.S. *sæd*, satiated.

Sadn'ss [saad·ns], *s.* seriousness, earnest. " Ah towd him i' good *sadn'ss*" [Ah tuwd im i' gùd saad·ns] = in downright earnest. This is, of course, the old meaning of the word. Compare the well-known passage in *Romeo and Juliet*, I. i. 205, which plays upon the two meanings of the word, the old and the new.

Ben. Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.

Rom. What, shall I groan, and tell you ?

Ben. Groan ? why, no !

But *sadly* tell me who.

Also *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act V. sc. i., " Pluck up, my heart ! and be *sad* ;" *ibid.* II. iii., " the conference was *sadly* borne."

Saggeryedded [saag·üryed·id], *adj.* stupid, foolish. " Yö *saggeryedded* young pup" [Yü saag·üryed·id yùng pùp].

Sale [sai·l], *s.* (1) a time, season ; only used in the phrase " to have good *sale*," to have a " good time," get on well. A housewife says she has had good *sale* at churning, when the butter has " come" easily. A.S. *sæl*, a time, season, also luck ; whence E. *silly*, which see in Skeat's Dict. Compare Essex *sele* (or *seel*) as used of the day, or time of day ; *hay-sele*, hay-time, hay-harvest. For another instance of A.S. *æ* passing into Ches. [ai] see p. 36.

(2) to "sell a *sale*" is to hold an auction. For an example, see MONKEY.

Salinge [saal'inzh], *v.a.* (1) to dig about the surface, *e.g.*, in catching rabbits with a ferret.

(2) metaph. to inquire, investigate. We often speak of *salingin'* a person with questions.

†**Samcloth** [saam'kloth], *s.* a sampler. Mr. Holland apparently gives the term on the authority of Randle Holme's words ("a *Samcloth*, vulgarly a Sampler"); but it is still in ordinary use in S. Ches.

Sammy-Billy [Saam'i-Bil'i], *s.* a simpleton. NORBURY. *Cf.* SAMMY DINGLE.

Sam or **Sammy Dingle** [Saam'i Dingg'l], *s.* a foolish person. "Well, yo must be a *Sammy Dingle*, to beleive a tale like that" [Wel, yoa' mùs bi ù Saam'i Dingg'l, tũ bileyv ù tai'l lahyk dhaat'].

†**Sap** [saap'], *s.* the soft outside part of timber.

Sarn [saa'rn], *interj.* an imprecation. "Sarn it." "Sarn yo." Compare CONSARN.

Sarve [saa'rv], *v.a.* to serve; used in two special senses.

†(1) to hand up straw, cord, or thatch-pegs to a thatcher—bricks and mortar to a bricklayer. "Wheer's Joe? Tell him go an' wather that bad caï." "He conna come; he's *sarvin'* thatcher" [Wéeür]z Joa'? Tel im goa' ün waat'ür dhaat' baad' ky'aay. Ée kon'ũ kùm; ée]z saa'rvin thaach'ür].

(2) to feed pigs. "Polly, I shall leeave yo to *sarve* them pigs to-neight, else I shall be late for chapel" [Pol'i, ahy]shl lééüv yoa' tũ saa'rv dhem pig'z tũ-ney't, els ahy]shl bi lai't fűr chaap'il].

Sarver [saa'rvür], *s.* †(1) a round, shallow basket, used to hold a feed of oats for a horse. "Give him a good *sarver* full o' wuts, an' he'll do for a bit" [Gy'iv' im ù gùd saa'rvür fül ù wùts, ün ée]l dóo fűr ù bit].

†(2) a boy or man who “serves a bricklayer or thatcher.”

(3) a pig-feeder. “Well, there’s one thing ah wull see (= say) for the wench—hoo’s a rare pig-sarver” [Wel, dhür]z won thingg· ah wül see· für dhü wensh—óo)z ü rae·r pig·saa·rvür].

Sauby-dauby [sau·bi-dau·bi], *s.* unctuousness, cajolery. “They wanten be steekled up with a bit o’ sauby-dauby, afore they’n do annythin’ as yo as’n em’” [Dhai waan·tn bi stee·kld ùp widh ü bit ü sau·bi-dau·bi, ũfoa·r dhi)n dóo aan·ithin üz yoa·aas·n üm]. See SAUVY, below.

Sauce [sau·s], *s.* scolding. “When I’ve done my best, I get nowt bu’ sauce” [Wen ahy)v dùn mi best, ahy gy’et nuwt bü sau·s].

Sauce [sau·s], *v.a.* to scold. “The missis ’ull sauce my yed off, if I hanna my work done afore noon” [Dhü mis·iz]l sau·s mi yed of, iv ahy aa)nü mi wuurk dùn ũfoa·r nóon].

Saucy [sau·si], *adj.* squeamish. “Hey’s very saucy o’er his meat” [Ey]z ver·i sau·si oa·r iz mee·t].

Sauve up [sau·v ùp], *v.a.* to wheedle, coax.

Sauvy [sau·vi], *adj.* (1) of curd, greasy, buttery. Compare E. *salve*.
(2) *metaph.* unctuous of speech and manner. Cp. SAUBY-DAUBY.

†**Savation** [sai·vai·shün or see·vee·shün], *s.* (1) saving, economy. “Mother, here’s one o’ my bracers brokken a’ready.” “Well, I towd yǒ there was noo savation i’ buyin’ sich powse” [Mùdh·ür, éeür]z won ü mahy brai·sürz brok·n üred·i. Wel, ahy tuwd yü dhür wüz nóo sai·vai·shün i bahy·in sich puws].

(2) protection. “Tak yur top-cooat alung wi’ yǒ; it ’ll be a savation to yur best clooas” [Taak· yür top·kóoüt ülungg· wi yü; it]l bey ü sai·vai·shün tú yür bes klóoüz].

Savour [saav·ür], *s.* a taste, a morsel, a small portion of food. “There’s nor a savour on it left” [Dhür]z nor ü saav·ür on it left].

†**Savvour** [saav'ūr], *v.n.* (1) to savour, taste. "It *savvours* well."
(2) to smell appetising.

†**Sawny** [sau'ni], *s.* a simpleton. "Tha greet *sawny*, thee! If tha doesna mind, tha'll faw off th' scaffin'" [Dhaa greet sau'ni, dhey! Iv dhū dhūz'nū mahynd, dhū]l fau' of)th sky'aaf·lin]. *Scafflin'* = scaffolding, by common loss of *d*. See Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 17, under D (7).

Scabblins [sky'aab·linz], *s. pl.* the leavings of hay-cocks; the remnant left on the ground after the cocks have been loaded. NORBURY. "I shall leeave yo to bring the *scabblins*" [Ahy shūl léēv yoa· tū bringg· dhū sky'aab·linz].

Scale [sky'ai·l, sky'ee·l], *v.a.* to graze the top of. "It just *scaled* my hair" [It jùs sky'ai·ld mi aer], of a missile. So "to *scale* the bars" is to rake the fire.

†**Scaud** [skau·d], *s.* scald; any hot drink. "Come, owd wench, get me some *scaud* to warm my inside a bit" [Kùm, uwd wensh, gy'et mi sùm skau·d tū waa·rm mi insahy·d ũ bit]. In the absence of any defining word, tea would be meant.

Science [sahy·üns], *s.* I have once heard the expression "put to *science*" [pùt tū sahy·üns] in the sense of "put to it," "at one's wits' end." This was from a Spurstow man.

Scoche [skoa·ch], *s.* a blow with a whip or switch. "He ketched me sich a *scoche*" [Ée ky'echt mi sich· ũ skoa·ch].

Scoche [skoa·ch], *v.a. and n.* to whip. "I seed him 'isterdee was a wik comin' through Maupas as hard as he could pelt; he was *scochin'* upon that little gree mare o' his'n to some order, an' I said to mysel it was a pity bu' what he'd moor sense" [Ahy séed im istürdee· wüz ũ wik· kùm·in thróo Mau·püs ũz aa·rd ũz ée küd pelt; ée woz skoa·chin ũpon· dhaat· lit·l gree· maer ũ iz'n tū sùm au·rdür, ũn ahy sed tū misel· it wüz ũ pit·i bü wot ée)d móoür sens]. See *Scotch* in Skeat's Dict.

Scoot [skóot], *s.* a small, irregular plot of ground. "A *scoot* o'

graïnd's a bit as is weider i' some pleecees till others" [Ū skóot ũ graaynd)z ũ bit ũz iz wey'dür i sùm plee'siz til ùdh'ürz].

†**Scope** [skoə'p], *s.* a ladle with a long handle.

Scope [skoə'p], *v.a.* to ladle out with a "scope."

Scoper [skoə'pür], *s.* a depreciatory term for a man or woman.

"Hey (hoo) 's a pratty *scoper*" [Ey—óo—)z ũ praati skoə'pür].

Scorch [skau'reh], *v.a.* to scratch (of paint, kid gloves or boots, and the like).

Score [skoə'r], *v.a.* to mark with lines; esp. like *scorch* (q.v.), to scratch boots, gloves, lacquer-ware, and the like. "Häi this trap is *scored!* an' it's none sin it was fresh peented" [Aay dhis' traap' iz skoə'rd! ũn it)s non sin it wüz fresh peentid].

†**Scorrick** [skor'ik], *s.* a bit, scrap. "I dunna care a *scorrick*" = a rap [Ahy dù)n'ũ ky'ae'r ũ skor'ik]. "There isnur a *scorrick* o' meat i' the haïse" [Dhür iz)nür ũ skor'ik ũ mee't i dhũ aays].

†**Scot** [skot], *s.* a Scotch beast. But any black beast may be so called, and, as Mr. Holland remarks, Cheshire people even speak of a Welsh Scot.

Scotch [skoch], *s.* a drag, something placed under a wheel to keep it still. So we often speak metaphorically of "putting a *scotch* on a person's wheel," *i.e.*, checking him; and to put a *scotch* on a project is to put difficulties in its way.

Scotch [skoch], (1) *v.a.* to put a *scotch* on a wheel. "*Scotch* that wheil, Bill" [Skoch dhaat' weyl, Bil].

(2) *v.a.* to *scotch* a ladder is to "foot" it, and thus prevent its slipping.

(3) *v.a.* to stop, give up. "I fund I was lösin' money faster till I was lein' howt on it; so I *scotched* that job" [Ahy fünd ahy wüz loa'zin mùn'i faastür til ahy wüz lee'in uwt)n it; soa' ahy skocht dhaat' job].

(4) *v.n.* to hesitate, stick at. "He *scotches* at nowt" [Ée skoch·riz üt nuwt].

Scotch yǒ [skoch yǔ], *interj.* an imprecation. See 'ODSCOSH yǒ.

Scrallybob [skraal·ibob, skrau·libob], *s.* a louse. From *scrawl*, to crawl.

Scrammaz [skraam·üz], *v.n.* (1) to scramble, climb; *e.g.*, "to *scrammaz* up a bonk."

(2) to scramble (for coins, marbles, &c.).

(3) to get along with difficulty. "I con hardly *scrammaz* daïn to th' feild" [Ahy)kn aa·rdli skraam·üz daayn tǔ)th feyld].

(4) to get away: with notion of fear or stealth. Compare SCRATTLE and SCRAWL.

Seranny [skraan·i], *adj.* foolish, simple; perhaps a variant of CRANNY, which see.

Serat [skraat·], *s.* †(1) the itch.

(2) an avaricious person. "Hoo was auvays an owd *serat*."

†(3) "Owd Serat" is the devil.

Serat [skraat·], †(1) *v.a.* to scratch. "Hoo *serat* his face tǎn (till) hoo fateht blood" [Óo skraat· iz fai's tǔn óo faach·t blùd]. Compare M.E. *skratten*.

(2) *v.n.* to work hard for a poor living. "I've had *serat* hard for what I've gotten" [Ahy)v aad· skraat· aa·rd fūr wot ahy)v got·n." To earn one's bread before one eats it is expressed in S. Ches. phraseology by "to *serat* afore one pecks."

Scratchin' [skraach·in], *s.* the same as CRATCHIN' in both senses. "That meat 'ull be done to a *scratchin'*" [Dhaat· mee·t]l bí dùn tǔ ü skraach·in]. "A poor thin *scratchin'* of a woman" [Ů póoür thin skraach·in üv ü wùm·ün].

Scrattle [skraat·l], †(1) *v.a.* and *n.* of hens, to scratch the ground.

(2) *v.n.* metaph. to scratch and scrape for a livelihood.

"I've a *scrattlin'* time on it for get th' money for th' rent" [Ahy)v ü skraat·lin tahym on it fūr gy·et)th mùn·i fūr)th rent].

(3) *v.a.* to get or hurry out of sight. "They'd stown (= stolen) the tatoes sure enough, bu' they'd *scrattlet* 'em aít o' seight afore the bobby could come sarch for 'em" [Dhi]d stuwñ dhũ tai·tüz shóoür ünúf, bú dhi]d skraat·lt ùm aayt ù seyt ùfoa·r dhũ bob·i kùd kùm saa·reh for ùm].

(4) *v.a.* to go or slink off hastily, often with notion of stealth or fear. "Yo'd better be *scrattlin'* off, if yo dunna want th' gaffer ketch yó" [Yoa]d bet·ür bi skraat·lin of, iv yoa dùn)ü waan·t)th gy'aaf·ür ky'ech yü].

(5) *v.n.* to hurry, bustle. "Th' owd woman begun *scrattle* an' get the haïse a bit straight" [Dh]uwd wùm·ün begun·skraat·l ün gy'et dhũ aays ù bit streyt].

(6) to scramble (for money, sweetmeats, &c.). BURLAND.

Scrawl [skrau·l], *s.* (1) a person of low rank. "Ye peen a bob to go in wi the better end, bur it's sixpence to sit among the *scrawls*" [Yi pee·n ù bob tũ goa· in wi dhũ bet·ür end, bür it)s sik·spüns tũ sit ùmùng· dhũ skrau·lz]. "There's nowt bu' *scrawls* o' wenches gon theer" [Dhür]z nuwt bú skrau·lz ù wen·shiz gon dhéeür]. Mr. Holland has "*Scrawl*, a mean man."

(2) a difficulty. "Yo'n gotten yursel i the *scrawl*, an' yo mun get aít haï best yo con" [Yoa·]n got·n yürsel· i dhũ skrau·l, ün yoa· mün gy'et aayt aay best yoa· kon]. A man, condoling with a gentleman who had been thrown out of a carriage and badly injured, said "It was a terr'ble affair o' yó droppin' into a *scrawl* like that" [It wüz a taer·bl ùfae·r ù yü drop·in in·tũ ù skrau·l lahyk dhaat·].

(3) a quarrel. "There was a pratty *scrawl* among 'em."

(4) a tangle. "Look what yo'm doin', else yo'n have that yorn in a pratty *scrawl*" [Lóok wot yoa·]m dóo·in, els yoa·]n aav· dhaat· yau·rn in ù praat·i skrau·l].

Scrawl [skrau·l] †(1) to crawl. "There's summat *scrawlin'* up yur coot, mester; mun ah fyerk him off?" [For Glossic, see FYERK]. *Cp.* M.E. *scraulen*.

(2) to get away stealthily or fearfully. "Hoo gen him sich

a skerry-coatin' as he never had in his life afore; an' he *scrawled* off as sneaped as sneaped" [Óo gy'en im sich a sky'er'ikoa'tin ūz ée nev'ūr aad' in iz lahyf ūfoa'r; ūn ée skrau'ld of ūz snee'pt ūz snee'pt].

(3) *v.n.* to quarrel. Principally used in the present participle. "They won terrible feightin', *scrawlin'* folks" [Dhi wūn ter'ūbl feytin, skrau'lin foa'ks].

(4) *v.a.* "Scrawled" in the p. part is used of hay or corn *laid* by storms. BICKLEY.

Scrawlin' [skrau'lin], *adj.* low, mean; *e.g.*, "a lot o' *scrawlin'* folks." See SCRAWL (1).

Scrawm [skrau'm], *v.n.* to scramble. "Yay'r Ben's gotten i' the hosswesh. Ah seed him *scrawmin'* up th' bonk" [Yai'r Ben]z got'n i dhū os'-wesh. Ah séed im skrau'min ūp)th bongk]. Mr. Holland has the word in the sense of "scrambling hastily together."

†**Screin** [skreyn], *s.* (1) a screen, a wooden seat with a high back, and an arm at each end like a sofa. Wilbraham says "*Skreen*, a wooden settee or settle, with a very high back sufficient to screen those who sit on it from the external air, was with our ancestors a constant piece of furniture by all kitchen fires, and is still to be seen in the kitchens of many of our old farm-houses in Cheshire." He then quotes Tusser's *Five Hundred Points*:

If ploughman get hatchet or whip to the *Skreene*,
Maids loseth their cocke if no water be seen.

The *screen* is still very common in Cheshire farm-houses. See SETLESS (1).

(2) a large, square sieve used for sifting coals, gravel, sand, &c. The *screin* is reared in a sloping position, and the coal or gravel is thrown against it. The coarse part falls down in front of the *screin*, while the finer passes through it.

Screin [skreyn], *v.a.* to sift with a *screin*.

Screit [skreyt], *v.a.* to pare nails. A regular occupation of Satur-

day night is to get the children "weshed, an' combed, an' *screit*" [wesht, ün koa·md, ün skreyt].

†**Screive** [skreyv], *v.n.* to ooze out. A sack of corn may *screive*; liquid manure in a pigsty is said to *screive* out. But the word is specially used of moisture exuding from a corpse.

Scrinch [skrin·sh], *s.* a small piece or quantity. "Wun yö please to gie me a little *scrinch* o' butter" [Wun yü pléeüz tū gy'i mi ũ lit'l skrin·sh ũ büt·ür]. Also SCRUNCH.

Scrinch [skrinsh], (1) *v.a.* to stint.

(2) *v.a.* to obtain with difficulty, squeeze, extract; *e.g.*, "to *scrinch* summat" out of anyone.

(3) *v.n.* to cringe, draw the shoulders together; like *crimble*
(1). "Sey häi hey gos *scrinchin'* along" [Sey aay ey goz skrin·shin ũlungg·]. This seems to be the English *cringe*, with *s* (O.F. *es*, Lat. *ex*) prefixed.

Scrinchin' [skrin·shin], *adj.* (1) small, of things. "The missis has gen me sich a *scrinchin'* peice o' bre'n'cheise" [Dhū mis·iz ũz gy'en mi sich ũ skrin·shin peys ũ bre)n·cheyz].

(2) of persons, niggardly. "Hoo's a *scrinchin'* owd thing."

Scrip [skrip·], *s.* (1) a snatch. "Hoo made a *scrip* at th' money" [Óo mai·d ũ skrip· üt)th mùn·i].

(2) To make a *scrip* to do anything is to put forth special efforts to do it.

Scrip [skrip·], *v.a.* to snatch. "What bin yö *scrippin'* at? Yo shan go wi·aüt yur butty if yo *scrippen* at it a-that-ns, same as if yo'd bin born in a wood" [Wot bin yü skrip·in at? Yoa shūn goa· wi·aay·t yūr büt·i iv yoa skrip·ün aat· it ũ(dhaat·nz, sai·m ũz iv yoa)d bin bau·rn in ũ wùd].

Scroof [skróof], *s.* scurf. See chapter on Pronunciation under R (3).

Scrub [skrùb], *s.* (1) a worn-out broom. The head of such a broom is very often used for scrubbing purposes.

†(2) a mean or dirty person. "Hoo's a dirty little *scrub*" [Óo)z ũ duu·rti lit·l skrùb]. Compare SCRUBBY, below.

Scrubby [skrùb·i], *adj.* paltry. "Tak yŭr money, an' let me be aīt o' yur *scrubby* debt" [Taak· yŭr mùn·i, ùn let mi bi aayt ù yŭr skrùb·i det].

Scrunch [skrùnsh], *s.* See SCRINCH.

Scrunch [skrùnsh], *v.a.* to crunch, mince. We should speak of "*scrunchin*" a worm beneath one's feet. This seems again to be a case of *s* prefixed. See SCRINCH, above.

Scuffle [skùf·l], *s.* (1) bustle, hurry. "We'n bin aw in a *scuffle* to get the jobs done i' time for market" [Wi]n bin au· in ù skùf·l tŭ gy'et dhŭ jobz dùn i tahym fŭr maa·rkit].

(2) a Dutch hoe, an instrument used to cut off weeds at the roots. Du. *schoffel*.

Scuffle [skùf·l], *v.a.* and *n.* (1) to bustle, hurry. "I conna *scuffle* about as I used to could" [Ahy kon]ù skùf·l ùbuw·t ùz ahy yóost tŭ kùd]. "We mun *scuffle* this bit o' work together" [Wi mŭn skùf·l dhis· bit ù wuurk tŭgy'edh·ŭr].

(2) to hoe weeds. "He's *scufflin*' i' the garden" [Ée]z skùf·lin i dhŭ gy'aa·rdin]. "Go an' *scuffle* them turmits."

†**Scuft** [skùf·t], *s.* (1) a cuff, box. "Give him a *scuft* aside o' th' yed" [Gy'iv im ù skùft ũsahy·d ũ)th yed].

(2) the scruff of the neck.

Scuft [skùft], *v.a.* to cuff, box the ears. "I'll *scuft* thee till tha doesna know wheer tha at" [Ahy] skùft dhi til· dhaa dùz)nŭ noa· wée·ŭr dhaa aat·].

†**Scutter** [skùt·ŭr] (1) *v.n.* to "scuttle" off, depart hastily. "Well, I mun be *scutterin*' off" [Wèl, ahy mŭn bi skùt·ŭrin of].

(2) *v.a.* to scramble (money, nuts, and the like), *i.e.*, to scatter in order to be scrambled for. "*Hutter-scutter*, off it gos!" [Ŭt·ŭr-skùt·ŭr, of it gos!] is the ordinary expression used by the person who scatters the nuts, &c., when he releases them from his hand.

See [sey, sée], *v.a.* (1) "I'll *see if* you do such and such a thing" means "I'll *see that* you do *not* do it."

(2) "To *see at*" is used in the sense of "to look at." "See at him, theer" [Sée aat im, dhéeür].

Seedle raïnd [see·dl raaynd], *v.n.* to get or *sidle* round, coax, wheedle.

Seek [see·k], *s.* a leak. "There's a *seek* i' this dreen somewheer" [Dhur]z ũ see·k i dhis dree·n sùm·wéeür]. *Cp.* Yorksh. *sike*, a channel. Bailey has "Sick, Sike, a little dry watercourse which is dry in Summer Time."

Seek [see·k], *v.n.* to percolate; used of water making its way through a wall, dyke, &c. "The reen's *seekin'* through the hedge-cop upo' th' road" [Dhũ ree·n]z see·kin thróo dhũ ej·kop· ũpũ)dh roa·d].

Seem to [seym too], *v.n.* "To *seem to*" in the infin. has the meaning of "as regards appearance." "Hey was a decent sort of a mon *to seem to*" [Ey wüz ũ dee·sünt sau·rt ũv ũ mon· tũ seym too].

See-saw [see·sau], *s.* a common saying. "Well, hai'n yǒ bin aw this lung time?" "Ah hanna bin gone a lung time." "Well, ah know yǒ hanna; bur ah reckon it's one o' th *see-saws*" [Wel, aay)n yũ bin au· dhis lùng tahym? Ah aa)nũ bin gon ũ lùng tahym. Wel, ah noa· yũ aa)nũ; bũr ah rek'n it)s won ũ)th see·sauz].

Seg [seg], *s.* a hard or horny piece of skin inside the hand. "Look at the *segs* o' my hond; theer's hard work for yǒ" [Lóok üt dhũ segz ũ mi ond; dhéeür]z aa·rd wu·rk fo)yũ].

Seg [seg], *v.a.* to castrate a full-grown animal.

Seg [seg], *adj.* second. A word used by boys in playing. "I'm fog, an' yo bin *seg*."

†**Segged** [segd], *part. adj.* hardened, horny; said of the hand.

†**Seight** [seyt], *s.* a great quantity. "There was a p'atty *seight* o folks at Soosebry feet (= Shrewsbury fête); pity it come on sǒ wet" [Dhũr wüz a paat·i seyt ũ foa·ks üt Sóo·zbrì fee·t; pit·i it kùm on sũ wet].

Senna-tucked [sen-ü-tùkt], *part. adj.* "sinew-tucked," *i.e.*, contracted, of the ligaments of a joint. "I'm desper't okkart o' that arm as was hurt theer a wheile back; it's wi' havin' to howd it sǒ lung i' one form, an' it's like as if it's a bit *senna-tucked*, for it's as stiff as a crutch" [Ahy)m des·pürt ok·ürt ü dhaat· aa·rm üz wüz uurt dhéeür ü weyl baak; it)s wi aav·in tū uwd it sū lügg i won fau·rm, ün it)s lahyk üz iv it)s ü bit sen·ü-tùkt, für it)s üz stif· üz ü krùch].

Sess [ses], *s.* †(1) a pile of slates, bricks, pipes, tiles, "kids," or faggots, &c.

(2) a lot, quantity. "They'n gotten sich a *sess* o' cheese i' the rowm; I shouldna think they'n had a factor in this turn (= season)" [Dhi)n got'n sich· ü ses ü chee·z i dhū ruwm; ahy shùd)nū thingk· dhi)n aad· ü faak·tūr in dhis tuurn].

Sess [ses], *v.a.* †(1) to arrange or pile up bricks, tiles, pipes, faggots, &c. "Yo pitch, an' I'll stond i' th' cart and *sess* 'em" [Yoa· pich·, ün ahy)l stond i)th ky'aa·rt ün ses üm].

†(2) to soak straw with water in preparation for thatching; hence the common expression, "as wet as thatch."

(3) to assess; a mere abbreviation, like *'sizes* [sahy·ziz] for *assizes*.

Set [set], *s.* an iron wedge held in a twisted hazel rod, used by blacksmiths for cutting hot iron.

Set [set], *v.a.* †(1) to prepare a quantity of milk for coagulation. This includes mixing the evening's and the morning's milk, adding the rennet, and raising the milk to the temperature required.

(2) to place manure in heaps upon the field, in readiness for spreading.

†(3) to "set in" is to put a batch into the oven. "Th' oon's aw ready for *settin' in*" [Dh)oon)z au· red·i für set·in in].

(4) *set* in the past participle means benumbed. "My hands bin fair *set* wi' cowl" [Mi aan·z bin fae·r set wi kuwd]. A friend of mine told me he had heard the word used similarly

at Cambridge, where a man complained of being “*set fast with rheumatics.*”

Setless [set·lūs], *s.* (1) the same as **SCREEN** (q.v.). Bailey has “*Settle, a wooden bench, or seat with a back to it.*”

(2) a raised shelf of bricks built round the sides of a dairy for the milk-pans, &c. to stand upon.

Settlin' [set·lin], *s.* dregs.

Shackabag [shaak·übaag], *s.* a lazy ne'er-do-weel. The same as *Shacklebag*.

Shackaz [shaak·üz], *v.n.* to shirk work. “*Raggazin' an' shackazin' about'*” is a phrase often heard (see **RAGGAZ**); but the *pres. part.*, which is the only part of the verb in regular use, is usually employed adjectivally as follows.

(1) apt to shirk work. “*Yö mun be after her every minute, or else summat's slimmed o'er for the next and readiest; I never seid annyb'dy sö shackazin'.*” [Yü mün bi aaf·tür ür ev·ri min·it, ür els süm·üt)s slim'd oa·r für dhü nekst ün red·i·ist; ahv nev·ür seyð aan·ibdi sö shaak·üzin].

(2) not to be relied on. “*He is sö shackazin', there's noo howt o' sich a mon.*” [Ée iz sü shaak·uzin, dhür)z nóo uwt ü sich· ü mon].

Shacket [shaak·it], *s.* (1) a night-shirt (not specially a child's night-shirt, as Mr. Holland has it). Mr. Holland's suspicion of this word is entirely unfounded; it is general throughout S. Ches., and in fact the only word in use for a night-shirt.

(2) a long, loose, over-garment worn by persons milking the cows; commonly used in the compound *milkin'-shacket*.

Shacklebag [shaak·lbaag], *s.* a lazy loiterer. “*A hoozy shacklebag of a fellow.*” [Ü hóo·zi shaak·lbaag üv ü fel·ü].

Shacklebag [shaak·lbaag], *v.n.* to loiter, shirk work.

Shackles [shaak·lz], *s.* To be “*off one's shackles*” is to be very much excited. Sometimes it is “*nearly off one's shackles,*” *i.e.*, nearly beside oneself. “*Hoo's bin welly off her shackles*

aw mornin' to get her new frock on, an' be off to th' wakes wi' that wastrel of a lad" [Óo)z bin wel'i of ūr shaak'lz au mau·rnin tū gy'et ūr nyóo frok on, ūn bi of tū)dh wai·ks wi dhaat· wai·stril ūv ū laad·].

Shade [shai·d, shee·d], *v.n.* to take shelter. "I *shaded* under a trey" [Ahy shai·did ūn·dūr ū trey]. For another example, see MIZZLE.

Shadow [shaad·ŭ], *s.* a blinker, part of a horse's harness.

†**Shakebag** [shai·kbaag], *s.* a worthless fellow.

Shalligonaket [shaal·igoanai·kit], *adj.* flimsy, unsuitable for outdoor wear; applied to a garment. "Yo'n cut a fine swither, when yo getten that *shalligonaket* thing o' yur back; I think folks 'un see 'What Dolly-maukin's comin' nai?' " [Yoa)n kùt ū fahyn swidh·ūr, wen yoa gy'et·n dhaat· shaal·igoanai·kit thingg· ū yūr baak·; ahy thingk· foa·ks)n see "Wot Dol-i-mau·kin)z kùm·in naay?" ? from "Shall-I-go-naked?"

†**Shandry** [shaan·dri], *s.* a spring-cart, market-cart.

†**Sharevil** [shaar·ŭvil], *s.* a dung-fork. NORBURY, COMBERMERE, and probably throughout the extreme south of the county, though even here YILVE (q.v.) is the more usual word.

Sharpen [shaa·rpn], *v.a.* and *n.* to hasten. "Come, *sharpen* up! or else I'll *sharpen* thee" [Kùm shaa·rpn ūp, ūr els ahy)l shaa·rpn dhi].

Sharps [shaa·rps], *s. pl.* †(1) coarse siftings of flour.

(2) sharpness; only used in the following expression: "If yō com'n on to mey, yō com'n on yur *sharps*" [Iv yū kùm'n on tū mey, yū kùm'n on yūr shaa·rps]. This means, at least in S. Ches., "If you assail me, you'll find your match" (*lit.* "one as sharp as yourself"). I understand Mr. Holland's explanation to be somewhat different.

†**Shear** [sheyūr], *v.a.* to reap with a sickle. Bailey says, "to *shear*, to reap. N.C."

Sheer-cloth [shey'ür- or shée'ur-kloth], *s.* a large plaster; what is also called by country-people a "strengthenin' plaster." "I've had a *sheer-cloth* upo' my back a despert lung wheile, bur it dunna help it none" [Ahy]v aad· ü shée'ür-kloth üpü mi baak· ü des·pürt lügg weyl, bür it dù)nü elp it non].

†**Sheid** [sheyd], (1) *v.a.* to spill; used both of dry substances and liquids. "Yo'n *sheid* that milk" or "them wuts."

(2) *v.n.* to drop out of the husks; said of over-ripe grain.

†**Sheive** [sheyv], *s.* a slice, generally a large one. "Cut him a good *sheive* o' bre'n'cheise" [Kùt im ü gùd sheyv ü bre)n- cheyz]. "Give a loaf and beg a *shive*." *Ray's Proverbs*. Compare *Titus Andron.*, II. i. 87.

Sheive [sheyv], *v.a.* to cut off a slice. "Missis, the men wanna want aw that loaf with 'em i' th' feilt." "Well, gie me howt on it, then, an' I'll soon *sheive* 'em some off" [Mis'is, dhü men wù)nü waan·t au dhaat· loa·f widh üm i)th feylt. Wel, gy'i mi uwt)n it, dhen, ün ahy]l sóon sheyv üm sùm of].

Sheiver [shey·vür], *s.* a slice. "Cut him a *sheiver* all along the loaf" [Kùt im ü shey·vür au·l ülüng· dhü loa·f]. Compare Bailey, "Tall Wood, a long kind of *Shiver* riven out of the tree, which shortened is made into Billets;" and again, "*Shiver*, a Piece or Cleft of Wood." Also *Troilus and Cressida*, II. i., "He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit;" and *Rich. II.*, IV. i. 289. See SHEIVE, above.

Shell-board [shel·bóöürd], *s.* that part of a plough which turns the furrow; a corruption of *Shield-board*. See MOULD-BOARD.

†**Shem-rent** [shem·rent], *adj.* rent at the seams; said of shoes of which the upper portion is parting from the sole. "What rotten rubbitch these shoon bin! they'm *shem-rent* a'ready, an' on'y new a threy-wik ago" [Wot rot·n rub'ich dheyz shóon bin! dhi)m shem·rent üred·i, ün oa·ni nyóo ü threy·wik ügoa·].

Shem-ripped [shem·ript], *adj.* the same as SHEM-RENT. MACEFEN, and SHROPSHIRE BORDER.

Sheviton [shev:itn], *s.* an old coat is often so-called,—“an owd *Sheviton*.”

Shift [shif:t], *s.* (1) a woman's shirt. Also called *smock*, *smicket*, and *shimmy* (chemise).

(2) a makeshift. “It'll do occagionally for a *shift*, like” [It]l dóo ũkai:jünüli für ũ shif:t, lahyk].

(3) energy, especially as exhibited in rapid movement. “Hoo's noo *shift* in her” [Óo]z nóo shif:t in ũr].

Shift [shif:t], *v.a.* to change (the clothes). “I mun go an' *shift* this shirt o' mine” [Ahy mŭn goa' ũn shif:t dhis shuurt ũ mahyn]. *Cp.* Crabbe, “*Shift* every friend, and join with every foe.”

†**Shippen** [ship'in], *s.* a cow-house. “Th'owd mester wouldna have a word spokken i' the *shippens*; if annyb'dy said quack, he was daïn on 'em like a cart-load o' bricks” [Dh]uwd mes-tŭr wùd)nŭ aav' ũ wuurd spok'n i dhŭ ship'inz; iv aan'ibdi sed kwaak', ée wŭz daayn on ũm lahyk ũ ky'aa-rt-lóo'ŭd ũ briks]. *A.S.* *scypen*, a stall. (The popular etymology is from *sheep-pen*, though the word is used only with reference to cows).

Shirt [shuurt], *s.* “To get a man's *shirt* out” is to put him in a rage. “He'd soon ha' had his *shirt* aït, if ye'd said much moor to him” [Ée]d sóon ũ aad' iz shuurt aayt, iv yi]d sed mùch móoŭr tóo im].

Shither [shidh'ŭr], *v.a.* to shed, spill (of grain and other dry goods). “Tak that sugar-basin into th' cupboard; an' dunna *shither* it” [Taak' dhaat' shùg'ŭr-bai'sin in-tŭ]th kùb'ŭrd; ũn dŭ)nŭ shidh'ŭr it].

†**Shitter** [shit'ŭr], *v.n.* to spill, of dry substances; a variant of SHITHER, which see.

Shitty-watty [shit-i-waat'i], *s.* a weak-headed, foolish person. CHORLEY.

Shod [shod], *s.* a small flat piece of iron nailed to the sole of a shoe to protect it. “I've browt thee a pair o' yew (new) shoon from Nantweych; an' tha mun nail some *shods* on 'em, else tha'll

ha' the soles off thy feet directly" [Ahy)v bruw't dhi ũ pae'r ũ yóo shóon früm Naantwey'ch; ũn dhũ mün nee'l süm shodz on)üm, els dhũ)l aa dhũ soa'lz of dhi feyt dürek'li].

Shoe [shóo], *s.* a boot. Plural, *shoon*. Here may be noticed the phrase "too big for one's *shoon*," used of a person whose notions are too high for his station, a conceited person.

Shommoek [shom·ük], *v.n.* to shamble. "That lad *shommoeks* despartly" or "is despart *shommoekin'* on his feyt" [Dhaat· laad shom·üks des·pürtli—iz des·pürt shom·ükin—on iz feyt].

Shonkazin' [shongk·üzin], *pres. part.* lounging idly about. "Hoo gos *shonkazin'* abowt, as if hoo'd nowt i' the varsed world to do" [Óo goz shongk·üzin ũbuw't, ũz iv' óo)d nuwt i)dhũ vaa'rsüd wuurl'd tũ dóo].

Shoo [shóo], *interj.* a word used in driving fowls away.

†**Shoo** [shóo], *v.a.* to drive or frighten off, of fowls. "Theer's them hens i' th' pump-fowd agen; go an' *shoo* 'em off" [Dheyür)z dhem enz i)th pùmp-fuwd ũgy'en'; goa' un shóo ũm of]. An imitative word; see preceding article.

†**Shoods** [shóodz], *s. pl.* husks of oats.

Shoot [shóot], *v.a.* to empty sacks. "Bin them bags o' wheeat *shotten* yet? cos the milner's sendin' for aw his bags back again" [Bin dhem 'baag'z ũ wéeüt shot'n yet? koz dhũ mil'nür)z sen'din für au' iz baag'z baak' ũgy'en'·].

†**Shooter-booard** [shóo·tür·bóoürd], *s.* See CHEISE-BOARD.

†**Shooter** [shóo·dhür], *s.* a shoulder. "To put one's *shooter* aít" is to be annoyed, or more generally to put oneself out of the way about anything. "I'm nat gooin' put my *shooter* aít abaít that" means, I'm not going to let that disturb me. It is hardly="to take offence," as Mr. Holland has it for N. Ches.

†**Shot** [shot], *s.* an ale-house reckoning. "Yo mun pee your own *shot*" [Yoa' mün pee' yür oa'n shot]. *Cp.* Ger. *schoss*, a tax; O.F. *escot*; mod. E. *scot*, as in *scot-free*. Shakspeare has *shot* in *Two Gent. of Verona*, II. v. *ad. init.*, "A man is never

undone till he be hanged, nor never welcome to a place till some certain *shot* be paid." He has also a verb *escot*, to maintain. "How are they *escoted*?" *Ham.* II. ii.

Shovel [shùv'l, shùv'il], *s.* a spade. (The word "spade" is not used.) "The sexton's shooen his *shovel* at him" is commonly used of anyone who is failing in health, and evidently near death. For an example, see WANGY.

Shovel-tree [shùv'l-trey], *s.* the handle of a spade. *Tree* is frequently used in M.E. for a bar of wood. *Cp.* E. *axle-tree*, and SWINGA-TREE, in this Glossary.

Shown [shoa'n], *v.a.* to show. "If yõ gen me anny o' yur camperlash, I'll quick *shown* yõ the road" [Iv yũ gy'en mi aan'i ü yũ ky'aam·pür-laash, ahy]l kwik·shoa'n yũ dhũ roa'd]. The form *shown* in this example is not due to the fact that the verb is in the infinitive mood, as the *n* runs throughout its conjugation. See *List of Verbs*, p. 83. Whether the *n*, as thus used throughout all tenses and moods, be a survival of the old *n* of the infinitive (A.S. *sceawian*) is another question and one which I shall not attempt to decide.

†**Showtin'-jef** [shuw·tin-jef], *adj.* stone-deaf; so deaf that one has to shout to make oneself heard.

Shuff [shùf], *s.* (1) a push, attempt. "Yo mayn a very poor *shuff* at it" [Yoa mai'n ü veri póöür shùf aat·it].

(2) a difficulty. "We bin in a fine *shuff* abowt the milkin'; the cows conna be milked afore they'm fedden, an' there's noob'dy abowt the bonk as knows annythin' abowt feedin' 'em" [Wi bin in ü fahyn shùf übuw't dhũ mil·kin; dhũ ky'aawz kon]ü bi mil·kt üfoa'r dhi)m fed'n, ün dhür]z nóo·bdi übuw't dhũ bongk üz noa·z aan·ithin übuw't féé·din üm].
Cp. SHUFFLE.

Shuffle [shùf'l], *s.* a mess, difficulty. "Yo'd better mind what yo're doin', lendin' them pikels to folks; the mester'll maybe be askin' for one some o' theise dees, an' then yo'n bey in a

shuffle" [Yoa·)d bet·ür mahynd wot yoa·)r dóo·in, len·din dhem pahy·kilz tũ foa·ks; dhũ mes·tũr)l mai·bi bi aas·kin fũr won sũm ũ dheyz dee·z, ũn dhen yoa)n bey in ũ shũf·l].

Shull [shùl], *s.* a pea-hull.

†**Shull** [shùl], *v.a.* to shell, or remove the hulls from peas. "Come yur wees here, an' I'll set yõ on a job o' *shullin'* peas" [Kũm yũr wee·z éeür, ũn ahy)l set yũ ũn ũ job ũ shùl·in pee·z].

†**Shut** [shùt], *adj.* rid, quit of. "I gen her hafe-a-'ear's weeges when hoo left, an' glad enough get *shut* on her at that price" [Ahy gy'en ũr ai·f-ũ-éeür)z wee·jiz wen óo left, ũn dlaad· ũnũf·gy'et shùt on ũr ũt dhaat· prahys].

†**Shuttance** [shùt·ns], *s.* riddance. "Good *shuttance* o' bad rub-bitch!" [Gũd shùt·ns ũ baad· rùb·ich!]

†**Side awee** [sahyd ũwee·], *v.a.* to put away or aside; said of articles of household use. "Come, *side* the dinner-things *awee*, an' cleeen the hearth up a bit, an' may the bonk look summat like" [Kũm, sahyd dhũ din·ür-thingz ũwee·, ũn kléeün dhũ aa·rth ùp ũ bit, ũn mai· dhũ bongk lóok sũm·üt lahyk].

†**Side-boards** [sahy·d-bóoürdz] } *s. pl.* parts of a cart. See CART.
 †**Side-railz** [sahy·d-reelz]

†**Side-razzor** [sahy·d-raazũr], *s.* the purlin (in S. Ches. [puu·r-lahyn]) of a roof.

Sift [sif·t], *v.n.* to gossip. "Theer hoo stood, chattin' an' *siftin'* wi some owd yowth" [Dhéeür óo stũd, chaat·in ũn sift·in wi sũm uwd yuwth].

†**Sike** [sahyk], *s.* (1) to sigh; to catch the breath. "I took ahr Joe daïn to Bar Mare one dee to beethe; ah bur he did *sike* a bit, when ah got him in" [Ahy tóok aa·r Joa· daayn tũ Baa·r Mae·r won dee· tũ bee·dh; aa·)bũr ée did sahyk ũ bit, wen ah got im in]. Cp. *Piers Pl.* B. xiv. 326, "swowed and sobbed and *syked*."

(2) to sob. "Yõ could see by her shooters as hoo was *sikin'*" [Yũ kũd sée bi ũr shóo·dhũrz ũz óo wũz sahy·kin].

Seldom ever [sil·düm ev·ür], *adv.* very seldom, hardly ever. “He *seldom ever* gos market naí” [Ée sil·düm ev·ür goz maa·rkit naay].

Sin [sin·], *conj.* and *adv.* since. Used by Chaucer, Spenser, Ben Jonson, and other old writers.

Sing [sing·], *v.n.* of a cat, to purr. “The full phrase is “*singin*’ three thrums.” *Cp.* THRUM (2).

Singlet [singg·lit], *s.* an undervest of flannel. “Yo’n ketch yur cooth as sure as a gun, if yo tak’n yur *singlet* off yet a wheile” [Yoa)n ky’ech yür kóoth üsh shóoür üz ü gùn, iv yoa taak’n yür singg·lit of yet ü weyl].

†**Sink-deitch** [singk·deych], *s.* a ditch into which the liquid manure of a farm-yard runs.

†**Sirry** [sir·i], *s.* sirrah. “Sirry! Sirry! look here.” The word seems to be more or less confounded with *Sithee*. Its other forms are *Surry*, and *Sorry*.

Sit [sit·], *v.n.* of food, to be easily digested, agree with a person. “Polly, here’s some caicumbers if they’n *sit* wi’ yö; they bin rather owd; they wanna *sit* wi’ mey when they’m fresh, let alone owd” [Pol·i, eyür)z süm ky’aay·kùmbürz iv dhai)n sit wi yü; dhai bin rae·dhür uwd; dhai wùn)ü sit wi mey wen dhai)m fresh, let üloa·n uwd].

Sithee [sidh·i], *interj.* see thee! look here! “*Sithee!* ah’ll tell thee summat if tha’ll keep it squat” [Sidh·i! ah)l tel dhi sùm·üt iv dhaa)l ky’ee·p it skwaat·].

Skee-wiff [sky’ee-wif·], **Skew-wiff** [sky’óo-wif·], **Skew-wift** [sky’oo-wif·t], *adj.* and *adv.* askew, awry, zig-zag. “That cloth’s cut aw *skew-wift*” [Dhaat· kloth)s kùt au· sky’óo-wif·t]. A crooked line is said to “run *skee-wiff* across the paper.”

Skellet [sky’el·it], *s.* a brass-kettle used for preserving. Compare *skillet* in *Othello*, I. iii. 273. Bailey has “*Skellet*, a small vessel with feet for boiling.”

Skelp [sky’elp], *s.* (1) a deep scratch. A mother said to her child who was playing with a cat, “Yo mun bewar on her, or hoo’ll

gie yō a pratty *skelp*” [Yoa· mün bi·waa·r on ūr, ūr óo] gy’i yū ũ praat·i sky’elp].

(2) part of a plough. It goes before the coulter, and pares off the surface of the ground, thus effectually burying the grass and weeds under the furrow which the plough makes. Also called a SKIM-COOTER.

Skelp [sky’elp], (1) *v.a.* to scratch so as to remove or seriously injure the skin. “Hoo’s *skelped* me o’er the hand” [Óo]z sky’elpt mi oa·r dhū aan·d]. Burns has the words in one of his poems, “To *skelp* an’ scaud poor dogs like me” (Globe edition, p. 31, l. 11).

(2) *v.a.* to turn over a very shallow furrow, so as afterwards to cover it by a much deeper one.

(3) *v.n.* to take oneself off. “Come, *skelp* off.” Wilbraham gives “*Skelp*, to leap awkwardly, as a cow does.”

†**Sken** [sky’en], *v.n.* to squint. Bailey has “To *Skime*, to look a squint, to glee.” (For *glee*, see GLIDE in this Glossary.)

†**Skenner** [sky’en·ūr], *s.* a squint-eyed person.

Skerrycoat [sky’er·ikoa·t], *v.a.* to abuse, scold. “I heerd her *skerrycoat*in’ th’ owd mon above a bit, acos he hadna just browt her her arrands reight” [Ahy éeürd ūr sky’er·ikoa·tin dh)awd mon ũbäv· ũ bit, ũkoz· ée aad)nū jüst bruwt ūr ūr aar·ündz reyt].

Skerrycoatin’ [sky’er·ikoa·tin], *s.* a scolding. “Well, I mun be moggin’ off wom, else my missis ’ull gie me a *skerrycoatin’*” [Wel, ahy mün bi mog·in of wom, els mahy mis·iz]l gy’i mi ũ sky’er·ikoa·tin].

Skew [sky’óo], *s.* the state of being askew. “Yur line’s all on the *skew*” [Yūr lahyn]z au·l on dhū sky’óo].

†**Skewbald** [sky’óo·bau·d], *adj.* spotted. As distinguished from *piebald*, *skewbald* is brown (or bay) and white, while *piebald* is black and white.

Skewber [sky’óo·būr], *s.* (1) bustle, fluster; *e.g.*, “to be in a *skewber*,” or “to make a *skewber*.”

(2) row, scuffle. "Did yō hear the *skewber* last neight?"
 "No; there couldnur ha' bin much of a *skewber*, for it didna waken mey" [Did yū éeür dhū sky'óo·būr laas· neyt? Noa·; dhür kùd nūr ũ bin mùch üv ũ sky'óo·būr, für it did·nū wai·kn mey].

Skewber [sky'óo·būr], *v.a.* and *n.* to hurry. "*Skewber* yür things together," *i.e.*, get them together quickly.

Skew-wifter [sky'oo-wif·tūr], *s.* a crooked blow, *i.e.*, a "round-hand" blow, generally with the left hand; distinguished from a blow straight out from the shoulder. "He gen him a skew-wifter wi' his lift hond" [Ée gy'en im ũ sky'óo-wif·tūr wi iz lift ond]. Mr. Holland gives this example, which agrees with my definition; but his own definition is "an unexpected blow."

+**Skim-cooter** [sky'im·kóotür], *s.* part of a plough; more commonly called a **SKELP** (q.v.).

+**Skim Dick** [sky'im dik·], *s.* cheese made of skimmed milk. For example, see **MAILY**.

+**Skimp** [sky'im·p] } *adj.* scanty, tight-fitting; said of dress.
 +**Skimpin'** [sky'im·pin] } "Yur gown's too *skimp*" [Yür gy'aawn]z too sky'im·p].

Skin aüt [sky'in aayt], *v.a.* to clean out, leave bare. "Wey'm *skinned aüt* o' coal" [Wey)m sky'in·d aayt ũ koa·l].

+**Skinny** [sky'in·i], *adj.* niggardly. "Yö neidna bey sö *skinny* wi' the butter; put it on as we can sey it" [Yü ney·d)nū bey sü sky'in·i wi dhū büt·ür; püt it on üz wi)kn sey it].

Skippet [sky'ip·it], *s.* a spoon-shaped implement with a long handle used in draining.

Skirt [skuurt or sky'uurt], *v.a.* to take off the outside hay from the cocks. "We'dn better go an' *skirt* them cocks, an' give 'em a chance o' dryin' agen th' oander" [Wi)dn bet·ür goa· ün sky'uurt dhem koks, ün gy'iv· ũm ũ chaan·s ũ drahy·in ügy'en·)dh oa·ndür].

Skit [sky'it·], *s.* is used in the special sense of "a hoax, a practical joke." "They'd bin pleein' a *skit* off upon that young Irish chap as lives theer, persueedin' him as blech 'ud make his beard grow" [Dhi]d bin plee·in ũ sky'it· of ũpũn dhaat· yùng Ahy·rish chaap· ũz liv·z dhéeür, pũrswee·din im ũz blech ũd mai·k iz béeürd groa·].

†**Skitter** [sky'it·ür], *v.a.* to scatter or strew sparsely grain and the like dry stuffs. "Go an' *skitter* some hen-curn upo' the fowd" [Goa· ũn sky'it·ür sũm en·kuurn ũpũ dhũ fuwd]. The word is not equivalent to *scatter* [sky'aat·ür], which is also used in the dialect.

Skitterwitted [sky'it·ürwitid], *adj.* scatterbrained. "Well, if I was Mester Done, I wouldna let sich a *skitterwitted* auf go with a aunty-paunty sperited hoss like that; he's safe to get his neck brokken some o' theise dees" [Wel, iv ahy wũz Mes·tũr Doa·n, ahy wùdnũ let sich ũ sky'it·ürwitid au·f goa· widh ũ au·nti-pau·nti sper·itid os lahyk dhaat·; ée)z sai·f tũ gy·et iz nek brok·n sũm ũ dheyz dee·z].

†**Skrike** [skrahyk], *s.* a shriek, cry. A story used to be told of an eccentric old woman at Burland to the following effect: A messenger came to tell her of the sudden death of her husband, and found her eating a basin of "suppin'." He delivered his doleful tidings, whereupon the old dame quietly replied, "Just weet than I've gotten this spoon-meat into me, an' then I'll fatch up a pratty *skrike*" [Jũs wee·t dhũn ahy)v got·n dhis spóo·n-mee·t in·tũ mi, ũn dhen ahy)l faach· ũp a praati skrahyk]. As I see a similar incident is related by Miss Jackson (*s.v. Pyel*), we may charitably suppose the old lady at Burland has been libelled.

Skrike [skrahyk], *v.n.* †(1) to shriek, cry. "He *skriked* laïd enough for folks to hear him to Sposta" [Ée skrahykt laayd ũnũf· fũr foa·ks tũ éeür im tũ Spos·tũ]. "If yø leaven the rit by himsel aw neyt, he'll *skrike* his guts to fiddle-strings" [Iv yũ lé·e·ũvũn dhũ rit· bi imsel· au· neyt, ée)l skrahyk iz gũts tũ fid·l-stringz].

(2) to weep, even silently. "I can tell by yur een as yo'n bin *skrikin*" [Ahy kün tel bi yür éen ūz yoa)n bin skrahy·kin].

Whose fathers struck France so with fear
As made poor wives and children *skrike*.

—*Ballad of Flodden Field*.

(3) to creak, of wheels, &c. "Them wheels wanten oil; yo connur ha' oiled 'em properly, else they wudna *skrike* a-that-ns" [Dhem wéelz waan·tn ahyl; yoa kon)ür ū ahyld ūm prop·ürli, els dhi wüd)nū skrahyk ū)dhaat·nz]. Bailey has "to *Scream*, to make a noise like a *Door* whose *Hinges* are rusty, or a *Wheel* that is not well greased."

Icel. *skrakja*, *skrika*, to shriek.

Skwirmidge [skwu·rmij], *s.* a scuffle. "We'dn a bit of a *skwirmidge* together a wheil ago, an' I drawed him up" [Wi)dn ū bit ūv ū skwu·rmij tūgy'edh·ür a weyl ūgoa·, ūn ahy drau·d im· ūp·].

†**Slack** [slaak·], *adj.* hollow; *e.g.*, "a *slack* pleece in a feild" [ū slaak· plee·s in ū feyld].

Slade [slai·d, slee·d], *s.* a boggy piece of ground in an arable field, which is left unploughed as too wet for grain. Hence **Sladegress**, the coarse grass grown on such boggy ground, which is generally reserved for putting on the tops of haystacks. Bailey gives "*Slade*, a long, flat piece or slip of ground. O[ld]."

Slang [slaang·], *s.* (1) a patch on a patchwork quilt.

†(2) a portion of land, generally a long, narrow portion. "My word, he's mowed a fine *slang*!" [Mahy wuurd, ée)z moa·d ū fahyn slaangg·!]

(3) a small square portion of other substances; *e.g.*, of bacon. "Is there anny o' that fiitch o' beecon left?" "Ay, there's a bit of a *slang*" [Iz dhür aan·i ū dhaat· flich· ū bee·kn left? Aay, dhur)z ū bit ūv ū slaangg·].

(4) a long row. "There's six or seven on 'em comin' up the road all in a *slang*" [Dhür)z sik·s ūr sev·n on ūm kùm·in ūp dhū roa·d au·l in ū slaangg·].

†**Slanker** [slaangk·ür], *v.n.* to lounge, loiter. “Ah rälly am ashamed o’ the lads an’ wenches *slankerin’* abowt the leens o’ Sunday neights, ’stid o’ bein’ i’ chapil” [Ah râe’li aam·üşhai·md ü)dhü laad·z ün wensh·iz slaangk·ürin übuw·t dhü lee·nz ü Sùn·di neyts, stid· ü bey·in i chÿaap·il].

Slap at or into [slaap· aat·, in·tóo], *v.n.* to dash into, tackle energetically. “We’n *slap into* that wheeat” [Wi)n slaap· in·tü dhaat· wéeüt].

Slar [slaa·r], *s.* a slide. “Come an’ have a *slar*” [Kùm ün aav· ü slaa·r]. “Them gallous lads han made a grät lung *slar i’th’* middle o’th’ road, for th’ hosses to breek their knees o’er” [Dhem gy’aal·üs laad·s ün mai·d ü grae·t lùng slaa·r i)th mid·l ü)th roa·d, fūr)dh os·iz tü bree·k dhür neyz oa·r]. †**Slare** [slaer] is an affected pronunciation in vogue with would-be fine people.

Slar [slaa·r], *v.n.* to slide (on ice). “The little lads bin gone *slar* o’ the Brick·kil’ pits” [Dhü lit·l laad·z bin gon slaa·r ü dhü Brik·il pit·s]. Compare SLUR and SLITHER.

Slash [slaash·], *v.a.* to trim a hedge, by cutting off the old wood from below.

†**Slat** [slaat·], *v.a.* to throw with violence. “Well, yo neidna *slat* that i’ my face” [Wel, yoa· ney·d)nü slaat· dhaat· i mi fai·s]= You need not reproach me with that. But the word is likewise of general application. “*Slat* it o’ one side; it’s good nowt” [Slaat· it ü won sahyd; it)s gùd nuwt].

Slathe [slaadh·ur], *v.a.* to slide or trail the feet in walking. “Häi yo dun come *slatherin’* yur feit along! Sich a trash·bag as yo looken, bin yö too linty for heave yur feit up when yo walken?” [Aay yoa dùn kùm slaadh·ürin yür feyt ülùngg·! Sich· ü traash·baag üz yoa lóo·kn, bin yü too lin·ti fūr ee·v yür feyt ùp wen yoa wau·kn?] Wilbraham gives “*Slather* or *Slur*, to slip or slide.”

Slathertrash [slaadh·ürtraash], *s.* one who “slathers,” one whose

shoes or slippers are down at heel; and so generally, a slovenly dressed person, a slattern. Cp. SLATHER, TRASH, and TRASHBAG.

†**Slatter** [slaat·ür], *v.a.* to spill; a less common variant of SLITTER. “What a *slattered* mess yō han made!”

†**Slay** [slai·, slee·], *v.a.* to dry (grass and the like) by exposure to the sun. “This grass inna very well *sleen* yet” [Dhis gres i)nū ver·i wel slee·n yet].

†**Sleach** [sleych, sléech], *v.a.* to scoop out liquids; to dip a vessel into a liquid. “Naï, dunna yo go *sleechin'* i' them milk-pons wi' yur basin; if yo wanten milk, yo mun get it aīt o' th' jug” [Naay, dū)nū yoa· goa· slée·chin i dhem mil·k-ponz wi' yūr bai·sin; iv yoa waan·tn milk, yoa· mūn gy'et it aayt ũ)th jùg]. Bailey has “to *Sleech*, to dig up water. N.C.”

Sleak [slee·k], *v.a.* †(1) to put out (the tongue). “Mother, ahr Jinny's *sleakin'* her tongue aīt at me” [Mùdh·ür, aa·r Jin·i)z slee·kin ũr tūngg aayt aat· mi]. Compare SLOUCH (1). Bailey gives “To *Sleak* out the Tongue, to put it out by way of Scorn. Chesh.”

(2) to slur, smear. “Yo'n gone an' mixed the black-lead wi' greasy waiter, an' the grid 'ull bi aw *sleakt'*” [Yoa)n gon ũn mik·st dhū blaak·led· wi gree·si wai·tūr, ũn dhū grid·)l bi au· slee·kt].

The primary meaning is here “to lick,” which connects (1) and (2) together; then comes the sense of “wiping with a wet brush, or the like;” and finally, the word comes to mean generally “to smear.”

Sleighty [sley·ti], *adj.* and *adv.* slighting, contemptuous. “They'n treated me very *sleighty*” [Dhi)n tree·tid mi ver·i sley·ti].

Sleip [sleyp], *s.* sleep; a gummy secretion in the corners of the eyes. “Caw that weshin' yō! Whey, yo hanna gotten th' *sleip* hafē aīt o'th' corners o' yur eyes” [Kau· dhaat· wesh·in yū! Wey, yoa aan·)ũ got·n)th sleyp ai·f aayt ũ)th kau·rnürz ũ yūr ahyz].

Slim [slim·], *v.a.* to scamp or slur over work. “Naï, go i'th'

nicks, an' dunna *slim*" (of cleaning windows) [Naay, goa·i)th nik's, ün dù)nü slim·]. Cp. SLIMSY, below.

Slimmy [slim·i], *adj.* (1) slurred over, perfunctorily done, of any kind of work. "A good jel on her work's very *slimmy*" [Ů gùd jel ün ür wuurk)s ver·i slim·i].

(2) of persons, slurring over work. "Hoo's räther *slimmy*, hoo wants watchin'" [Óo)z rae·dhür slim·i, óo waan·ts waach·in]. Cp. SLIMSY, below.

Slimsy [slim·zi], *adj.* worthless, good-for-nothing. "He's a gammy, *slimsy* yowth; the less annyb'dy has to do wi' sich folks the better." For Glossic, see GAMMY. Bailey gives "*Slim*, naughty, crafty. Lincolnsh." O. Du. *slim*, O. Ger. *slimp*, Mod. Ger. *schlimm*, bad.

Slinkaz [slingk·üz], *v.n.* to loiter. "Whey dunna ye come on, *slinkazin*?" [Wey dùn)ü yi kùm on, slingk·üzin?] Cp. SLANKER.

+**Slink-meat** [slingk·meet], *s.* unwholesome or diseased meat.

Slink-veal [slingk·vee·l], *s.* the flesh of a calf three or four days old. Àpropos of veal of this kind, one often hears the remark, "That cauf never heerd church-bell" [Dhaat· kau·f nev·ür éeürd chuurch-bel·], *i.e.*, it was born and killed between two consecutive Sundays. (I see Miss Jackson gives a similar expression *s.v.* *Slink-veal*). The word is also used of the flesh of calves killed when suffering from any sort of disease.

Slipe up [slahyp ùp], *v.n.* to mount a ladder. NORBURY. "Come, naï, *slipe up*, wheil I howd th' lather" [Kùm, naay, slahyp ùp, weyl ahy uwd)th laadh·ür]. Probably the same as the ordinary slang "slip up." Compare Burns' word *slype*, used of the slipping of soil in a furrow.

+**Slippy** [slip·i], *adj.* (1) slippery. "It was a bit *slippy* wheer th' frost had ketched i' th' neight, an' daïn went hoss an' mon i' th' road" [It wüz ũ bit slip·i wéeür)th frost üd ky·echt i)th neyt, ün daayn went os ün mon i)dh roa·d].

(2) quick; only used in the phrase "to look *slippy*" = to make haste.

Slipstrings [slip·stringz], *s.* an unreliable person, one who can never be trusted to fulfil his engagements. A recreant lover was called “owd *slipstrings*.”

†**Slither** [slidh·ür], *v.n.* to slip, slide. It is not used of sliding on ice, nor often of any voluntary movement along a level surface. It is most naturally employed with reference to sloping surfaces; *e.g.*, a person *slithers* down the stairs or down the bannisters, a horse *slithers* when he loses his footing in going down hill, or on a slippery part of the road.

Slitter [slit·ür], *v.a.* to shed or spill (dry substances, such as grain). “Fatch some moor coal; an’ dunna *slitter* it upo’ th’ cleean fowd” [Faach· süm móoür koa:l; ün dù)nü slit·ür it üpü)th kléeün fuwd].

†**Sliver** [slahy·vür], *s.* a large, thin slice, generally of a loaf. Compare Shakspeare’s “envious *sliver*” in *Hamlet*, IV. vii. He has also a verb *sliver* in *King Lear*, IV. ii. 38.

†**Slob** [slob], *s.* the outside plank sawn off a tree, when cut up for timber. Mr. Holland has *Slab*, which is likewise the form used by Tusser. Bailey also gives “*Slab*, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree.”

Slobber [slob·ür], *s.* “A *slobber* o’ reen an’ snow” [ü slob·ür ü ree·n ün snoa·] is a slight downfall of rain mixed with snow.
MACEFEN.

†**Slommackin’** [slom·ükin], *s.* slovenly, slatternly. *E.g.*, it is *slommackin’* to go with one’s shoes unlaced.

†**Slop** [slop], *s.* a smock, a white linen coat used for working in.

†**Slopstone** [slop·stün], *s.* a sink.

Slorry [slor·i], *s.* slush. “What a mess this slutchy snow mays o’ the roads—they bin welly middle-leg deep i *slorry*” [Wot ü mes dhis slüch·i snoa· mai·z ü dhü roa·dz—dhi bin wel·i mid·l-leg déep i slor·i].

Slotch [sloch], (1) *v.n.* to lap, as a dog does. “Dunna let that pup go *slotchin’* i’ the whee (=whey)” [Dù)nü let dhaat· püp goa· sloch·in i dhü wee·].

(2) *v.n.* to drink in a greedy manner, or with a loud noise; said of persons.

†(3) to spill or slop. "Eh, haï yo bin *slotchin'* the waiter o'er!" [Ai·, aay yoa· bin sloch·in dhũ wai·tũr oar·!]

Slotes [sloa·ts], *s. pl.* (1) See CART. Randle Holme, as quoted by Miss Jackson, says, "The *slotes* are the vnder peeces which keepe the bottom of the cart together." *Acad. of Armoury*, III. viii. 339.

†(2) the wooden cross-bars of harrows.

(3) a *slote* is also an upright bar or plank nailed at right angles to the horizontal bars of a gate.

Slug [slũg], *s.* a sluggard, slow mover. Speaking of a mare he had just bought, a farmer said, "Someb'dy sed hoo was a *slug*, bur ah sey noo *slug* abowt her; her ears binna *slug's* ears" [Sũm·di sed óo wũz ũ slũg, bur ah sey náo slũg ũbuw·t ũr; ũr éeũrz bin)ũ slũgz éeũrz]. The *Prompt. Parv.* has *slugge*, sluggish.

†**Slur** [sluur], *verb* and *noun*, a somewhat rare variant of SLAR (q.v.).

†**Smack at** [smaak·aat·], *v.n.* to set vigorously to work. "Let's *smack at it.*"

Smart [smaa·rt], *s.* "To pee hard *smart* fur" [Tũ pee· aa·rd smaa·rt fuur] is to pay dearly for. *Cp. E. smart-money*; Ger. *Schmerzengeld*.

†**Smatch** [smaach·], *s.* a doubtful or bad flavour. Cheese or milk when just beginning to turn sour is said to be *smatched*, or to have a *smatch*; a dirty vessel put into milk or cream is supposed to *smatch* it; whey burnt in boiling has a *smatch*, and so on.

†**Smatch** [smaach·], *v.a.* to give a bad flavour to. "They'n bin givin' the key turmits, an' it's *smatched* the butter" [Dhi)n bin gy·iv·in dhũ ky·ey tuu·rmits, ũn it)s smaach·t dhũ bùt·ũr]. See preceding article.

Smay [smee· or smai·], *v.* to shrink or flinch from, to falter. "Dunna yo *smay at* speakin' yur mind" [Dũ)nũ yoa smai· ũt

spee·kin yŭr mahynd]. The word is often used of a horse which has accomplished a long journey "without turning a hair." "He never *smayed*." Cotgrave gives F. *s'esmayer*, "to be sad, pensive, astonished."

Smellers [smel·ŭrz], *s. pl.* a cat's whiskers. "If I know'd hooa'd cut that cat's *smellers* off, I'd tickle their toby" [Iv ahy noa'd 6ou]d kùt dhaat· ky'aat's smel·ŭrz of, ahy]d tik·l dhŭr toa·bi].

Smicket [smik·it], *s.* †(1) a woman's shirt; a diminutive of **SMOCK** (q.v.). Bailey has the word.

(2) a term of depreciation for a woman or girl. "Hoo's a nasty, dirty *smicket*" [Óo]z ũ naas·ti, duu·rti smik·it].

†**Smite** [smahyt], *s.* a mite, morsel; *e.g.*, "not a *smite*."

†**Smock** [smok], *s.* (1) a woman's shirt. Compare **SMICKET**; and 1 *K. Henry VI.*, I. ii. 119.

(2) an over-garment made of coarse white linen.

Smock-frock [smok-frok·], *s.* a coarse white over-garment; the same as **SMOCK** (2). "It's like the lad as they tell'n abowt. There was a lad as wonna queite as sharp as he should ha' bin; an' the parson axed him, 'What did yur godfayther an' godmother promise for y6 i' yur baptism?' 'A new *smock-frock* an' a pair o' clogs, Sir'" [It]s lahyk dhŭ laad· ũz dhi teln ũbuw·t. Dhŭr wŭz ũ laad· ũz wo)nŭ kweyt ũsh shaa·rp ũz 6e shùd ũ bin; ũn dhŭ paa·rsn aak·st im, "Wot did yŭr god·faidhŭr ũn god·mùdhŭr prom·iz fo)yŭ i yŭr baab·tizŭm?" "Ŭ ny6o smok-frok· ũn ũ pae·r ũ tlogz, Sŭr"].

†**Smowch** [smuwch], *s.* a kiss. "He gen her a *smowch* upo' the lips" [Ée gy'en ũr ũ smuwch ũpŭ dhŭ lip·s].

Smowch [smuwch], *v.a.* to kiss. "I wanna ha' thee *smowchin'* mey; tha mun go an *smowch* that other wench o' thine" [Ahy wŭ)nŭ aa)dhi smuw·chin mey; dhaa mŭn goa· ũn smuwch dhaat· ũdh·ŭr wensh ũ dhahyn].

Smowcher [smuw·chŭr], *s.* a kiss.

Smur [smuur], *v.a.* to smear, leave a mark in ironing. "It's *smurred* a bit wi' the iron" [It]s smuurd ù bit wi dhũ ahy·ũrn].

Smush [smùsh], *adj.* spruce. "Yõ looken despert *smush* i' yur yew cloos" [Yũ lóo·kn des·pũrt smùsh i yũr yóo klóoũz].

Smush [smùsh], *v.a.* to mash, break or squeeze into pieces. "*Smushin'* the crud" (curd) is a regular operation of cheese-making, and by many dairy-maids is done by squeezing it through the fingers.

Snacks [snaak's], *s. pl.* shares; "to go *snacks*." "Yo munna put yur suppin' daïn theer, ur th' cat'll go *snacks* wi' yõ, an' help yõ with it" [Yoa·mũn·)ũ pùt yũr sùp·in daayn dhey·ũr, ũr]th ky'aat·)l goa· snaak's wi)yũ, ũn elp yũ widh it]. Bailey has "*Snack, Share*; as, to go *snacks* with one." *Snack* is a Northern form of *snatch*.

Snag [snaag·], *s.* a snap, bite. "Conna yõ stop plaguin' the dog a-that-ns? noo matter if he ges yõ a *snag*" [Kon]ũ yũ stop plai·gin dhũ dog ù)dhaat·nz? náo maat·ũr iv ée gy'ez yũ ù snaag·].

Snag [snaag·] †(1) *v.a.* and *n.* to snap. "Dunna touch that dog; he mid *snag* at yõ" [Dù)nũ tùch dhaat·dog; ée mid snaag·aat·yũ].

(2) *v.a.* to cut off tufts of grass with a scythe; in which sense it has two special uses. (a) To cut thistles. "Where's William Green?" "He's gone *a-snaggin'*" or "*snaggin'* fistles." (b) after a field has been mown by the machine, it is one man's duty to "*go a-snaggin'*," *i.e.*, mowing off the patches of hay or corn left standing in the corners and other places, where the machine could not get.

Snaggle [snaag·l], *v.a.* and *n.* to snap; a variant of SNAG (1).

Snaitch [snai·ch], *adj.* sharp, of extreme heat or extreme cold. "Th' oon's very *snaitch*" [Dh' óo·n]z ver·i snai·ch]. The form **Snaitchin'** seems to be more common of cold weather. "It's a *snaitchin* frost" [It]s ù snai·chin frost]. As applied to the wind, *snaitch* means "piercing, bitter."

Snaitchin' [snaɪˈtʃɪn], *adj.* See **SNITCH**.

Snappy [snaapˈi], *adj.* snappish. "Hoo's as *snappy* this mornin' as hoo knows haɪ to bey; hoo'll snap yur yed off if yō speaken to her" [Óo]z ūz snaapˈi dhūs maurɪn ūz óo noaːz aay tū bey; óo)l snaapˈ yūr yed of iv yū speeˈkn tóo ūr].

Snarl [snaaˈrɪ], *s.* a tangle. "This cotton's aw of a *snarl*." Very frequently **Snick-snarl**. The word is twice used in an article entitled, "A Leap from the Clouds," which appeared in the *New York Times*, Aug. 10, 1887. "The umbrella-like top (of a parachute) seems to be caught in a *snarl* of some kind;" and again "He explained the apparent *snarl* of the parachute by saying there was an irregular pressure of air."

†**Sneap** [sneeˈp], *s.* a snub, rebuff. "There's that hafe-strained auf of a Tum Woodall makin' aít 'at haɪ aw th' wenches i' th' country bin after him; it 'ud sarve him reight if some on 'em 'ud give him a reight-daín good *sneap* sometime" [Dhéəŋ]z dhaatˈ aɪf-straiˈnd auˈf ūv ū Tùm Wùdˈl maɪˈkɪn aayt üt aay auˈth wenˈshɪz i)th kùnˈtri bin aaftūr im; it ūd saaˈrv im reyɪt iv sùm ūn ūm ūd gyˈiv im ū reyɪt-daayˈn gùd sneeˈp sùmˈtahɪm]. Compare 2 *K. Henry IV.*, II. i. 133.

Sneap [sneeˈp], *v.a.* (1) to snub. "Hoo's none sō easy *sneaped*" [Óo]z non sū eeˈzi sneeˈpt].

(2) The passive "to be *sneaped*" often means simply "to be disappointed, and to feel the disappointment." "I thowt I was gooin' get a blanket; bur ah was *sneaped*" [Ahy thuwt ahy wūz góoˈin gyˈet ū blaangkˈit; bŋr ah wūz sneeˈpt].

(3) to nip, of the frost. "They'n do well if they dunna get *sneaped* wi' the frost" [Dhaiˈn dóo welˈ iv dhai dùnˈ)ŋ gyˈetˈ sneeˈpt wi)dhŋ frost]. *Cp.* Shakspeare's expression "*sneaping* frost" in *Love's Labour Lost*, I. i. 100; and "*sneaping* winds" in *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 15. Bailey has "*Snaped*, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs."

†**Sneck** [snek], *s.* a drop-latch; a latch lifted by means of a string.

I give this word with diffidence, as I have failed of late to verify it, though I have a strong impression of having heard it in my earlier days. I see Mr. Holland gives the meaning simply as "the latch of a door." Cotgrave has "*Loquet d'une huis*, the latch or *snecket* of a doore." Prof. Skeat sends me the following note:—" '*Sneck*, a door-latch,' is in E. D. S. Glossaries, Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 15. Ray notes that Skinner says *sneck* or *snecket* is the string which draws up the latch to open the door. I believe Skinner records an improper use; and that the true sense is 'latch with a string to it.'"

Sneel-haisen [snee·l·aayzn], *s. pl.* snail-shells.

Sneizer [sney·zür], *s.* the nose. A slang use.

†**Snicket** [snik·it], *s.* (1) a naughty child. "A nowty little *snicket*."
(2) an impudent or dirty woman; used like **SMICKET** (2) (q.v.).

Snick-snarl [snik·snaa·rl], *s.* See **SNARL**.

†**Sniddle** [snid·l], *s.* the fine, inferior grass which grows in marshy places (*Aira caespitosa*).

Snift [snift] } *v.n.* to snift, snivel; to make as though about
†**Snifter** [snif·tūr] } to cry. "Come, naī, it's noo use o' thee
beginnin' to *snift*, for to schoo' tha sha't go" [Kùm, naay,
it)s nòo yòos ũ dhi bigy'in·in tũ snift, fūr tũ skóo dhũ shũt
goa·]. Compare **SNIFT** below, and *snifter* in the quotation
given under **SNURT**.

†**Snig** [snig·], *s.* an eel.

†**Snig** [snig·], *v.a.* to draw timber along the ground. "Mester, haī
mun we shift them planks?" "Conna ye *snig* 'em?" [Mes·tūr,
aay mūn wi shift dhem plaangk's? Kon)ũ yi snig· ũm?]

Snig-balled [snig·-baalid], *adj.* thin; said of a pig, horse, or other animal.

Snippet [snip·it], *s.* a little bit. **CHORLEY**. "Gie me just a *snippet*
o' flannin'" [Gy'i mi jüst ũ snip·it ũ flaan·in].

Snoodle [snóo·dl], *v.n.* The same as **SNUDDLE** and **SNUGGLE**.

Snoozle [snóo·zl], *v.n.* to have a nap, snooze.

Snot-rag [snot·raag·], *s.* a handkerchief.

Snotter [snot·ür], *s.* the nose. A slang word.

†**Snotty** [snot·i], *adj.* pert, conceited; used contemptuously.

Snouse [snaawz], *v.n.* to sleep. "I was up an' milkin' the key, wheil hey ley *snousin'* i bed" [Ahy wüz ùp ün mil·kin dhū ky'ey, weyl ey ley snaaw·zin i bed]. Not equivalent to *snooze*; it rather denotes a deep and placid slumber.

Snuddle [snùd·l], *v.n.* to cuddle. "See haī that big, marred lad *snuddles* up to his mother" [Sée aay dhaat· big, maa·rd laad· snùd·lz ùp tū iz mùdh·ür].

Snuft [snùft], *v.a.* to sniff. An old man thus described to me the application of ether [ai·thür] preparatory to an operation on one of his eyes: "Hey leed it agen my nose, an' sed '*Snuft* it,' bur ah pushed it awee, for he was maskerin' me. Sö then hey put it a-thissa road" (showing me). "An' there was another mon i' the rowm, havin' his eye ta'en aīt through pleachin' a hedge. Ah shouldnur ha' liked to ha' had watch; ah was glad ah was done fost" [Ey lee·d it ügy'en mi noa·z, ün sed 'Snùft it,' бүr ah püsht it üwee, für ée wüz maas·kürin mi. Sū dhen ey püt it ü)dhis·ü roa·d. Ün dhür wüz ünùdh·ür mon i dhū ruwm, aav·in iz ahy tai'n aayt thróo plee·chin ü ej. Ah shùd·nür ü lahykt tū ü aad· waach·; ah wüz dlaad· ah wüz dùn fost]. Compare Johnson's definition of *snuff* as "resentment expressed by *snuffing*."

Snuggle [snùg·l], *v.n.* to cuddle. More commonly **SNUDDLE**.

Snurt [snuurt], *v.n.* to snort; but used only of a horse. Compare Cotgrave, "*Esbrouer des narines, to snurt or snuffer*."

Snyin' [snahy·in], *pres. part.* swarming, infested with (generally used of vermin). "Them feilds agen the woods bin *snyin'* wi' rappits" [Dhem feyldz ügy'en dhū wùdz bin snahy·in wi raap'its]. From the verb *sny*, to swarm. See *snee* in Halliwell; and compare Chaucer, Prologue, 345, "Hit *snewede* in his hous of mete and drynke."

Soak along [soa·k ùlàngg·], *v.n.* to go at a steady, continuous pace, in driving or riding. "We com'n *soakin'* along aw the

wee; we won never off the trot" [Wi kùmn soa·kin ùlùngg· au· dhũ wee; wi wũn nev·ür of dhũ trot]. Probably the same as "to *sog* along;" see the example given under *Sog*.

Soaked [soa·kt], *p. part.* refreshed by sleep; generally, however, used with a negative. "Yo dunna look quite *soaked* this mornin'" [Yoa dùn)ũ lóok kweyt soa·kt dhũs mau·rnin]. Compare HAFE-SOAKED.

†**Soard** [soa·rd], *s.* bacon-rind. A.S. *sweard*. Note that *sward* in *greensward*, derived from the same word, has exactly the same sound in Cheshire [grey·nsoa·rd]. Compare *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 482, 506, "*Swarde*, or *sworde* of flesche, Coriana; *swarde* of erþe, turf-flag, or *sward* of erth, Cespes."

Sock [sok], *s.* liquid manure.

Soder [soa·dūr], *v.a.* to solder. Compare *Is.* xli. 7, "It is ready for the *sodering*."

Soder up [soa·dūr ùp], *v.a.* The same as *SOTHER UP* (2), q.v.

Soféth [soa·feth·), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder or surprise = So! faith!

Soft-soap [soft-soa·p], *s.* flattery, blarney.

Soft-soap [soft-soa·p], *v.a.* to flatter, cajole. "Hoo thinks hoo knows haï to *soft-soap* mey; bu' *soft-soap* wunna do for mey, when there's nowt back it up" [Óo thingk's óo noa·z aay tũ soft-soa·p mey; bũ soft-soa·p wù)nũ dóo fũr mey, wen dhũr)z nuwt baak· it ùp].

†**Softy** [sof·ti], *s.* a soft or silly person.

Sog [sog], *v.n.* to sway up and down; very like *SWAG* (1). "Theer he went *sog*, *sog*, *soggin'* on that owd mare o' theirs, an' I towd him he sit a hoss like a bag o' sond" [Dhéeür ée went sog, sog, sog·in on dhaat uwd mae·r ù dhae·rz, ùn ahy tuwd im ée sit ù os lahyk ù baag· ù sond].

†**Solid** [sol·id], *adj.* solemn, grave. "Naï, tell me *solid* an' sober what yo meenanen" [Naay, tel mi sol·id ùn soa·bũr wot yoa·

mée-ünün]. “What mays yō look sō *solid*?” [Wot mai'z yū lóok sū sol'id?] “I'll tak my *solid* oath” [Ahy] taak mi sol'id oath]. This last phrase is also noticed by Col. Leigh. Qy., is this word confused with E. *stolid*?

†**Sond-pot** [son'd-pot], *s.* a bed of wet sand in the subsoil of a field, and generally occurring—as I am informed by drainers—between two beds of clay.

†**Songa** [songg-ü], *s.* a bunch of gleaned corn. The *-a* represents an original *-al* or *-le*. *Cp.* BRITCHA, WANGA. Bailey writes *Songal*, *Songle*. Wilbraham gives an interesting Latin quotation from Hyde, *De Religione Persarum*, p. 398, where “manipulum” is glossed by the author “a *Songall*.” Wilbraham points out that Hyde was a Cheshire man. See following article.

†**Songa** [songg-ü], *v.a.* to glean. “My mother an' Polly bin gone a-*songa-in'*” [Mi mùdh-ür ün Pol'i bin gon ü songg-üin]. A tendency is now (1887) noticeable to adopt the corrupt form †**Songer** [songg-ür], which I see is the only one Mr. Holland has heard. Bailey and Wilbraham give only the normal *Songal*, and forms with the vowel termination. Randle Holme, again, has “Gleaning or Leesing or *Songoing*.” See remarks on the termination *-le* on p. 8 of Introduction to this Glossary.

Soo [sóo], *s.* (1) a whistling sound. See *Soo*, *v.* Chaucer has *swough* for the whistling of the wind, also for a sigh. See *Cant. Tales*, 1981, 3619; also *Piers Pl.* B. xiv. 326 (quoted under СИКЕ).

(2) a whirring of machinery. *E.g.*, a man who had been at the Manchester Exhibition (1887) described the noise made by the engines as a “grät *soo*.”

(3) a resounding noise or shout. A man, who was describing to me some of the old marling customs of the county, said “When annyb'dy come an' gen 'em (*i.e.*, the marlers) hafe-a-craïn or five shillin', the fost mon 'ud see, 'There's bin an honourable gentleman here, as has gen us part of a thaisand païnd;' an' then another 'd tak it up, 'I hope there'll come

another,' an' the fost mon 'ud see, 'An' make it aīt; an' then they'd aw bellack aīt as laīd as they could gawp, 'An' make it aīt,' an' there'd bey sich a *soo* across the country as yō never heerd" [Wen aan·ribdi kùm ün gy'en üm ai·f-ü-kraayn ür fahyv shil·in, dhū fos mon üd see, "Dhūr)z bin ün on·ürübl jen·tlmün éeur, ūz ūz gy'en ūz paa·rt üv ü thaay·zünd paa·ynd;" ün dhen ünùdh·ür)d taak· it ùp, "Ahy oa·p dhūr)l kùm ünùdh·ür," ün dhū fos mon üd see, "Ün mai·k it aayt;" ün dhen dhi)d au· bel·ük aayt ūz laayd ūz dhi kūd gau·p, "Ün mai·k it aayt," ün dhūr)d bey sich ü sóo ūkros· dhū kùn·tri ūz yū nev·ür éeurd].

Soo [sóo], *v.n.* †(1) to make a whistling noise; used, *e.g.*, of the sighing of the wind, the singing of a kettle, &c.

(2) to resound, echo. "It kept *sooin'* i my ears, I dunna know haī lung" [It ky'ept sóo·in i mahy éeürz, ahy dù)nū noa· aay lügg].

Cp. A.S. *swógan*, to howl like the wind.

Soon [sóon], *adj.* early. "It's *soon* yet" = it is still early in the day.

Soople [sóo·pl], *v.a.* to make supple, to reduce inflammation by external applications. "Yo mun *soople* the jeint wi' oil, an' yo'n find it'll swage the swellin', an' yo'n bey as reight as a ribbin i' noo time" [Yoa· mün sóo·pl dhū jeynt wi ahyl, ün yoa·)n fahynd it)l swai·j dhū swel·in, ün yoa·)n bey ūz rey't ūz ü rib·in i nóo tahym].

†**Sope** [soa·p], *s.* a "sup," a drop, a small quantity of any liquid. "Wun yō gie me a *sope* o' whee?" [Wùn yū gy'i)mi ü soa·p ü wee·?]. "We'n had a nice *sope* o' rain" [Wi)n aad· ü nahys soa·p ü ree'n]. Not, as W. says, a *large* quantity, unless *sope* be qualified by some epithet like *good*, *fair*, *nice*.

Soppin'-wet [sop·in·wet], *adj.* soaking-wet. "I'll tak good care as noob'dy gets mey up to go mushrowmin' agen; my feit, an' aw up my legs bin *soppin'-wet*, an' it's a strange thing to mey if I dunna ketch a bad cooth after it" [Ahy)l taak· gùd ky·ae·r

ũz nŏo·bdi gy'ets mey ùp tũ goa· mùsh·ruwmin ũgy'en·; mi feyt, ũn au· ùp mi legz bin soṑ·in-wet·, ũn it)s a strainzh thing· tũ mey iv ahy dù)nũ ky'ech ũ baad· kŏoth aaf'tũr it].

Sorry [sor'i], *s.* sirrah. See SIRRY.

Sother up [soa·dhũr ùp], *v.a.* (1) to coax. Bailey gives "Glaver, to *sooth up* or flatter."

(2) to consume, finish. "Hey soon *sothered* his money up" [Ey sóo·n soa·dhũrd iz mùn'i ùp]. So "*sothered up*" often means bankrupt; and without reference to money matters, it has the general sense of "done for." Also SODER UP.

Soss [sos], *s.* descending force. "What's com'n to that sofy i'th' parlour?" "Whey, the lads won raungin' an' wrostlin' theer, an' they come daïn upon it wi' sich a *sooss* than they brokken the springs" [Wot)s kùmn tũ dhaat· soa·fi i)th paa·rlũr? Wey, dhũ laad·z wũn rau·nzhin ũn ros·lin dhéeũr, ũn dhi kùm daayn ũpon· it wi sich· ũ sos dhũn dhi brok·n dhũ spring·z]. See following article.

†**Soss** [sos], *v.n.* to descend with force upon. "Dunna *sooss* upo' that form, or else yŏ'n smash the legs under it" [Dù)nũ sos ũpũ dhaat· fau·rm, ũr els yũ)n smaash· dhũ legz ùn·dũr it]. I am indebted to Prof. Skeat for the following etymological note on this word: "It is the same word as *source* (of a river), from Lat. *surgere*. The M.E. *sours*, O.F. *sours*, meant, in fowling, the 'rise' or 'upward rush' of a bird. Chaucer uses it of an eagle. It was afterwards improperly used to mean 'rush' only, and then 'downward swoop,' as in Cheshire. The sense 'rush' remained; the direction of the force changed. See *Souse* in Johnson's Dictionary." For the sense of "downward swoop," compare Sylvester, as quoted in Cuthbertson's Glossary to Burns:

The falcon

With sudden *souse* her to the ground shall strike.

Also see *Souse* in this Glossary.

Sough [sùf], *v.a.* to drain. "The men bin *soughin'* i' the feilds"

[Dhū men bin sūf'in i dhū feyldz]. A verb formed from the ordinary subs. *sough*, a drain, sewer.

Soul [soa·l], *v.n.* to go about on the eve of All Souls' Day begging for fruit, beer, money, &c. Parties of *soulers* go together to all the larger houses in the neighbourhood singing a *souling-song*. Whatever they receive in response to their request is called a *soul-cake*. In S. Ches. it is customary for children to go the round in the morning and afternoon, begging apples, pears, &c., or money; while in the evening older people, such as farm servants, sing for beer or money. The following are the two versions of the *souling-song*, used by the children :

Soul, soul, a apple or two ;
 If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do ;
 Please, good Missis, a *soul-cake* ;
 Put yur hand i' yur pocket,
 Tak aīt yur keys,
 Go daīn i' yur cellar,
 Bring what yō please,
 A apple, a pear,
 A plum, or a cherry,
 Or any good thing
 That'll make us all merry.

Or the following is preferred if the party wish to "soul" for money rather than fruit :

Soul, soul, a apple or two ;
 If ye han noo apples, pears 'un do ;
 Please, good Missis, a *soul-cake*.
 The lanes are very dirty,
 My shoes are very thin ;
 I've a little pocket
 To put a penny in.
 One for Peter,
 Two for Paul,
 Three for them
 That made us all.

If there be no response to this touching appeal, the children run away, shouting derisively,

Soul, soul,
 A lump o' coal.

The *souling-song* commonly in vogue with farm servants runs as follows :

Here are two or three hearty lads,
 All in a mind ;
 We are come *a-soulin'*,
 Good nature to find.
 Go daïn i' yur cellar,
 See what yō can find—
 Ale, beer, or brandy,
 Or the best of all wine ;
 But if you will give us
 One jug of your beer,
 We'll come nō more *a-soulin'*,
 Until another 'ear.

The lines given in the second song, beginning, "The lanes are very dirty," down to the end, are also often repeated or sung, if the *soulers* wish for money, instead of, or in addition to, beer.

†**Sour-dock** [saaw·ūr-dok], *s.* the common Sorrel.

†**Sourin'** [saaw·ūrin], *s.* (1) vinegar. *Cp.* SOURSTUFF, below.

(2) buttermilk put into cream to make it sour enough for churning.

Sour-stuff [saaw·ūr-stuf], *s.* vinegar. "Wun yō have a bit o' *sour-stuff* wi' yur meat?" [Wùn yū aav· ũ bit ũ saaw·ūr-stuf wi yūr meet].

†**Souse** [saaws], *v.a.* to beat about the face or head. "Souse his yed for him" [Saaws iz yed for im]. Thoresby's Letter to Ray gives "Souse on the ears, *i.e.* box." *Lit.* to "come down on." See Soss, above.

Sow [suw], *s.* †(1) the wooden collar by which cows were formerly, and may still be occasionally, tied in the boozies. Formed from *sole* (A.S. *sál*, a rope), as [duw] for E. *dole*, alms.

(2) descending force, impetus; *e.g.*, "to come daïn with a *sow*."

Sow [suw], *v.n.* to descend with force. Short for E. *souse*; compare E. *row* from *rouse*, a drinking-bout, uproar.

†**Spadger** [spaaj·ür], *s.* a sparrow.

†**Spang-few** [spaang·fyóo], *v.a.* to jerk into the air by means of a lever. The same as TRAP and TRAP-STICK (q.v.).

Sparrables [spaar·üblz], *s. pl.* "sparrow-bills"—small, headless nails which are put into shoe-soles. "A tooathry *sparrables* knocked into the side o' this sole 'ud keep it from wearin daïn, an' help it last longer" [Ü too·üthri spaar·üblz nokt in·tū dhū sahyd ũ dhis soa·l üd ky'ee·p it früm wae·rin daayn, ün elp it laas·t lüngg·ür]. Randle Holme has "*Sparrow Bills, Nails to clout Shoes withal.*"

†**Sparrub** [spaar·üb], *s.* the ribs of a pig, when killed; or to quote Randle Holme's definition, as given by Miss Jackson, "The *Spar-ribs*, the Ribs when they are cut from the sides of such Pork as is intended for Bacon."

Spattle [spaat·l], *s.* a spot of dirt, bespatterment. "My frock's aw o'er *spattles* wi' walkin' through the mud" [Mahy frok]s au· oa·r spaat·lz wi wau·kin thróo dhū mùd].

Spattle [spaat·l], *v.a.* †(1) to bespatter, splash. "Whatever han yo done wi' yur frock, Mary?" "Oh, it's nobbut a bit *spattlet* wi' walkin'" [Wotev·ür aan· yoa· dùn wi yür frok, Mae·ri? Oa·, it]s nob·üt ũ bit spaat·lt wi wau·kin].

(2) to slap-dash with white on a black ground. The chimney-pieces in old-fashioned kitchen fire-places were frequently so *spattled*.

(3) to pepper with shot. "Them brids bin on the wheeat agen; if I can get cloose enough up to 'em, I'll *spattle* 'em with a toothry shot" [Dhem brid·z bin on dhū wéeüt ügy'en·; iv ahy]kn gy'et klóos ünùf· ùp too üm, ahy]l spaat·l üm widh ũ too·thri shot].

(4) to fritter away, spend. "Ay, he'll soon *spattle* his bit o' money awee; meebe he'll be reight when it's aw gone" [Aay, ée]l sóon spaat·l iz bit ũ mùn·i üwee·; mee·bi ée]l bi rey·t wen it]s au· gon]. See SPATTLIN'-BRASS, below.

Spattlin'-brass [spaat·lin·braas·], *s.* spending-money, pocket-

money. "Yo can bring me a new lash for my whip, an' tak what's aīt for *spatlin'-brass*" [Yoa·)kn bring· mi ũ nyóo laash· fūr mi wip·; ũn taak· wot)s aayt fūr spaat·lin·braas]. See SPATTLE (4), above.

†**Speckt baw** [spekt bau·], *s.* a suet dumpling, "speckled" or interspersed with currants. Also called SPOTTED DICK.

Spectables [spek·tūblz], *s. pl.* a common pronunciation of "spectacles," probably resulting from some confusion with the word *respectable*. BURLAND. NORBURY. "Dost know wheer my *spectables* bin, wench?" [Dùs noa· wéeūr mahy spek·tūblz bin, wensh?]

Spicy [spahy·si], *adj.* smartly dressed. "What a *spicy*, ston·d·further young woman!" [Wot ũ spahy·si, ston·d·fuurdhūr yùngg wùm·ũn!]

Spigot-steean [spig·ūt·stéeũn], *s.* a large, earthenware, barrel-shaped mug or "steean," with a hole at the lower end to admit a spigot. See STEEAN.

Spinner [spin·ūr], *s.* an implement used for twisting hay-bands; generally used in the compound, **Hee-spinner** (hay-spinner).

Spiry [spahy·ūri], *adj.* long in the stalk, tall and weak; said of growing plants. "They're runnin' up very *spiry*" [Dhi]ūr rùn·in ùp ver·i spahy·ūri]. *Cp.* A.S. *spīr*, a spire or stalk of a reed.

†**Spit** [spit·], *s.* (1) exact likeness. "We'dn a heifer the very *spit* o' this" [Wée)dn ũ ef·ūr dhū ver·i spit· ũ dhis·].

(2) a spadeful of soil; the depth of a spade. "Three or four *spit* deep." A very common meaning in many Eastern and Southern counties.

Spit [spit·], *v.n.* to rain slowly and intermittently, as at the beginning of a shower. "Polly, yo'd better run an' fatch the clooas off the line, fur it's *spittin'* o' reen" [Pol·i, yoa·)d bet·ūr rùn ũn faach· dhū tlóouz of dhū lahyn, fūr it)s spit·in ũ reen·].

Spittin' [spit·in], *adv.* "Spon *spittin'* fire-new" is a strong expression for "brand-new." Probably the expression was originally, "span, *spick*, and fire-new." For *fire-new*, cp. *Richard III.*, I. iii. 256.

†**Splashed** [splaash·t], *p. part.* slightly intoxicated. "He's gotten a bit *splashed* at market" [Ée]z got·n ũ bit splaash·t üt maarkit].

†**Splather** [splaadh·ür], *v.n.* to sprawl. "He had bu' just spokken th' word, an' o'er he went *splatherin'* i'th' middle o'th' bruk" [Ée aad· bü jüst spok·n]th wuurd, ün oa·r ée went splaadh·ürin i]th mid·l ü)th brük]. See SPLITHER.

†**Splather-footed** [splaadh·ür·fütid], *adj.* awkward in gait or movement. "Hoo's that grät, lankin', *splather-footed* wench, as has just gone daïn the road?" "Whey, hoo's that Welsh 'un, as is sarvant-woman this 'ear at Woodford's" [Óou]z dhaat· grae·t, laangk·in, splaadh·ür·fütid wensh, ũz ũz jüst gon daayn dhũ roa·d? Wey, óo]z dhaat· Welsh ün, ũz iz saarvünt·wùm·ün dhis éeur üt Wùd·füts].

Splatherin' [splaadh·urin], *adj.* loose-limbed, lanky. "A grät, big, *splatherin'* chap" [Ũ grae·t, big·, splaadh·ürin chaap·].

Spleinish [spley·nish], *adj.* spleeny, irritable.

Splent [splent], *s.* a splinter. "I've gotten a *splent* i' my leg, o'er slitherin' daïn a lather" [Ahy]v got·n ũ splent i mi leg, oa·r slidh·ürin daayn ũ laadh·ür]. M.E. *splent*; e.g., *Morte d'Arthur*, 2061 (ed. Brock).

Splice [splahys], (1) *v.a.* and *n.* to beat. We can say both "He *spliced* him" and "He *spliced* into him."

(2) *v.n.* to set to energetically. "We mun *splice* into the work."

Splicin' [splahy·sin], *s.* a beating. "Tha desarves what tha hanna gotten—a good *splicin'*" [Dhũ dizaa·rvz wot dhũ aa)nũ got·n— ũ gùd splahy·sin].

Splother [splodh·ür], *v.n.* (1) to sprawl. "Her legs flew from

under her, an' hoo went *splotherin'* upo' th' ice" [Ūr legz flóo frūm ùn·dūr ūr, ūn óo went splodh·ūrín ūpū)dh ahyz].

(2) to flounder (in a speech). "Theer he stood, splutterin' an' *splotherin'* an aw the folks laughin' at him" [Dhéeūr ée stùd, splùt·ūrín ūn splodh·ūrín ūn au· dhū foa·ks laaf·in aat·im].

†**Splother-footed** [splodh·ūr·fütid], *adj.* the same as SPLATHER-FOOTED (q.v.).

Splutter [splùt·ūr], *s.* bustle, hurry. "Hoo come in i' sich a *splutter*, hoo made me go aw of a tremble" [Óo kùm in i sich ū splùt·ūr, óo mai·d mi goa· au· ūv ū trem·bl].

Sponge [spùnzh], *s.* "To lee the bread i' *sponge*" [Tū lee· dhū bred i spùnzh] is to put the yeast to the flour.

Spoontle [spóo·ntl], *s.* a spoonful. For a list of words similarly formed see Outlines of Grammar, p. 57.

Spot [spot], *s.* a drop. "There isnur a *spot* o' waiter i' the reen-tub" [Dhūr iz)nūr ū spot ū wai·tūr i)dhū ree·ntüb]. *Cp.* E. *spit*; A.S. *spātan*, to spit; Swed. *spott*, spittle.

†**Spot** [spot], *v.n.* to drop slowly. "It *spots* o' reen" [It spots ū ree·n], *i.e.*, the rain is coming in small and infrequent drops. *Cp.* SPIT (*vb.*); and Burns' word *spate*, used of a torrent after rain.

Spotted Dick [spot·id Dik] } *s.* (1) a large, spotted marble used
Spotty [spot·i] } as a taw in the game of marbles.
 (2) a *Spotted Dick* is also a suet dumpling with currants in it; the same as SPECKT BAW.

Spread [spree·d], *v.a.* to spread; *pret.* **Sprod**; *p. part.* **Sprodden**. (The conjugation of this verb was accidentally omitted on p. 83 in the Outlines of Grammar.) "To *spread*" or "to *spread* onesel" is peculiarly used in the sense of "to make much of oneself, to swagger." "Look at him *spreadin'* theer; he thinks noo smaw beer on himsel naī he's gotten among the big nobz a bit" [Lóok üt im spree·din dhéeūr; ée thingk's nóo

smau· bééür ün imsel· naay ée)z got·n ümùng· dhū big nobz ũ bit]. The long vowel is correct; M.E. *spreeden*, A.S. *sprædan*.

Sprent [spret], *s.* (1) a sudden start or spring. "We went'n soakin' along for a tooathry mile, an' then th' pony gen a *sprent* aw of a sudden, an' chucked me forra't on to his yed" [Wi wen·tn soa·kin ülungg· fūr ũ tóo·üthri mahyl, ün dhen th)poa·ni gy'en ũ sprent au· üv ũ sùd·in, ün chùkt mi for·üt on tū iz yed].* *Cp.* Icel. *sprettr*, a spring, *spretta*, to spring: where *tt* represents O.Icel. *nt*.

(2) a vigorous effort. "We mun make a *sprent*, an' get the work done, so as we con go Maupas wakes" [Wi mün mai·k ũ sprent, ün gy'et dhū wuurk dùn, soa· üz wi)kn goa· Mau·püs wai·ks].

†**Sprig-bit** [sprig·bit], *s.* a brad-awl; an instrument used to bore holes for "sprigs," or small nails.

Spriggy [sprig·i], *adj.* spruce, neat.

Springer [springg·ür], *s.* a wooden instrument used in thatching, pointed at each end and twisted in the middle. Mr. Holland has *Sprinker* in the same sense.

Spring-heeled Jack [spring·eyld or éeld Jaak·), *s.* a highway-man. There is a common belief that highway robbers are accustomed to wear *springs* in their heels, which enable them to run so fast as to evade pursuit. Servant-girls who have just received their year's wages at Christmas will frequently profess themselves afraid to go home after dusk, because "there are so many o' these *Spring-heeled Jacks* about." Dr. Skeat informs me that the original *Spring-heeled Jack* was a robber in London. His nickname became proverbial; and, as he was never caught, his real name remains unknown.

Springy [springg·i], *adj.* nimble, active. "He's a *springy* chap." Wilbraham has *Springow*.

*I heard a similar use to the above from a Nottingham man in Sept., 1887. Speaking of a runaway mare, he said "She went five yards at a *sprint*," meaning at a single spring. *Sprint*, in sporting phraseology, means a short, sharp race.

†**Sprit** [sprit·], (1) *v.n.* to sprout; said of potatoes and corn.

(2) *v.a.* to cause potato sets to sprout by putting them in a warm place.

(3) *v.a.* to take off the sprouts of potatoes.

†**Sprize** [sprahyz], *v.a.* to prize (open). “If ye conna find me the key o’ yander curn-coffer, I s’ll be like *sprize* it open” [Iv yi kon]ũ fahynd mi dhũ ky’ee· ũ yaan·dũr kuu·rn·kofũr, ahy)sl bi lahyk sprahyz it oa·pn].

Sprose [sproa·z], *s.* a fuss, display. “Naï, dunna go an’ make a greet *sprose* abowt a bit of a thing; if tha’d com’n into ever so many thaisand païnd, it ’ud be different” [Naay, dũ)nũ goa·ũn mai·k ũ gree·t sproa·z ũbuw·t ũ bit ũv ũ thingg·; iv dhũ)d kũmn in·tũ ev·ũr sũ men·i thaay·zũnd paaynd, it ũd bi dif·ũrũnt].

†**Sprose** [sproa·z], *v.n.* to make a fuss or display, to swagger. “I’m a pretty quaiet mon, if annyb’dy wanna vex me; bu’ when I seed a mon like him *sprosin’* theer, an’ aw abowt nowt, I’d a hard job to howd” [Ahy)m ũ prit·i kwai·ũt mon, iv aan·ibdi wũ)nũ veks mi; bũ wen ahy séed ũ mon lahyk im sproa·zin dhéeũr, ũn au· ũbuw·t nuwt, ahy)d ũ aa·rd job tũ uwd].

†**Spud** [spũd], *s.* a potato; a slang word.

Spunk [spũngk], *s.* semen virile.

†**Spur** [spuur], *s.* the thick root of a tree. Cp. *spurs* in *Tempest*, V. i. 47. This word should have been mentioned on page 56, among the substantives which take a plural in *n* [spuurn].

†**Squander** [skwaan·dũr], *v.a.* to disperse, scatter in different directions. “A sope o’ reen ’ull soon *squander* the folks” [Ũ soa·p ũ ree·n ũl sóon skwaan·dũr dhũ foa·ks]. Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, I. iii. 22, “and other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.”

Squashy [skwosh·i], *adj.* wobbly, said especially of a weakly or overgrown young person, but applied to anyone who, instead

of walking with a firm and upright gait, goes "wallockin' abowt like a barrow-trindle." Such, at least, was the description of the word given to me by a man at Norbury. Compare the word *squash*, used for a soft, unripe peascod in *Twelfth Night*, I. v. 166.

Squat [skwaat·], *adj.* quiet. "To keep a thing *squat*" is not to let it get abroad. "Keep *squat*!" is equivalent to the vulgar "Lie low" or "Keep dark."

Squatter [skwaat·ür], *v.a.* to scatter, in the sense of making an untidy litter. NORBURY. "Sey häi yo'n *squattered* that straw abowt; a pratty fowd yo'n make after it's bin brushed" [Sey aay yoa·)n skwaat·ürd dhaat· strau· übuw·t; ü praat·i fuwd yoa·)n mai·k aaf·tür it)s bin brüsh't]. Hence metaphorically used of persons lying carelessly about. A man who had been to the Liverpool Exhibition of 1886 described some Laplanders he saw there as "lyin' in a tent *squattered* abowt th' fire" [lahy·in in ü ten·t skwaat·ürd übuw·t)th fahy·ür]. The meanings of *scatter* and *squander* (q.v. in this Glossary) seem to be confused in this word. Compare Lowland Scotch *squatter*, to throw water about, to flutter in water as a wild duck; and see Skeat's Dict., s.v. *Squander*.

Squealer [skwee·lür], *s.* the swift.

Squeeze-crab [skwey·skraab], *s.* a somewhat contemptuous term for a small person. "Hey *is sich* a little *squeeze-crab*" [Ey iz sich ü lit·l skwey·skraab].

Squib [skwib·], *s.* a squirrel. A boy informed me "It taks a good aim to hit a *squib* with a catapult" [It taak·s ü gùd i·m tū it ü skwib· widh ü ky·aat·ürpültür].

Squirl [skwuurl], *v.n.* to peer, look round, or askance. A farmer said "I wunna have sich folks raïnd my bonk; I know what they bin after, auvays squintin' and *squirlin'* fur get a seight o' th' cheese" [Ahy wü)nü aav· sich foa·ks raaynd mahy bongk; ahy noa· wot dhi bin aaf·tür, au·viz skwin·tin ün skwuurlin für gy·et ü seyt ü)th chee·z].

Squirt [skwuurt], *s.* an insignificant person. "What do I care for a little *squirt* like thee?" [Wot dóo ahy ky'æ'r fūr ũ lit·l skwuurt lahyk dhée?].

Squirtin' [skwuur·rtin], *adj.* insignificant. "A little *squirtin'* hom-nithom" [Ũ lit·l skwuur·rtin om·nithom].

Squitch [skwich·], *s.* couch-grass. A.S. *cwic* (for initial *s* cf. *scrawl*). Also pronounced **Squatch** [skwaach·] "They bin brunnin' the *squatch* upo' Willey-moor" [Dhai· bin brūn·in dhū skwaach· ũpū Wil·i·móoŕ].

Stad [staad·], *p. part.* saddled with, having the care or responsibility of. "I shouldna like to ha' bin *stad* with him" [Ahy shùd)nū lahyk tū ũ bin staad· widh im].

†**Stair-hole** [stae·r·oal], *s.* the place under the stairs, boarded in to form a kind of closet. "Iv yo dunna stop blahtin' yo sh'n go i' the *stair-hole*" [Iv yoa· dùn)ũ stop bla·artin yoa·)shn goa i dhū stae·r·oal].

Stait [staayt], *adj.* stout; only used in the archaic sense of "brave." "My tooth ached a-that-n, than I could hardly bear; an' I said to mysel 'I'll ha' this mon ait;' an' I went the doctor's with it; bu' when I got theer, I wanna *stait* enough for face th' pinsons" [Mahy tooth ai·kt ũ)dhaat·n, dhūn ahy kūd aar·dli bae·r; ũn ahy sed tū misel "Ahy)l aa dhis· mon aayt;"; ũn ahy went dhū dok·tūrz widh it; bŭ wen ahy got dhéeŕ, ahy wo)nū staayt ũnŭf· fai·s)th pin·snz]. *Cp.* O.F. *estout*, furious, rash.

Stait-drawd [staayt·drau·d], *adj.* of horses, strong and able to pull; *lit.* drawing stoutly. *MACEFEN.*

†**Stare** [stae·r], *s.* a starling. *Cp.* M.E. *stare.*

Stare-agog [stae·r·ŭgog·], *s.* a gazer, one who stares open-mouthed.

Stare-agog, stare-agog,
Tumblet o'er the tatee-hog.

[Stae·r·ŭgog·, stae·r·ŭgog·, Tùm·blt oa·r dhū tai·tū·og].

†**Starft** [staa·rft], *p. part.* See STARVE.

Stark ait [staa·rk aayt], *adv.* completely out; said of a fire.

†**Star-slutch** [staa·r-slùch], *s.* star-slush; the gelatinous substance often on timber or gravel after rain. It is commonly supposed to be slush fallen from the stars. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

Starve [staa·rv], *v.a.* to make cold. “Th’ pump-hondle’s sō cōwd, it *starves* yūr honds to lee howt on it” [Th)pùm·p·ondl]z sū kuwd, it staa·rvz yūr ondz tū lee· uwt)n it]. The word is never used in connection with hunger. *Starvin’* is cold in the active sense, producing cold. “It’ll be *starvin’* to thy fingers, lad” [It]l bi staa·rvin tū dhi fing·gürz, laad·]. *Starved*, *starft* is cold, in the passive sense. “At *starft*? Ay, ah’m welly *starft* jeth” [Aat· staa·rft? Aay, ah)m wel·i staa·rft jeth]. Perhaps it is necessary to translate the last example. “Are you cold?” “Yes, I am nearly dead with cold.” **Starft nakit** [staa·rft nai·kit], the ordinary equivalent for *stark naked* is the result of a mistaken derivation from this word; and the mistake is even continued in *starf weild mad* [staa·rf weyld maad·].

Starven [staa·rvn], *part. adj.* sensitive to cold (a strong part. from *starve*). “It’s a nesh, *starven* little thing” [It]s ũ nesh, staa·rvn lit·l thingg·].

Starvin’ [staa·rvin], *part. adj.* cold. See STARVE.

Statute [staach·üt], *s.* salary, “appointed allowance.” TUSHINGHAM. QUOISLEY. “Hey on’y gets abowt two hundert a ’ear; bur hey tells mey hey hanna gotten to his full *statute* yet” [Ey oa·ni gy’ets ũbuw·t tóo ùn·dürt ũ éeür; bür ey telz mey ey aa)nū got·n tū iz fül staach·üt yet].

Staw [stau·], *v.a.* (1) to stop or bring to a standstill, of horses labouring under a heavy load. “We gotten *stawed* up th’ lung bonk, wi’ th’ wheel in a raät; an’ we hadden to weind every weide stich” [Wi got·n stau·d ùp)th lùng· bongk, wi)th weyl in a raayt; ũn wi aad·n tū weynd ev·ri weyd stich·].

(2) to cloy, satiate. “Nay, I’ll ha’ nō moor; I’ve etten

till I'm *stawed* a'ready; that corran'-bread 'ud *staw* anny mon"
 [Nee; ahy]l aa)nũ móoür; ahy)v et'n til ahy)m stau'd üred'i;
 dhaat kor'un-bred' üd stau' aan'i mon].

Mr. Holland gives the p. part. in both these meanings.
 Bailey has "To *stall*, to glut or cloy."

Stawheft [stau'eft], *s.* "At *stawheft*" is said of horses who are
stawed with a too heavy load, and obliged to rest at intervals.
 "We'dn a terrible looad; we wun at *stawheft* aw the wee"
 [Wi]dn ü ter'übl lóo'üd; wi wün üt stau'eft au' dhü wee].
 See **HEFT** and **STAW**.

†**Steean** [steyün, stééün], *s.* a large, deep stone or earthen vessel,
 principally used to contain milk in the process of forming
 cream, but also for other household purposes. "Three cream
steans, two washing *steans*." Auctioneer's catalogue (Chol-
 mondeley), August 30th, 1887.

Steek [stee'k], *v.a.* (1) to stake or place in the ring; said of marbles.
 "Steek yur dogles in" [Stee'k yür doa'glz in].
 †(2) to cause constipation; only said of animals.

Steekler [stee'klür], *s.* a heavy blow. **BURLAND**. "I'll gie thee a
steekler" [Ahy]l gy'i)dhi ü stee'klür]. According to Miss Jack-
 son, the verb *steekle* is used in the border town of Whitchurch
 for "to kill."

Steekle up [stee'kl ùp], *v.a.* to entice, coax, cajole. "I'll *steekle*
 'em up" = I'll bring them over, persuade them.

†**Steel** [stee'l], *s.* (1) the handle of an implement, if straight; a
 circular handle is not a *steel* but a *stowk*. Bailey has "The
Steale, the Handle of anything." Cp. A.S. *stela*, a handle.
 (2) the stalk of a plant.

†**Steep** [stey'p, stéep] } *s.* rennet.
Step [step] }

Steepskin [stey'psky'in], *s.* The same as **BAGSKIN** (q.v.).

Steich [steych], *v.a.* to set up, to pile up (of sheaves of corn, turf,
 &c.). "I con remember when they used get turf off Marley

Moss, an' *steich* it up i' rucks" [Ahy]kn rimem·bür wen dhi yóos gy'et tuurf of Maa·rli Mos, ün steych it ùp i rùks].

†**Sten** [sten], *s.* the pole at the tail of a horse working in chains; so called because it *extends* or holds out the chains. *Cp.* O.F. *estendre*, to extend.

Still on [stil·on], *conj.* nevertheless. "I'm sure that poor woman dunna want moor trouble till hoo's gotten; *still on*, if he wull go, there's noo daät hoo'll be glad sey him" [Ahy]m shóoür dhaat·póoür wùm·ün dù)nũ waan·t móoür trüb·l til óo)z got·n; stil·on, iv ée wül goa·, dhür)z nóo daayt óo)l bi dlaad·sey im]. The corrupt and meaningless form *still upon* is sometimes heard.

Stilts [stil·ts], *s. pl.* the "tails" of a plough. BICKLEY. Also called STRINES.

†**Stir** [stuur], *v.a.* to plough land a second time across the former furrows.

Stirk [stuurk], *s.* a barren two-year-old heifer.

Stitch [stich·], a space of time. "Every weide *stitch*" is every now and then. Wilbraham gives "every *while stitch*," perhaps from defective hearing.

Stock [stok], *v.a.* to pull up by the roots. We speak of "*stockin'* gorse with a hack" [stok·in gau·rs widh ü aak·]; and we say "The crows are *stockin'* the 'tatoes up" [Dhü kroa·z ür stok·in dhü tai·tüz ùp].

Stocken [stok·n], *p. part.* stunted in growth. "*Stocken!* he's none *stocken*; he auvays was little on his age—his fayther was a little 'un" [Stok·n! ée)z non stok·n; ée au·viz woz lit·l ün iz ai·j—iz fai·dhür wüz ü lit·l ün].

Stodge [stoj], *s.* a thick, soft mass of any kind of spoon-meat. "Yö'n gen me a pratty *stodge*, Missis" [Yü)n gy'en mi ü praat·i stoj, Mis·iz].

†**Stodge** [stoj], *v.a.* and *n.* to cram with anything "stodgy." "They

bin *stodgin'* (or '*stodgin'* 'emsels) wi' suppin'" [Dhi bin stoj·in (stoj·in ümsel·z) wi sùp·in].

Stond-further [ston·d·fuurdhür], *adj.* haughty, grand; inclined to keep inferiors at a distance. "A *stond-further* look." See also under SPICY. An imperative ("stand further!") used as an adjective.

†**Stond on** [stond on] }
Stond upon [üpon·] } *v.a.* to be incumbent on. "It'll *stond* 'em upon to be moor careful another time" [It]l stond üm üpon·tü bi móoür ky'æ·rfül ünùdh·ür tahym]. The accusative of the person is always placed between the verb and the preposition. The expression "to *stond* one on" is so extremely common in S. Ches. that I am astonished to find that no other writer but Wilbraham has heard it. *Stand upon* is used by Shakspeare.

Stone [stoa·n], *v.a.* to whet, to sharpen on a grindstone. "Theise knives wanten *stonin'*" [Dheyz nahyvz waan·tn stoa·nin].

Stoney [stoa·ni], *s.* a stone marble.

Stonnack, Stonnacklerool [ston·üklróo·l], *s.* a stone marble, the same as *Stoney*. CHOLMONDELEY.

Storra [stor·ü], *s.* stir about; made by constantly adding flour or oatmeal to boiling water, and *stirring* the mixture. Mr. Holland has *Sturra* for "thick oatmeal porridge."

Stoved [stoa·vd], *p. part.* stifled or oppressed by a warm atmosphere. "It does one good to get a mowthle o' air after bein' *stoved* up i' the haïse sö lung" [It dùz wün gùd tü gy'et ü muw·thl ü æ·r aaf·tür bée·in stoa·vd ùp i dhü aays sü lüנגg].

Stovin' [stoa·vin], *pres. part.* stewing, stifling; "sittin' *stovin'* i' the haïse."

Stow [stuw], *s.* †(1) a stem, trunk of a tree or shrub. "We mun cut th' owd *stows* aït o' that hedge" [Wi mün kùt dh]uwd stuwz aayt ü dhaat·ej].

(2) a thick stick, cudgel. Cf. Devonsh. *stools*, *stumps*.

†**Stow** [stuw], *v.n.* of corn, to spread, to produce two or more blades from one grain. “Yander’ll be a thin crap, if it doesna *stow*” [Yaan·dūr]l bi ũ thin kraap, iv it dūz)nū stuw].

†**Stowk** [stuwk], *s.* the handle of any wooden or earthenware vessel. Bailey has “*Stowk*, a Handle to any thing.”

St. Patrick’s Needle [Sün Paat·riks Ney·dl], *s.* Anyone who has been in the Bankruptcy Court is described as having “gone through *St. Patrick’s Needle*.”

Straddle-legs [straad·l-leg·z], *adv.* astride. “Theer hoo was i’ th’ stackyoard, gotten *straddle-legs* on a see-saw” [Dhéeür óo woz i)th staak·yoa·rd, got·n straad·l-legz on ũ see·sau·].

Straggled [straag·ld], *p. part.* of corn, laid by storms. “Wheyat *straggled* i’ the bottom” [Weyüt straa·g·ld i)dhū bot·üm].

Stranger [strai·njür, stree·njür], *s.* †(1) a smut clinging to the bars of a grate; it is supposed to foreshadow the arrival of a guest. See Mr. Holland, *s.v.*

(2) a strange thing, a wonder. BICKLEY. “It’s a *stranger* to mey, if there’s a rappid i’ this hole at aw” [It]s ũ strai·njür tū mey, iv dhür)z ũ raap·it i dhis·oa·l üt au·].

Strappuzin’ [straap·üzin], *part. adj.* untidy, slovenly; said especially of the boots, or bottoms of the trousers, like FLUMMOCKIN’. “I should räly bey asheemed o’ gooin’ *strappuzin’* alung a-that·ns, wi’ my shoon unlaced” [Ahy shūd rae·li bey ũshee·md ũ góo·in straa·p·üzin ũlúngg· ũ)dhaat·nz, wi mi shóon unlai·st].
Cp. TRAPES.

†**Strave** [strai·v, stree·v], *v.n.* to stray. “I wonder what hoo wants go *stravin’* off to Wrenbury at this time o’ neight fur” [Ahy wùn·dūr wot óo waan·ts goa· strai·vin of tū Rem·bri üt dhis tahym ũ neyt fuur]. Compare “weyues and *streyues*” in Passus. I. 92 of C. Text in *Piers Plowman*.

Straw [strau·], *s.* See WHIPSTRAW.

Street [streyt, stréet], *s.* (1) "That's up another *street*" means "That's quite another thing."

(2) *Street* is sometimes used for a country by-lane, and in this meaning appears in fixed names of localities.

Streight [streyt], *adj.* (1) haughty, dignified; only so used in a few phrases. *E.g.*, a person who has been slightly treated will say, "Ah felt very *streight*" = I felt my dignity wounded.

(2) straightforward, direct; especially with reference to words, plain spoken. "He's a *streight* mon," *i.e.*, he says what he means. So commonly as an adverb, "Ah tow'd him reight *streight*" [Ah tuwd im rey't streyt].

Strickle [stri:k'l], *s.* a wooden implement used to "strike" off an even measure of corn. *Strickle* is likewise the form used in North and Mid Shrop.; while Randle Holme and Mr. Holland both write *Strickles*.

†**Strike** [strahyk], (1) *v.a.* to level corn in the measure. Compare STRICKLE and STRUCKEN.

(2) *v.n.* to heat, to remain at a desired heat; said of an oven "We'n let it *strike* a bit afore we setten in, else it'll blister the loaves" [Wi'n let it strahyk ü bit üfoa'r wi set'n in, els it] blis-tür dhü loa'vz].

Strines [strahynz], *s. pl.* (1) the plough-tails. BURLAND. Also called STRILTS.

†(2) the handles of a wheelbarrow.

Strock [strok], *s.* a section of the iron rim that goes round a wheel. Randle Holme and Mr. Holland write *Stroke*.

†**Stronomize** [stron-ümahyz], *v.n.* to be in a brown study; literally, to be "astronomizing" or stargazing. "What a't tha *stronomizin'* abaït, theer?" [Wot üt dhü stron-ümahyzin übaay't, dhéeür?]

Strucken [strük'n], *p. part.* even, level; of a measure of grain. "It's *strucken* mizzer" [It]s strük'n miz-ür], lit. it is measure which has been *struck*, or levelled with the *strickle*.

†**Stud** [stùd], *s.* (1) an upright piece of wood to which laths are nailed in making a partition, or lining a wall.

(2) a piece of iron used for nailing the tires on to wheels.

Stulch [stùlsh], *s.* stealth; only used in connection with HULCH (q.v.). Compare Shrop. *stelch*, stealth.

Stulch [stùlsh], *v.a.* to stun. “Ah’ve gotten my elbow badly *stulched*” [Ah]v got’n mi el·bū baad·li stùl·sht].

†**Stut** [stùt], *v.n.* to stutter; the old word of which E. *stutter* is a frequentative. M.E. *stoten*. “I *stutte*, I can nat speake my wordes redyly.”—Palsgrave.

Sub [sùb], *s.* a payment in advance. “Con yō gie me a *sub* upo’ this job, mester?” [Kūn yū gy’i mi ũ sùb ũpū dhis· job, mes·tūr ?]

Sub [sùb], *v.a.* to pay a sum of money in advance on a job. “The mester’s *subbed* me a bit” [Dhū mes·tūr]z sùbd mi ũ bit]. Mr. Holland has the word in the opposite sense of “to draw money.”

†**Suck** [sùk], *s.* a ploughshare.

Between the sickle and the *suck*

All Engeland shall have a pluck.

—*Rob. Nixon’s Cheshire Prophecy.*

Suck [sùk], *interj.* a word used in calling calves: “*Suck, suck, suck.*”

Suckie [sùk·i], *s.* the pet name for a calf. See preceding article.

†**Suckin’ gonder** [sùk·in gon·dūr], *s.* a term applied to an extremely silly person. “Tha’s nō moor sense till a *suckin’ gonder*” [Dhaa]z nū móoūr sens til ũ sùk·in gon·dūr].

Sulky [sùl·ki], *adj.* heavy; said of wheels. “The wheils runnen despert *sulky*; they wanten grease” [Dhū weylz rùn·ün des·pürt sùl·ki; dhi waan·tūn gree·z].

Summat [sùm·üt], *s.* a somewhat—used as a substantive. “Hoo wouldna tell me; but ah could sey there was a *summat*” [Óo wùd·)nū tel· mi; büt ah kùd sey dhūr wüz ũ sùm·üt].

†**Summer an' winter** [sùm·ür ün win·tür], *v.a.* to know a person a long time, to test his character under all circumstances. "I've *summered an' wintered* him, an' I know he's jonnack" [Ahy)v sùm·ürd ün win·türd im, ün ahy noa· ée)z jon·uk].

Sunday [sùn·di], *s.* "I'll make him look two roads for *Sunday*" is a threat of an indefinite character, roughly equivalent to "I'll open his eyes for him."

†**Sunsuckers** [sùn·sükürz], *s. pl.* the streaks of light often seen radiating from the sun when behind a cloud, or before sunrise and after sunset. When *sunsuckers* are observed, one often hears the remark, "Look, we s'n ha' reen—the sun draws wet" [Lóok, wi)sn aa ree·n—dhũ sùn drau·z wet].

Suppin' [sùp·in], *s.* (1) milk and water boiled together and thickened with oat-meal. "Yo'd a good basin o' *suppin'* for yur breakfast; I think yo wanna tak much hurt than noon" [Yoa)d ũ gùd bai·sin ũ sùp·in fűr yűr brek·füst; ahy thingk·yoa wùn)ũ taak·mùch uurt dhũn nóon].

(2) calves' food. This generally consists of skimmed milk, with other ingredients; or is made from some kind of specially prepared "calf-meal."

Sup up [sùp ùp], *v.a.* to feed and bed down the live stock of a farm for the night. "Gie me the lantern, an' I'll go an' *sup up*, as we can be off to bed, for it's gettin' leet" [Gy'i)mi dhũ laan·türn, ün ahy)l goa· ün sùp ùp, ũz wi)kn bi of tũ bed, fűr it)s gy'et·in lee·t].

Surfeited [suu·rfítid], *p. part.* unwell; lit., "overdone." A general term, of which I have noted two special uses.

(1) A cow is said to be *surfeited* when her appetite is gone. No idea of the ordinary meaning of *surfeited* is apparent.

(2) A person's feet are often said to be *surfeited* when they are hot and tired.

Compare Mr. Holland, *s.v.* *surfeit*.

Surry [suur·i], *s.* sirrah. See **SIRRY**.

Swaddle [swaad·l], (1) *v.n.* of liquids in a vessel, to sway from side

to side; so used, *e.g.*, of a milk-pudding. Generally to sway so as to spill; in this sense to *swaddle o'er* is mostly used.

(2) *v.a.* to spill. "Yo'n *swaddle* that milk o'er" [Yoa)n swaad·l dhaat·mil·k oa'r]. Cf. SWAGGLE and SWILKER.

Swag [swaag·], *s.* force, impetus of a descending body, which *sways* that on which it falls. Thus one comes down with a *swag* upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a hay-stack, or boggy ground, &c. Compare *sweigh* in Chauc. *Boeth*, II. i. 32; also in *Man of Lawes Tale*.

Swag [swaag·], (1) *v.n.* to come down with a force; to jog up and down upon. "Dunna *swag* upo' that bicycle-spring." See preceding article.

(2) *v.n.* to sway from side to side; said of water in a vessel, of a milk-pudding which is not consistent, and the like. Compare SWAGGLE, SWADDLE.

†(3) *v.a. p. part.* A beam which is bent or depressed in the middle is said to be *swagged*. Bailey gives "To *sag*, to hang down on one Side." Compare Shakspeare's use of *sag*, to be depressed, in *Macbeth*, V. iii. 10, ". . . the heart I bear shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear."

†**Swage** [swai·j], *v.a.* to assuage or reduce a swelling by external applications. "Put a warm pooltice to it, an' it 'll *swage* the swellin', an' may the joint feil easier" [Pùt ù waa·rm póo·ltis too it, ùn it)l swai·j dhũ swel·in, ùn mai· dhũ jeynt feyl ee·ziür].

Swaggle [swaag·l], *v.a.* and *n.* a less common, but more correct, form of SWADDLE (q.v.). Compare SWAG.

Swath [swaath·], *s.* (1) a row of mown grass. Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, V. v. 25,

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

(2) a crop. A heavy crop is spoken of as "a good *swath*."

Mr. Holland gives *swarth*. Bailey and Shakspeare have the same form. *E.g.*, *Twelfth Night*, II. iii., "an affectioned ass that cons state without book and utters it in great *swarths*." The *r* is here intrusive

(*cp.* A.S. *swaðu*, and E. slang *lark* from A.S. *lác*), and merely marks the lengthening of the preceding vowel. But this lengthening is itself anomalous, and is the only case I remember to have met with of open short A in Anglo-Saxon passing into long [aa] in the S. Ches. dialect.

Swath [swaath·], *v.a.* to encumber another mower with one's *swath* by throwing it in his way.

Swauve [swau·v], *v.n.* to lean over, hang over. A mother will say to her children "Come, gie me elbow-rowm; dunna come *swauvin'* o'er me" [Kùm, gy'i)mi el·bū·ruwm; dù)nū kùm swau·vin oa·r mi]. *Cp.* WAUVE.

Swauve off [swau·v of], *v.n.* of a load of hay, to topple over. For *sworve* = *swerve* (A.S. *sweorfan*).

Swauver o'er [swau·vür oa·r], *v.n.* the same as SWAUVE O'ER.

Sweak [swee·k], *s.* a crane used to suspend a pot or kettle over a fire.

Sweddles [swed·lz], *s. pl.* a child's swaddling-band.

Swedgel [swej·il], *s.* a fat person. "A bawson *swedgel* of a woman" [Ū bau·sn swej·il üv ũ wùm·ün].

Sweel [swee·l], †(1) *v.n.* to burn away. *E.g.*, a candle *sweels* away when it stands in a draught. Bailey gives "To *Swale*, to burn, to waste, to blaze away like a Candle." *Cp.* M.E. *swelen*, *swalen*; A.S. *swēlan*; Ger. *schwelen*, to burn. Sylvester, *Du Bartas*, p. 67, has "this shaggy earth to *swele*." Connected with E. *sultry*. See SWELTED, below.

†(2) *v.a.* to reduce a swelling. "We mun see if we conna *sweel* awee that lump i' th' hoss'es leg wi' some o' that grease as mester browt throm Maupas" [Wi mün sée iv wi kon)ü swee·l üwee· dhaat· lùmp i)dh os·iz leg wi sùm ũ dhaat gree·s üz mes·tür bruwt thrüm Mau·pūs].

(3) *v.a.* to disperse the milk in the human breast or in the teats of an animal. "This poor cat's in awful peen; they draint aw her kitlins off her—they mid ha' thowt on to leeave her one; an' naī, look at the poor thing's dids—we shan have get some oil an' *sweel* the milk awee" [Dhis póoür ky'aat·s in

auf·ül pee'n ; dhi draaynt au' ür ky'it·linz of ür—dhi mid ü thuwt on tũ lééüv ür won ; ün naay, lóok üt dhũ póoür thing'z did·z—wi shün aav' gy'et süm ahyl ün swee'l dhũ mil·k üwee·].

†**Sweeler** [swee'lür], *s.* a dealer in corn. FADDILEY.

†**Sweet** [swee't], *v.n.* to sweat. Two special uses of this word may be here noted.

(1) of cheese, to ferment in the process of ripening.

(2) of hay, to heat and ferment in the stack.

N.B.—This verb is conjugated thus:

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. Part.</i>
[swee't] } [swaat·'] }	[swaat·']	[swaat·']

I think that [swaat·'] in the present is a modern corruption. Chaucer has *swatte*, Spenser *swat*. This form [swaat·'] also represents the substantive *sweat*.

†**Sweiten** [swey'tn], *v.a.* to bid at an auction with the sole view of raising the price for the buyer. This is called "*sweitenin'* the lots."

Swelch [swelsh], *s.* a heavy fall. "He went a pratty *swelch*" [Ey went ü praat·i swelsh]. *Cp.* E. *squelch*.

Swelch [swelsh], *v.a.* and *n.* the same as *swilker*.

Swelcher [swel·shür], *s.* anything large, overgrown, or exceeding normal limits. A stack of more than usual dimensions was called a "pratty *swelcher*."

†**Swelted** [swel·tid], *past part.* sweltered, over-heated. "Leeave that door open, I'm terribly *swelted*" [Leyüv dhaat· dóoür oa·pn, ahym tae·rbli swel·tid]. M.E. *swelten*, to swoon away; A.S. *sweltan*, to die—connected with *swélan*, to burn. See **SWEEL**, above.

Swey [swey], *s.* a swing. "We'n had a grand *swey* put up i' th' orcha't, an' we *sweyn* atop 'n it aw dee" [Wi)n aad· ü graan'd swey püt üp i)dh au·rchüt, ün wi sweyn ü)top·)n it au· dee·].

Swey [swey], *v.a.* and *n.* to sway or swing. "He was *sweyin'*

backa'ts an' forra'ts on a boo" [Ée wüz s̥wey·in baak·üts ün for·üts on ũ bóo]. "Come an' *swey* me" [Kùm ün s̥wey mi]. See also preceding article. Cp. E. *sway*, M.E. *sweien*. "þe sail *sweied* on þe see."—E. E. *Allit. Poems*, iii. 156 (ed. Morris).

Swey-boat [s̥wey·boa't], *s.* (1) a swing-boat, such as is often seen at a country wakes.

(2) a block of ice cut from the surface of a frozen pond, and left to float in the water. Boys often cut a number of these *swey-boats* for the sake of the excitement and danger attendant on venturing upon them.

†**Swift** [swif't], *s.* a sand lizard.

Swig [swig·], *s.* spiced ale and toast. See Miss Jackson's Shropshire Word Book for the method of preparation.

Swilk [swil·k], *v.a.* and *n.* the same as SWILKER.

Swilker [swil·kür], (1) *v.n.* of liquids in a vessel; to sway from side to side, so as to spill.

(2) *v.a.* "Carry that pon o' milk in, and see as yõ dunna *swilker* it" [Ky'aar·i dhaat· pon ũ milk in, ün sée ũz yũ dùn)ũ swil·kür it]. Cp. SWAG, SWAGGLE, SWADDLE, SWILK, and SWELCH. Bailey has "To *Swilker* Ore, to dash over. N.C."

Swinga-trey [swingg·ü-trey], *s.* a bar of wood put behind a horse in harness to keep the traces open; a swingle-tree. See TREE.

Swinge [swin·j], *v.n.* See SWOP. *Swinge* = *swing* (originally a causal form, A.S. *swengan*).

Swinters [swin·türz], *s. pl.* fragments. "Look aīt wi' yur elbow theer! if yo jowen up agen the stond, yo'n knock the flower-pot aw to *swinters*" [Lóok aayt wi yür el·bũ dhéeür! iv yoa juw·ün ùp ũgy'en· dhũ stond, yoa)n nok dhũ flaaw·ür-pot au tũ swin·türz]. Another form is SWITHERS.

†**Swippa** [swip·ü], *s.* the upper part of a flail; the part which strikes. Randle Holme gives "The *Swiple*, that part as striketh out the corn." A subs. from E. *swipe*, to strike.

Swither [swidh·ür], *s.* (1) a quick, rushing movement, "Summat come past me wi a pratty *swither*" [Sùm·üt kùm paas·t mi wi ü praat·i swidh·ür]. Generally used of horizontal motion through the air. *Cp.* A.S. *swipe*, quick; Ger. *ge-schwind*.

(2) the phrase "to cut a *swither*" is curiously parallel to the common expression "to cut a *dash*," to which it is equivalent in meaning.

(3) **Swithers**, *s. pl.* fragments; another form of SWINTERS (q.v.).

Swob [swob], *s.* a shaking. Marshy ground which sways beneath the feet is said to be "all of a *swob*." *Cp.* WOB.

Swob [swob·], *v.n.* to sway beneath the feet; said of marshy ground. *Cp.* SWOP (2).

Swobby [swob·i], *adj.* wobbly, apt to sway beneath the feet.

Swop [swop], *s.* an exchange. "Wut make a *swop*?" [Wùt mai·k ü swop?]

Swop [swop], (1) *v.a.* to exchange. To **swop an' swinge** is to be always *swopping*, to have a mania for it. "He never sticks to owt lung; he's auvay *swoppin' an' swingein'*" [Ée nev·ür stik's tũ uwt lügg·; ée)z au·vi swop·in ün swin·jin].

(2) *v.n.* to yield to the pressure of the hand. *E.g.*, a ripe gooseberry is said to *swop* in the hand.

†**Swoppery** [swop·üri], *s.* exchange. "*Swoppery's* noo robbery" [Swop·üri)z nóo rob·üri], is a frequent proverbial expression.

†**Sword** [soa·rd], *s.* a perforated upright piece of wood or iron placed in front of a cart. By means of pegs placed through the successive holes of the sword and connected with the body of the cart, the latter may be raised to any angle. Mr. Holland spells *Sord*.

Synnable [sin·übl], *s.* a syllable. MACEFFEN. TUSHINGHAM; perhaps general along the Shropshire border. See Chapter on Pronunciation, under L (2), p. 18.

T.

Tack [taak·], *s.* †(1) a bad or musty flavour; said principally of a cask or barrel. "It's a *tack* on it, that barrel has" [It)s ũ taak· on it, dhaat· baar·il aaz·].

(2) the "taking" of a farm. "It's the best *tack* as ever I seid" [It)s dhū best taak· ũz ev·ūr ahy seyð], *i.e.*, the farm in question was taken on the best conditions.

†(3) a lease. "He's gotten a *tack* on it for a good many 'ear" [Ée·z got·n ũ taak· on it fūr ũ gūd men·i éeūr]. Cotgrave has "To hold *tacke*, to stand to a bargain." Cuthbertson, in his Glossary to the Poetry and Prose of Burns (1886), quotes (under *Herry*) a passage from a letter of Sir William Ewrie to the Lord Privy Seal of England (1540), "After them come a poor man making a hevie complainte that he was hereyet throw the courtiers taking his fewe in one place and his *tackes* in another."

Tacted [taak·tid], *v.a. pret.* and *p. part.* accosted, tackled. "I *tacted* two women off Willey Moor abowt these politics, bu' they gen me a pratty nointin', afore they'd done wi' me" [Ahy taak·tid too wim·in of Wilimóoür ũbuw·t dheyz pol·ütiks, bū dhi gy'en mi a praati· nahy·ntin ũfoa·r dhi·d dùn wi mi]. The word is probably for *attacked*, the initial syllable being dropped, and a *t* inserted on the analogy of the intrusive *d* in *drowned*.

Tad [taad·], *s.* only used in the adverbial phrase "on the *tad*," which has the following senses.

(1) in unstable equilibrium. A thing is said to be "o' the *tad*" when just about to topple over.

(2) on the point or eve of. "Just upo' th' *tad* o' th' folks' gooin' vote" [Jüst ũpū)th taad· ũ)th foa·ks góo·in voa·t] = on the eve of the polling-day.

(3) it has the special sense of "ready to start." "Ah'm just upo' the *tad*" = I may start any moment.

Tain [taayn], *s.* (1) a town; used for the smallest hamlet: *e.g.*, Bickley *Tain* consists of half-a-dozen houses, Norbury *Tain* of very few more.

(2) parish; especially with reference to parish relief. "Th' *tain* 'ull help her" [Th]taayn ùl elp ùr]. "Hoo gets hafe-a-craïn a wik from th' *tain*" [Óo gy'ets ai·f·ù·kraayn ù wik·früm)th taayn].

Tak [taak·], **Tay** [tai·], *v.n.* to betake oneself. "Th' cat *took* aït o' the barn at a pratty bat" [Th]ky'aat·tóok aayt ù dhũ baa·rn üt ù praati baat·]. "Hey *took* o'er th' hedge" [Ey tóok oa·r)dh ej].

Tak-awee [taak·ùwee·], *s.* appetite. "He's a rare *tak-awee*, anny-haï; an' sey the meat as he put aït o' seight at supper, yò'd think he'd bin clemt for a fortnit; an' then he went aït an' towd their Jim as he should leeave if he couldna get better meat, an' moor on it" [Ée)z ù rae·r taak·ùwee·, aan·i·aay; ùn sey dhũ mee·t ùz ée pùt aayt ù seyt üt sùp·ùr, yũ)d thingk·ée)d bin tlemt fùr ù fau·rtnit; ùn dhen ée went aayt ùn tuwd dhae·r Jim ùz ée shũd léé·v iv ée kùd)nũ gy'et bet·ùr mee·t, ùn móou·r on it].

†**Tak up** [taak·ùp], *v.a.* to borrow. "They hadden *tak up* a ruck o' money when they wenten to th' place, an' there's a daït if they'n gotten streight yet" [Dhi aad·n taak·ùp ù rùk ù mùn·i wen dhi wen·tn tũ)th plai·s, ùn dhÿr)z ù daayt iv dhi)n got·n streyt yet]. Compare 2 *Henry VI.*, IV. vii. ad fin., "My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside, and *take up* commodities upon our bills?"

†**Tallant** [taal·ünt], *s.* a hayloft. BICKLEY, NORBURY, and generally in the more southern district; the word more frequently used farther north being BAUKS (q.v.). "Get up upo'th' *tallant*, an' throw some hee daïn i'th' bing for the key" [Gy'et ùp ùpü)th taal·ünt, ùn throa· sũm ee· daayn i)th bing· fùr dhũ ky'ey]. This word, either in the form *tallant* or *tallat*, is used in most W. Midland and S. Western counties.

†**Tall-boy** [tau·l·bahy], *s.* a tall, narrow ale-glass standing upon a stem or foot.

Tallock [taal·ŭk], *s.* a good-for-nothing, idle person, a ragamuffin.
 "A shackazin' owd *tallock*" [Ū shaak·ŭzin uwd taal·ŭk].

Tallockin' [taal·ŭkin], *adj.* (1) idle, good for nothing. "Hoo's a hoozy *tallockin'* brivit" [Óo)z ŭ óo·zi taal·ŭkin briv·it].

(2) slovenly, untidy. "Didna hoo look *tallockin'?*" [Did)nŭ óo lóok taal·ŭkin?]

Tally [taal·i], *adv.* in concubinage. "They bin livin' *tally.*"

Tallyin'-iron [taal·i·in·ahy·ŭrn], *s.* a "quick," or Italian iron; an iron used for getting up frills. The word is a corruption of "*Italian iron,*" quasi "a '*Tali-an iron.*'"

Tally-wag [taal·i·wag], *s.* membrum virile. See Bailey *s.v.* *Tarrivags.*

†**Tally-weife** [taal·i·weyf], *s.* a concubine.

Tan [taan·], *v.n.* to worry; to harp on one string: always, I think, used in the pres. part., and always in a kind of reduplicated form, "*tan, tan, tannin'.*" "Hoo's bin on aw mornin', *tan, tan, tannin'*, than hoo's made me as mad as a tup in a hauter" [Óo)z bin on au· mau·rnin, *taan·, taan·, taan·in'*, dhŭn óo)z mai·d mi ŭz maad· ŭz ŭ tŭp in ŭ au·tŭr].

Tang [taang·], *s.* a prong (in a hay-fork, &c.). For an example see NAYWORD. Randle Holme has "The *Tangs* or Forks," *Acad. of Arm.*, III. viii. Compare Icel. *tangi.*

Tanglement [tangg·lmünt], *s.* a tangle, entanglement. NORBURY.
 "This rope's in a pratty *tanglement*" [Dhis roa·p)s in ŭ praat·i taangg·lmünt].

Tank [taangk·], *s.* a blow with a hard instrument; *e.g.*, "to fatch a mon a *tank* upo' the yed with a pikel" [tŭ faach· ŭ mon ŭ taangk· ŭpŭ dhŭ yed widh ŭ pahy·kil]. The word is onomatopœic (cp. *tinkle, twang*), and represents fairly well the sound of a blow of the kind described.

Tantaddlin' [taantaad·lin], *part. adj.* unsubstantial; said of confectionery. "A *tantaddlin'* tart" is a light, delicate tart, designed to tickle the palate rather than to satisfy the appetite. The word has generally a depreciatory sense. See following article.

Tantaddlement [taantaad·lmünt], *s.* a trifle. The connotation of this word is exceedingly hard to express. It is often contemptuously used of all mere accomplishments, which seem wanting in solid value, of confectionery as opposed to plain food, &c.

Tap [taap·], *s.* rate of speed. "Hoo was comin' daïn th' road at a pratty owd *tap*" [Óo wüz kùm·in daayn)th roa·d aat· ü praat·i uwd taap·].

†**Tap** [taap·], *v.a.* to re-sole boots or shoes.

Taper [tai·pür], *v.a.* (1) to moderate, dilute (wines, spirits, &c.).

(2) to reduce gradually. A woman said her cat had been feeding on milk and "wouldna like to be *tapered daïn* to whee (whey)" [wùd·)nü lahyk tũ bi tai·pürd daayn tũ wee·].

†**Tassel-rag** [taas·il-raag], *s.* a mild term of reproach used to a female. "Come aït o' that, yø little *tassel-rag!* conna be reight bu' what yø bin i' some mischief!" [Kùm aayt ü dhaat·, yũ lit·l taas·il-raag! kon)ü bi rey't bü wot yũ bin i sùm mis·chif!]

Tassock [taas·ük], *s.* a good-for-nothing person. "A drunken *tassock* of a fellow" [Ü drüngk'n taas·ük üv ü fel·ü].

†**Tatchin'-end** [taach·in-end], *s.* an "attaching end;" the waxed thread used by shoemakers. Compare Bailey's word "A *Tach* [of Attache, a fixing, F.], a Hook, Buckle, or Grasp."

Tatherum-a-dyal [taadh·ürüm-ü-dyaal], *s.* complicated or unintelligible language. TUSHINGHAM. A man told me he liked to listen to a certain preacher, because he had "none o' this dicsonary *tatherum-a-dyal*" [non ü dhis dik·sünüri taadh·ürüm-

ŭ-dyaal]. ? connected with **TOTHER**, Shropshire *tather*, a complication, tangle.

†**Tatoo-trap** [tai·tū·traap], *s.* a slang word for the mouth.

Tattarat [taat·ŭraat], *adj.* an unruly person, or one wanting in stability. A farm lad who was continually leaving or being dismissed from his situations would be called a *tattarat*. “Yō *tattarat*” was used to an unruly horse.

Taw [tau·], *s.* †(1) a marble, used to shoot with, in contra-distinction to *dumps* (q.v.).

(2) a mischievous person. “He’s a regular *taw*—up to aw sorts o’ tricks an’ weinats” [Ée]z ŭ reg·ilūr tau—ŭp tū au·saurts ŭ trik·s ŭn wey·naats].

Taxy-waxy [taak·si·waak·si], *s.* a portion of meat composed mainly of skin or cartilage. A variant of *pax-wax*, for which see Skeat’s Dictionary.

Tay [tai·], *v.a.* and *n.* to take, betake oneself; see **TAK**. The loss of the *k* in *take* was a mark of the Northern dialects. See Oliphant, *Old and Middle English*, pp. 320, 380, 450.

†**Ted** [ted], *v.a.* to turn and spread out new-mown grass. “I shall leeave yander hee i’ the swath a bit yet, for it’s noo use beginnin’ o’ *teddin*’ wheile the weather’s like it is” [Ahy]shl léēv yaan·dūr ee·i)dhū swaath· ŭ bit yet, fūr it)s nōo yōos bigy·in·in ŭ ted·in weyl dhū wedh·ŭr)z lahyk it iz]. Compare *Tusser*, p. 121, ed. E.D.S., “to *ted* and make hay;” and Bailey “To *Tede* Grass, to turn and spread abroad new-mown Grass. S. and E.C.”

Tedious [tee·jūs], *adj.* (1) careful, scrupulous. “Yo bin so *tedious* about yur cleean fowds” [Yoa· bin sū tee·jūs ŭbuw·t yūr kléeūn fuwdz].

(2) lasting a long time, slow. “We’n gotten a *tedious* job luggin’ that bit o’ hee off Bickley Moss; we han to bring it upo’ poles fost part o’ the road, for we conna tak th’ hosses o’ that mizzacky graīnd” [Wi]n got·n ŭ tee·jūs job lūg·in dhaat·

bit ũ ee' of Bik'li Mos; wi aan' tũ bringgr' it ũpũ poa'lz fost paa'rt ũ)dhũ roa'd, fũr wi kon)ũ taak' dh)os'iz ũ dhaat' miz ũki graaynd].

†(3) troublesome. A cross child would be said to be very *tedious*.

†**Teeam** [teyũm, téeũm], *v.a.* to pour. "Hoo's *teeamt* a bucketle o' soft waiter daĩn the fowd, when hard 'ud ha' done just as well this dry time" [Óo)z téeũmt ũ buk'itl ũ soft wai'tũr daayn dhũ fuwd, wen aa'rd ũd ũ dũn jũst ũz wel dhis drahy tahym]. "Han yõ *teeamed* that last bag o' meal into th' coffer?" [Aan'yũ téyũmd dhaat' laas't baag' ũ mee'l in'tũ)th kof'ũr?] Compare Icel. *tama*, to empty.

Teedee [tée·dée·], *s.* a lump of ordure. *Cp.* Icel. *tað*, ordure.

Teegle up [tee'gl ũp], *v.a.* to entice, lead on from step to step. See STEEKLE UP.

†**Teel-ends** [tee'l-endz], *s. pl.* tail-ends; a name applied to the small and inferior grains blown to the outside of the corn-heap in winnowing with a *fan*.

Teeler [tee'lũr], *s.* a (tailor or) caterpillar.

Teel-soaken [tee'lsoa'kn], *adj.* tail-soaked; a term applied to an affection of heifers, in which the lowest joint of the tail becomes loosened and softened, generally from lack of sufficient nourishment. "What do you think of my new heifer, George?" "Well, hoo looks as ev hoo'd bin *teel-soaken* an' poverty-strucken through th' winter" [Wel, óo lóoks ũz ev óo)d bin tee'lsoa'kn ũn pov'ũrti-strũk'n thróo)th win'tũr].

Teeny-tiny [tee'ni-tahy'ni], *adj.* very tiny. "A little *teeny-tiny* ũn." This is a reduplication of *tiny*, for which we have the two forms *teeny* [tee'ni] and *tiny* [tahy'ni]. This use of both forms may be paralleled by a common expression used when the wind is very boisterous. "The *wind's* blowin' the *w eind* about" [Dhũ win')z bloa'in dhũ weynd ũbuwt].

Teity [tey'ti], *adj.* squeamish. "He's so despert *teity-stomached*,

yö can get nowt as does for him" [Ée]z sü des·pürt tey·ti·stüm·ükt, yü)kn gy'et nuwt üz döz for im].

Tell-tale-tit [tel·tai·l·tit], *s.* a tell-tale, talebearer.

Tell-tale-tit,

Yur tongue shall be split,
And every little dog in Nantwich
Shall have a little bit.

—*Popular Rhyme.*

Tell to [tel tóo], *v.n.* to tell anyone where to find a thing. See **KNOW TO**.

Tent [tent], *v.a.* †(1) to tend, keep watch over. “*Tent* the fire, as it doesna go aít” [Tent dhü fahy·ür üz it dùz)nü goa·aayt]. Compare *Burns*,

If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye *tent* it,
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

—*On Captain Grose's Peregrinations through Scotland.*

†(2) to scare or keep off, *arcere*; e.g., to *tent* crows.

(3) to prevent. “I'll *tent* him from doin' that” [Ahy] tent im früm dóo·in dhaat·].

Than [dhün], *conj.* till. “We delayed writing *than* now, because of getting the harvest over” (Extract from letter dated August 11th, 1887).

Thatch-peg [thaach·peg], *s.* a stick sharpened at one end for use in thatching.

†**Thick an' three-fowld** [thik· ün thrée·fowld], *adv.* thickly, with little intermission. “They gotten it abowt as he was gooin' Ameriky; an' the bills come droppin' in *thick an' three-fowld*” [Dhi got'n it übuw't üz ée wüz góo·in Ũmeriki; ün dhü bil·z kùm drop·in in thik· ün thrée·fowld]. The same meaning is also expressed by the phrase **Thicker an' Faster**.

†**Thick-yed** [thik·yed], *s.* a blockhead. “‘Well, mester, haī bin 'ee this mornin'?’ ‘Oh, reight.’ ‘That's well; some on 'em

bin on'y hafe reight.' 'Oh, they bin the *thick-yeds*'" ["Wel, mes'tür, aay bin)ěě dhūs mau'rnin?" "Oa', rey't." "Dhaat's wel; sùm ün ün bin oa'ni ai'f rey't." "Oa', dhai' bin dhū thik'yedz].

†**Thief** [theyf, théef], *s.* a burning excrescence on the wick of a candle, which causes it to gutter. Miss Jackson quotes the word in the same sense from Randle Holme (*Acad. of Arm.*, Bk. III., ch. iii., p. 102).

†**Thin** [thin·], *adj.* piercing; said of the wind. "It's a very *thin* weind this mornin'" [It)s a ver'i thin· weynd dhūs mau'rnin]. Such a wind is often said "to make *thin* linin's"—*i.e.*, it makes one's clothes feel thin.

Things [thing'z], *s. pl.* in the Cheshire farmer's mouth has the special sense of "live stock." His last duty at night is to "look his *things*." This sense of the word is obviously natural in a pastoral district. So the Welsh, a nation of drovers, call live stock "da" (goods).

Think [think·], *s.* a thing; only so pronounced in the compounds [sùm·think, aan·ithink], &c., and in the phrase "one *think* or another" [won think· ür ünùdh·ür]. See Chapter on Pronunciation under Ng (3).

Thinkins [think·inz], *s. pl.* opinions. "Yo wunna auter my *thinkins*" [Yoa wùn·)ü au'tür mi think·inz].

Thinskin [thin·skind], *adj.* of land, with a thin surface-soil; opp. to *deep*.

Thom [thom], *v.a.* to "thumb," to use roughly. NORBURY. Of a man who was always getting into difficulties with his neighbours it was said "He get's terr'bly *thommed* by one or another" [Ée gy'ets tae·rbli thomd bi won ür ünùdh·ür].

Thonder [dhon·dür], *pron.* and *adv.* "*Thonder's* a pretty good caí" [Dhon·dür)z ü priti gùd ky'aay]. See Chapter on Pronunciation, p. 22, under Y. Also see YANDER.

†**Thrave** [thrai·v], *s.* a quantity of reaped corn in the straw, con-

sisting of twenty-four sheaves or three "hattocks." A farmer will speak of having so many *thrave* to the acre. (Note plural *thrave*.)

Wilbraham defines a thrave as "generally twelve, but sometimes twenty-four, sheaves of corn." Mr. Holland has his own explanation of this ambiguous definition, which I refer the reader to, though I do not agree with it. I prefer to quote Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 647 (as given by Miss Jackson), "*Thrave* of Corn, was two *Shocks*, of six, or rather twelve sheaves apiece. *Stat.* 2 H. 6 c. 2. In most Counties of *England*, twenty-four sheaves do now go to a *Thrave*. Twelve sheaves make a *Stook*, and two *Stooks* a *Thrave*." Bailey has "A *Thrave*, 24 Sheaves or 2 *Shocks* of Corn set up together. N.C."

†**Threep daïn** [thréəp daayn], *v.a.* to contradict, maintain an opposite opinion to. "I towd her o'er an' o'er agen as Kitty'd never bin at chapel, but hoo wud *threep* me *daïn* as hoo had" [Ahy tuwd ūr oa'r ūn oa'r ūgy'en' ūz Ky'it'i)d nev'ūr bin ūt chaap'il, bŭt óo wud thréəp mi daayn ūz óo aad']. Cp. *Perkin Warbeck's Confession*, "It was at Cork that the people of the town first *threaped* upon him that he was the son of the Duke of Clarence." A.S. *préapian*.

†**Three-cornered** [threy·kau·mŭrd], *adj.* irritable. NORBURY. "Yo mun mind what yo sen to th' mester; he's in a very *three-cornered* wee this mornin', he welly snapped my yed off when I spok to him just naï" [Yoa mŭn mahynd wot yoa' sen tŭ)th mes'tŭr; ée)z in ū ver'i threy·kau·mŭrd wee dhŭs maurnin, ée wel'i snaap't mahy yed of wen ahy spok tóo im jùs naay].

Threek [three·k], *s.* a cluster of thistles growing in a field. NORBURY. "Here, go back an' cut that *threek* as yō'n left theer" [Éeūr, goa' baak' ūn kùt dhaat·three·k ūz yŭ)n left dhéeūr].

Three-square [threy· or thrée·skwae'r], *adj.* †(1) triangular. (2) irritable in temper. "Hoo's in a very *three-square* humour" [Óo)z in ū ver'i thrée·skwae'r yóo·mŭr]. Compare **THREE-CORNERED**, above.

Threewik [threy·wik], *s.* a space of three weeks. “Hoo’s bin jed gettin’ on for a *threewik*” [Óo)z bin jed gy’et·in on für ü threy·wik].

Threshet [thresh·it], *s.* a flail. Very occasionally heard as a plural substantive †**Threshets**.

Thrid-thrum [thrid·thrum], *s.* a tangle. “This clookin’s aw in a *thrid-thrum*” [Dhis tlóo·kin)z au· in ü thrid·thrum]. Lit., tangle of thread; *cp.* THRUM.

†**Thrift** [thrift], *s.* “thriving” or growing pains.

Thriller [thril·ür], *s.* a shaft-horse. See THRILL-HOSS.

Thrill-gears [thril·gey·ürz], *s. pl.* the harness of a shaft-horse.

Thrill-hoss [thril·os], *s.* a shaft-horse. See THRILLER. Bailey gives “*Thiller, Thill Horse*, that Horse that is put under the Thill.” Shakspeare has the form *fill-horse* in *Merchant of Venice*, II. ii. 100 (Globe ed.): “Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *fill-horse* has on his tail.”

†**Thrills** [thril·z], *s. pl.* the shafts of a cart. See CART. The *r* is intrusive. Bailey has “*Thill*, the Beam or Draught-tree of a cart or waggon.” A.S. *þille*, a thin piece of wood. Shakspeare has *fill* in *Troilus and Cressida*, IV. ii. 48: “Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backwards, we’ll put you i’ the *fills*.” See THRILL-HOSS, above.

†**Thrippas** [thrip·üz], *s. pl.*
 †**Thrippa-sloates** [thrip·ü·sloa·ts], *s. pl.* } See CART.

Throg [throg], **Throggy** [throg·i], *s.* a thrush; a word chiefly used by boys.

†**Throstle** [thros·l], *s.* a thrush. “To stare like a choked *throstle*” [Tü stae·r lahyk ü choa·kt thros·l] is a common phrase. Compare the similar phrases given under CAT and EARWIG. A.S. *prostle*, M.E. *prostel*.

Throttle [throt·l], *s.* the throat. “Here’s summat to meisten thy

throttle, lad" [Eyür]z sùm·üt tũ meys·n dhi thro·l, laad·].
A diminutive of *throat*.

Throw [throa·], *v.a.* to hinder, throw behindhand. "It'll *throw* me terribly wi' the work" [It]l throa· mi ter·übli wi dhũ wuurk]. **FLING** and **CAST** are similarly used.

Thruggil [thrüg·il], *s.* a short, stunted person; a dwarf. "Did yõ sey that wench? What a little *thruggil* hoo is!" [Did yũ sey dhaat· wensh? Wot ü lit·l thrüg·il óo iz!]

Thrum [thrùm], *s.* †(1) a tangle. "This skein's in a *thrum*" [Dhis sky·ai·n]z in ü thrùm].

(2) odds and ends of yarn and thread. Bailey has "A *Thrum*, an End of a Weaver's Warp." Compare *Midsummer Night's Dream*, V. i. 292: "Oh, Fates, come, come; cut thread and *thrum*." Also *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. ii. 77: "There's her *thrummed* hat and her muffler too."

(3) "To sing three *thrums*" is to purr, as a cat does. Burns uses *thrum* as a verb meaning "to purr." Compare Icel. *pruma*, to rattle, and the E. verb *thrum*. "Three *thrums*" should probably be written as a single word, *three-thrums*, since it looks like a mere reduplication of *thrum*.

Thrum [thrùm], *adj.* thickly grown, of crops. "Them turmits (turnips) binna very *thrum*" [Dhem tuu·rmits bin·)ü ver·i thrùm].

Thrumble up [thrùm·bl ùp], to tie or fasten clumsily. "Ah've gotten th' geet *thrumbled up* with a cheen" [Ah)v got·n)th gy·ee·t thrùm·bld ùp widh ü chee·n]. Compare **THRUM** (1).

Thrummock [thrùm·ük], *s.* a tangle; a longer form of **THRUM**.

Thrummy [thrùm·i], *adj.* tangled.

†**Thrunk** [thrùngk], *adj.* thronged, crowded. A man at Burland, who had a large family of boys, invited some friends who were attending a neighbouring camp-meeting to dinner. His house was small, and his youthful progeny kept getting into everybody's way. At last the good man lost patience, and exclaimed "These lads bin like the devil—they auvays wun get wheer

it's *thrunkest*" [Dheyz laad·z bin lahyk dhü dev·l—dhi au·viz wùn gy'et wéeür it)s thrun·k·ist]. "As *thrun*k as three in a bed" [Ûs thrun·k ùs thrée in ù bed] is a common expression. Compare A.S. *þringen*, close, thronged, from *þringan*, to press.

†**Thrutch** [thrùch], to squeeze. (1) *v.a.* "*Thrutch* 'em in" [Thrùch ùm in]. Hence the common phrase "to be *thrutcht* fur rowm" [tù bi thrùcht fùr ruwm].

(2) *v.n.* "*Thrutch* up, naï" [Thrùch ùp, naay] = Make room, now.

Ray gives as a Cheshire proverb, "Maxfield (= Macclesfield) measure, heap and *thrutch*." Bailey has "*Thrutcht*, thrust. N.C." A.S. *þryccan*. Compare **THRUNK**, above, from *þringan*, with which this verb has the same connexion as Ger. *drücken* with *dringen*. See Kluge's *Etym. Ger. Dict.*, s.v. *drücken*.

†**Thrutchins** [thrùch·inz], *s.* the moisture *thrutched* out of a cheese under press. It is very salt and proverbially nasty.

Thrutch-puddins [thrùch·pùdinz], *s.* a chubby person or animal. See **THRUTCH** and **PUDDINS**.

Thump [thùmp], *adv.* indeed, of a truth. "Yo wanna go Maupas to-neight?" "I wull, *thump*" [Yoa· wùn)ù goa· Mau·pùs tū·ney't? Ahy wùl, thùmp].

†**Thunderbowt** [thun·dùrbuwt], *s.* a corn-poppy.

Thunge [thùnz], *s.* (1) a loud, hollow sound, as of thunder, "retentissement," an onomatopœic word. It is the word always used to imitate the sound of a gun, like the E. *bang*. "*Thunge!* off it go's" [Thùnz! of it goz].

(2) a heavy fall, producing a loud noise. "He come daïn sich a *thunge*" [Ée kùm daayn sich· ù thùnz].

Thunge [thùnz], *v.n.* to bang, produce a loud noise or "thunge." "They'd locked th' door o' th' aitside, an' theer I was *thungin'* fur hafe an hour afore annyb'dy come to me" [Dhi)d lokt)th dóoür ù)dh aaytsahy·d, ùn dhéeür ahy woz thùn·zhin fùr ai·f ùn aaw·ür ùfo·ar aan·ibdi kùm tóo mī].

Thunk [thùngk], *s.* †(1) a thong; a leathern shoe-latchet. "Hey

begun undo a very big *thunk*” [Ey bigùn· ùndóo· ù ver·i big thùngk]=He began to get into a very great rage. “Can yò gie me two or threy *thunks* for my shoon” [Kùn yù gy'i) mi too ùr threy thùngks fūr mi shóon]. Cp. Wycliffe's version, *Mark* i. 7, “I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo, or vnbynde, the *thwong* of his schoon.”

(2) a hard substance in a cow's udder.

Tice [tahys], *v.a.* to entice. “It's yo're faut o' mey pleein' truant—yo *ticed* me” [It)s yoar faut ù mey plee'in tróo·ùnt—yoa· tahyst mi].

Tickle [tik·l], *adj.* (1) ticklish, nice, delicate. “It's a *tickle* job; yo'n ha' be careful” [It)s ù tik·l job; yoa·)n aa bi ky'ae·rfül].

(2) sensitive; said of balances. “These scales binna very *tickle*; the raíst must ha' gotten i' the joints” [Dheyz ský'ai·lz bin·)ù ver·i tik·l; dhũ raayst mùst ù got·n i)dhũ jeynts]. Compare Chaucer, *Miller's Tale* 3430, “The world is now ful *tikel* sikerly;” and Gascoigne, *The Fruites of War*, “A *tickell* treasure, like a trendlynge ball.” N.B.—This word is never pronounced [tit·l], as *tickle* (vb.) sometimes is.

†**Tickle-stomached** [tik·l-stùm·ùkt], *adj.* squeamish. Compare **TEITY**.

Tidy [tahy·di], *adj.* Besides the usual meaning of neat, this word signifies †(1) decent, honest. “He's as *tidy* a mon as anny i' this country” [Ée)z ùz tahy·di ù mon ùz aan·i i dhis kùn·tri].

(2) good (in an idiomatic sense). “Yo bin here i' pritty *tidy* time” [Yoa· bin éeür i prit·i tahy·di tahym].

†(3) considerable. “We'n a *tidy* toothry tatoes” [Wi)n ù tahy·di too·thri tai·tüz]. The word nearly corresponds to the E. *decent*, as colloquially used.

Tiff [tif], *s.* (1) condition. “The hosses bin i' pretty good *tiff* fur their work” [Dhũ os·iz bin i prit·i gùd tif fūr dhür wuurk].

(2) style. “That'll be abowt my *tiff*” [Dhaat·)l bi ùbuw·t mahy tif].

Compare Fr. *attiffer*, to trim, deck (Cotgrave).

Tift [tif·t], *s.* a tiff, ill-temper; the same as **TUFT**.

Tifty [tif·ti], *adj.* touchy in temper. "Yo han mind haī yō speak'n to her—hoo's a bit *tifty*" [Yoa· aan· mahynd aay yū spee·kn too ūr—óo)z ū bit tif·ti].

†**Tike** [tahyk], *s.* a cur. Compare *Piers Plowman* B. xix. 37; *King Lear*, III. vi. 73; *K. Henry V.*, II. i. 31.

†**Till** [til·], *conj.* than. See pp. 60 and 95 in the *Outlines of Grammar*; and **TIN**, **THAN**, in the *Glossary*.

†**Timber-toed** [tim·būr·toa·d], *adj.* with toes turned inwards.

Time ago [tahym ūgoa·], **Time back** [baak·], *adv.* some time ago.

Time an' agen [tahym ūn ūgy'en·], *adv.* repeatedly. "I've towd him *time an' agen*; bur hey taks nō heed o' what I see" [Ahy)v tuwd im tahym ūn ūgy'en·; bur ey taak's nū eyd ū wot ahy see·].

Tin [tin·, tūn, tn], *conj.* till. See **THAN** and **TILL**.

Tine [tahyn], *v.a.* to close up a gap in a hedge. "Wheer's mester?" "He's i' th' feilt wi' the men, *tinin'* hedges" [Wéēür)z mes·tūr? É(e)z i)th feylt wi dhū men, tahynin ej·iz]. A.S. *týnan*, to close.

Tipe [tahyp], (1) *v.a.* to turn. "Here's Mrs. Jones sent yō a pair o' traisers, an' hoo says hoo thinks wi' turnin' an' *tipin'* a bit yo con meebe make 'em do fo' yō" [Eyūr)z Mis·iz Joa·nz sent yū ū paer ū traay·zürz, ūn óo sez óo thingk's wi tuu·min ūn tahyp·in ū bit yū)kn mee·bi mai·k ūm dóo fo)yū].

(2) *v.a.* to knock over. "Naī, sey as yo dunna *tipe* that can o'er wi' yur foot" [Naay, sey ūz yoa· dùn)ŭ tahyp dhaat·ky'aan· oa·r wi yūr fōot].

†(3) *v.n.* to fall over. "Hoo was tooken wi' one on her feenty aitches, an' hoo *tiped* o'er" [Óo wūz too·kn wi won ūn ūr fee·nti ai·chiz, ūn óo tahypt oa·r].

Cp. *Linc. tipe*, to toss. Thoresby's *Letter to Ray* gives "*Tipe over*, to overturn."

Tippin' [tip'in], *adj.* excellent. "They bin *tippin'* cheers; they'n do well for go i' ahr parlour" [Dhi bin tip'in chéeürz; dhi)n dóo wel für goa' i aa'r paa'rlür]. Compare **TOPPIN'**.

Tire [tahy'ür], *s.* weariness. "My bones fair achen wi' *tire*" [Mi boa'nz fae'r ai'kn wi tahy'ür].

†**Tit** [tit], *s.* a horse, nag. "Hoo's a nice, little *tit*" [Óo)z ũ nahys, lit'l tit]. "Tak th' gentleman's *tit*, an' give him a good feyd o' curn" [Taak)th jen'tlmünz tit, ün gy'iv im ũ gùd feyd ũ kuurn]. The word would not be naturally applied to the very finest class of horses, although there is no such positive depreciation implied in it, as appears in Tusser's use of *tit*.

By *tits* and such
Few gaineth much.

—*September's Abstract*, p. 31 (ed. E.D.S.).

†**Tit-back** [tit-baak], *s.* horse-back. "Has he gone afoot?" "Now (=No), he went upo' *tit-back*" [Nuw, ée went ũpü tit-baak]. The following quotation is from Collier, *Works*, p. 52, as given by Mr. Hallam in his *Four Dialect Words*, p. 57. "I'r ot heawse in o crack, on leet o' th' owd mon i' th' fowd, ossin' t' get o' *tit-back*."

Titty [tit'i], *s.* mother's milk. "The little kitlins han bin havin' some *titty*" [Dhũ lit'l ky'it'linz ün bin aav'in sùm tit'i]. *Cp.* **DIDDY**.

Tizzacky [tiz'üki], *adj.* asthmatic.

To an' agen [tóo ün ugy'en·], *adv.* to and fro. See **AGEN**.

To'art as, to'arts as [toa'ts ũz], *prep.* in comparison with; *lit.* toward as.

Toddlish [tod'lish], *adj.* slightly intoxicated, half tipsy. "Now (=No), he wanna drunk, bur he was a bit *toddlish*" [Nuw, ée wo)nũ drùngk, bür ée wüz ũ bit tod'lish].

To-do [tũ-dóo·], *s.* †(1) an ado, fuss. "There'll be a pratty *to-do* when the mester hears on't" [Dhür)l bi ũ praat'i tũ-dóo· wen dhũ mes'tür éeürz on)t].

(2) trouble. "We'd sich a *to-do* to make him go wom baät his mammy" [Wi]d sich ũ tũ-dóo· tũ mai·k im goa· wom baayt iz maam·i]. "I conna get my places straight withaät a big *to-do*" [Ahy kon]ũ gy'et mi plai·siz streyt widhaay·t ũ big· tũ-dóo·].

(3) an occurrence of a public kind, a fête, &c. "There's gooin' bey a big *to-do* at Cholmondeley belungin' to this P'im-rose League" [Dhür]z góo·in bey ũ big· tũ-dóo· üt Chùm-li bilùngg·in tũ dhis· Pim·roa·z Lee'g].

†**Ton** [ton], *pron.* the one; the one or the other. "Stee!" said Sally Evans to her husband Stephen, "Stee! wut thee be quait? tha'll ha' thy foot i' pot ur pon, *ton*, just naï" [Stey! wùt dhey bi kwai·t? dhaa] aa)dhi fòo·t i pot ũr pon, ton, jùs naay]. "I'll ha' *ton* ur tother on 'em" [Ahy]l aa ton ũr tudh·ũr on ũm]. Compare

For outhè he sal the *tane* hate
And the *tother* luf after his state,
Or he sal the *tane* of tham mayntene
And the *tother* despysè.

Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, p. 31 (ed. Morris).

A.S. *þæt án* and *þæt oper*.

Tooad [tóoüd], *s.* (1) a toad; a term of strong depreciation applied to a person or animal. "Yö nowd *tooad!* yo'n bin upstairs agen" [Yũ nuwd tóoüd! yoa)n bin ùpstae·rz ũgy'en.]—addressed to a cat. "Sarve him reight, a drunken owd *tooad!* noo matter if he'd bin kilt" [Saa·rv im rey·t, ũ drùngk'n uwd tóoüd! nóo maat·ũr iv ée)d bin ky'il·t].

(2) The expression "as full (*e.g.*, of anger or other emotion) as a blown *tooad!*" [ũz fùl ũz ũ bloa·n tóoüd] deserves notice here.

Tooads'-gress [tóoüdz-gres], *s.* the weed *Spergula Arvensis*; the same as DODDER and BEGGAR'S-NEEDLE.

Tooken to [tóo·kn tóo], *p. part.* astonished, taken aback. "I was *tooken to* when I seed him stonidin' at th' door, an' mey thinkin' he was i' Liverpool aw the wheile" [Ahy woz tóo·kn tóo wen

ahy séed im ston·din üt)th dóoür, ün mey thingk·in ée wüz i Liv·ürpóol au· dhü weyl].

Toony-throny [tóo·ni·throa·ni], *adj.* (1) inconsistent, captious. “Fost yǒ sen one thing, and then yǒ sen another; ah never seed annyb'dy so *toony-throny*” [Fost yǔ sen won thingg·, ün dhen yǔ sen ünùdh·ür; ah nev·ür séed aan·ibdi sǔ tóo·ni·throa·ni].

(2) in confusion, in the wrong place. “Theise key bin aw *toony-throny*,” *i.e.*, will get into the wrong boozies [Dheyz ky'ey bin au· tóo·ni·throa·ni].

†**Toot** [tóot], *v.n.* to pry, spy. “He was hootin' an' *tootin'* abowt aw the wheil we wun talkin'” [Ée wüz óo·tin ün tóo·tin ũbuw·t au· dhü weyl wi wün tau·kin]. A man who surprised two lovers was asked, “Come, naï, what'n yǒ want *tootin'* here?” [Kùm, naay, wot)n yǔ waan·t tóo·tin éeür?] M.E. *toten*, to spy; see Skeat's Dictionary s.v. *Tout*, and Richard-son's Dictionary s.v. *Toot*.

Toothry [tóo·thri, tóo·ũthri, tóo·thūri], (1) *indef. pron.* two or three, a few. “Han yǒ *toothry* chips spare (= to spare)?” [Aan yǔ tóo·thri chip·s spaer?]

†(2) *s.* a few. “I've a good *toothry* o' them black sheep” [Ahy)v ũ gùd tóo·thri ũ dhem blaak· shéep].

Tooth-warch [tóoth·waa·rch], *s.* tooth-ache.

Top [top], *s.* (1) “That's the *top* an' the bottom on it” corresponds to “that is the long and the short of it.”

(2) “I conna may *top* nur bottom on it” [Ahy kon·)ũ mai· top nūr bot·ũm on it] means “I can't make head or tail of it.”

Top [top], *v.a.* (1) to snuff (a candle).

(2) to cut off the leaves and fibrous roots of turnips.

†(3) to “*top* up” a stack is to complete the top of it.

†**Topper** [top·ür], *s.* a term of commendation applied to a person or thing. One might say of a good plough, “It's a *topper*,” or to a good child, “Yo bin a *topper*.”

Toppin' [top'in], *adj.* excellent, "tip-top." "I've gotten a *toppin'* knife for tenpence at Cawley's o' Nantweich" [Ahy)v got'n ü top'in nahyf fur ten-püns üt Kau·liz ü Naantwey·ch]. I do not know the word in Mr. Holland's sense, "noted, eminent." Mr. Robert Browning uses *topping* in the sense of "excellent" in his translation of the Agamemnon—"a *topping* actor." I think ἀκρος is the word in the original. Compare TIPPIN'.

†**Top-sawyer** [top-sau·yür], *s.* the head or chief. "He's th' *top-sawyer* among 'em" [Ée)z th)top-sau·yür ümüngg·üm].

Topteels [top·teelz], *adv.* head over heels. "Hey, mester, sey mey turn *topteels*" [Ey·, mes·tür, sey mey tuurn top·tee·lz].

Tore [toa·r], (1) *v.a.* to pull through, tide over a difficulty. "I shanna bake tin Setterday; we'n hardly bread enough to last, bur ah'll may a borm dumplin' to *tore* us on" [Ahy shaa)nü bai·k tin Set·ürdi; wi)n aa·rdli bred ünüf·tü laas·t, бүr ah] mai· ü bau·rm düm·plin tü toa·r üs on].

(2) *v.n. e.g.*, in the preceding example it might be said "We san *tore* on wi' the borm-dumplin." Compare TOZE.

Toss a baw [tos ü bau·], *phrase.* School-children very often toss up a soft ball, such as is used in the game of *rounders*, and catch it again, repeating—

*Toss a baw, toss a baw, tell me true,
Hai m'ny 'ears shall I gö schoo'.*

[Tos ü bau·, tos ü bau·, tel mi tróo, aay)mni éeürz shül ahy gü skóo]. Then they count "One, two, three," &c., for as many times in succession as they are able to catch the ball.

Tossicated [tos·iky'ai·tid], *p. part.* harassed, worried. I have some little doubt whether this be a genuine Cheshire word, as my only authority for it was born in English Maelor (Flintshire), and spent the first seventeen years of her life there. She has lived nearly forty years in Cheshire, and retains remarkably little of her early habits of speech; but, as I have

not heard the word from any native Cestrian, I have thought it best to state my doubts concerning it. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.*

Tot [tot], *s.* a little cup. "Th' Wesleyans bin gooin' have their treat o' Wednesday; an' them as gon bin to bring their own *tots* with 'em" [Th) Wes-liünz bin góo-in aav' dhür tree't ũ Wen-zdi; ün dhem ũz gon bin tũ bring' dhür oa'n tots widh ũm].

Tother [todh-ür], *s.* a tangle. "Nai 'en (=then*), yo'n be gettin' that thatch-coard all in a *tother*, an' yo wunner undo it agen, I know" [Naay en, yoa)n bi gy'et'in dhaat' thaach-koa'rd au'l in ũ todh-ür, ün yoa wun)ür ündóo it ügy'en, 'ahy noa'].

Totherment [todh-ürmünt], *s.* (1) finery. "Hoo'd sich a lot o' ribbins an' *totherment* abowt her, hoo mid ha' bin woth her thaisands, on'y then maybe hoo wouldner ha' looked sich a trallock" [(Óo)d sich ũ lot ũ rib-inz ün todh-ürmünt übuw't ũr, óo mid ũ bin woth ũr thaay-zündz, oa'ni dhen mai-bi óo wüdnür ũ lóokt sich ũ traal-ük]. The word is formed from **TOTHERY** (*q.v.*).

(2) any kind of appendage or superfluity; possibly by false derivation from *tother* (=the other).

(3) a tangle, complicated mass. "There's a p'atty *totherment* o' weids yander" [Dhür)z ũ paat'i todh-ürmünt ũ weydz yaan-dür]. Formed from **TOTHER**, a tangle, which see above.

Tothery [todh-üri], *adj.* tawdry, flimsy-fine. "I may noo accaint o' sich *tothery* fol-the-rol; gie mey a good thing as'll stond wear" [Ahy mai' nóo ũky'aay'nt ũ sich' todh-üri fol-dhü-rol; gy'i mey ũ gùd thingg' ũz] stond waer]. *Tothery* is evidently another form of *tawdry*, and rather a remarkable one considering the derivation of *tawdry* (from St. Audrey, the lace sold at St. Audrey's fair in the Isle of Ely and other places being called *tawdry-lace*. See *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 253, and Skeat's *Diet.*, *s.v.* *Tawdry*).

* This omission of initial [dh] is the converse case to that which appears in [dhon'dür]=yonder. See Chapter on Pronunciation, under Y.

Totle-pony [toa·tl-poa·ni], **Toty-pony** [toa·ti-poa·ni], *s.* a teetotum. I subjoin an etymological note on this word kindly sent me by Prof. Skeat. "The derivation is from Lat. *totum* and *pone*. The very primitive teetotums . . . had only four sides, marked: T (take all); H (take half); N (nothing); P (pay). These are English adaptations; the toys were originally marked with *Latin* letters, such as: T (*totum*), which gives the derivation of the word; D (*dimidium*); N (*nihil*); P (*pone*) *Pone*=put down, pay." For the last word compare **PONY** in this glossary.

Touchous [tùch·üs], *adj.* touchy in temper.

Touse [taawz], *v.n.* to pull. "Did ye ever see sich a pleeful little thing as this kitlin' is? Look at her naï, *tousin'* at my yoarn" [Did yi ev·ür sée sich· ü plee·fúl lit·l thingg· üz dhis· ky'it·lin iz? Lóok aat· ür naay, taaw·zin üt mahy yoa·rn]. Bailey gives "To *Towz*, to tug or pull about, to tumble," and "To *Towz* Wool, *i.e.* to *toze* it, to card or dress it." Compare *Measure for Measure*, V. i. 313. "We'll *touse* you joint by joint, but we will know your purpose;" also *toaze* in *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 760, and E. *tease* (of wool). *Touse* answers to A.S. *tásian*, M.E. *tose*; and *tease* to A.S. *tásan*, the same word as *tásian*, with "umlaut," or mutation of vowel.

Tousle [taaw·zl], *v.a.* to jostle, use roughly; *sensu malo*, to disarrange the dress. Bailey has "*Tou'zled*, pulled about, tumbled, rumped." Compare Low German *tuseln*, to pull about, Ger. *zausen*; also E. *tussle*, and **TOUSE** above.

Touslin' [taaw·zlin], *s.* rough treatment, horse-play. "Ah'll gie ye a regilar *touslin'*" [Ah]l gy'i yi ü reg·ilür taaw·zlin].

Toze [toa·z], *v.a.* and *n.* to pull through, tide over a difficulty: used exactly like **TORE**, which see. Compare Shropshire *toze*, to pull; E. *tease*; also **TOUSE** in this Glossary.

Traddle [traad·l], *v.a.* to work a treadle. "Hoo'd *traddle* a tricycle, if yo'd get her one" [Óo)d traad·l ü trahy·sickl, iv yoa)d gy'et ür won]. The substantive *treadle* is also pronounced [traad·l].

†**Trade** [traɪˈd, treeˈd], *s.* a handicraft. “Are yō bringin’ him up to a *trade*?” “Ay, ah’ve put him to a whilreight” [Ū yū bringg’in im ùp tū ũ traɪˈd? Aay, ah)v pùt im tū ũ wilˈreyt]. *Trade* has, of course, no necessary connexion with *barter*, as far as its original signification is concerned. It meant simply the *tread* or way of life which a person followed. (*Tread* is likewise pronounced [treeˈd] in S. Ches.)

†**Tradesman** [traɪˈdzmən, treeˈdzmən], *s.* a craftsman. “I’m a *tradesman* aīt o’ work” [Ahy)m ũ treeˈdzmən aayt ũ wuwrk].

Tragwallet [traagwaalˈit], *v.n.* to wander about in a slovenly fashion, like *TRAPES*; to gad about. WRENBURY; NORBURY. “I wonder at ’em gooin’ *tragwalleitin*’ abowt the country a-that-ns” [Ahy wùnˈdūr aatˈ ũm góoˈin traagwaalˈitin ũbuwˈt dhū kùnˈtri ũ)dhaatˈnz].

Trail [traɪˈl, treeˈl], *s.* seeds laid on the ground as a lure for birds.

Trallock [traalˈük], *s.* a dowdy-looking woman or girl. “If I was a young wench like yo, I should be ashamed o’ annyb’dy seein’ me go along the road sich a *trallock*” (for *Glossic* see MAUKIN).

Trallock [traalˈük], *v.n.* (1) to trail; said of a dress. “Haï it does *trallock*!” [Aay it dùz traalˈük!]. This is a rare sense of the word, but it supplies the key to the next meaning, as well as to *TRALLOCK (sb.)* and *TRALLOCKIN’*. Compare E. *trail*.

(2) to act in a slovenly or slipshod manner; to “mess about” without accomplishing much. “What are yō doin’ *trallockin*’ theer?” [Wot ũ yū dóoˈin traalˈükın dhéür?]. Generally used in the *pres. part.*

Trallockin’ [traalˈükın], *adj.* untidy or slovenly-looking; of a dress, or the like. “Them window curtains bin gotten to look very *trallockin*’” [Dhem winˈdūˈkuurˈtinz bin gotˈn tū lóok verˈi traalˈükın]. So a table-cloth was said to be “too *trallockin*’” when it was too long for the table, and consequently got into the way of the persons seated at table.

Trammil [traam·il], *s.* dirt clinging to the boots or lower garments. I have found that "the *trammels* of sin" is taken by some Cheshire people to mean "the defilement of sin."

Trammil [traam·il], (1) *v.n.* to tramp, generally along dirty roads, and so like TRASH. "I s'l ha' to *trammil* aw the wee to Marbury for post that letter o' mester's" [Ahy]sl aa)tũ traam·il au· dhũ wee· tũ Maa·rbri fũr poa's dhaat· let·ũr ũ mes·turz].

(2) *v.a.* of dirt, to cling to the feet or lower garments. "Räly, wench, haï tha a't *trammiled!* Wherever 'st 'ee bin?" [Rae·li, wensh, aay dhũ aat traam·ild! Weeürev·ũr]st i bin?]

(3) *v.n.* of dirt, to deposit itself from dirty shoes or lower garments. "Ah wish ye wouldna leyav aw this dirt abowt; it does sō *trammil* i' the cleyan places" [Ah wish· yi wùd)nũ leyüv au· dhis duurt übuwt; it dùz sũ traam·il i dhũ kleyün plai·siz].

Tranklibobs [traangk·libobz], *s. pl.* the same as TRANKLIMENTS, which see below.

Tranklibobus [traangk·liboabüs], *s.* an indefinite term applied to any implement the reverse of neat in appearance, or to one which has evidently been patched up for a makeshift. The word is of fairly general application, but will be better understood by a particular example. A farmer found himself in want of a cowstrap, and supplied the deficiency by piecing together two remnants of cowstraps. This, though effectual for the purpose, presented a very awkward appearance, and was therefore called a *tranklibobus*.

Trankliments [traangk·limünts], *s. pl.* belongings, gear; a vague term used to designate any odds and ends which the speaker cannot or will not further define. "If I am to wheite-wesh th' haïse-pleece, I mun have aw theïse *trankliments* tayn aït; I mun have a cleyar bonk" [Iv ahy aam· tũ weyt·wesh dh)aay's-plee's, ahy mün aav· au· dheyz traangk·limünts tai'n aayt; ahy mün aav· ũ tleyür bongk]. This word reminds one

very strongly of the old sense of *trinkets*, and I think it extremely likely that the two words are connected. See *Trinket* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Trap [traap·], *v.a.* to jerk into the air by means of a lever. A common sport among boys is "*trappin'*" or "*trap-stickin'* a toad." A piece of wood is balanced on a stump or stone, and a toad is placed upon one end of it; the other end is then struck sharply, and the unhappy toad is jerked up many yards into the air, to the great delight of all on-lookers. See TRAP-STICK and SPANG-FEW.

†**Trapes** [traip·s], *s.* a dirty walk. "I've had sich a *trapes* through the gress after them ducks; they wun get to that fur pit when they con" [Ahy)v aad· sich ũ traip·s thróo dhũ gres aaf·tūr dhem dũks; dhi wun gy'et tũ dhaat· fuur pit· wen dhi kon].

Trapes [traip·s], *v.n.*† (1) to walk through wet or dirt. "If I was yo, I'd sey if I couldna do withaīt *trapesin'* off to Maupas of a reeny neight like this" [Iv ahy wũz yoa·, ahy)d sey iv ahy kũd)nũ dóo widhaay·t traip·sin of tũ Mau·pũs ũv ũ reeni neyt lahyk dhis].

(2) to walk with dirty boots over a clean floor. "I tell yō once for aw, I wunner ha' yō *trapesin'* o'er my cleeen floors" [Ahy tel yũ wũns fũr au; ahy wũ)nũr aa)yũ traip·sin oa·r mahy kléeũn flóoũrz].

(3) to drag in the dirt, of a dress. "Ah daīt it'll *trapes*, if yō han it made sō lung" [Ah daayt it]l traip·s, iv yũ aan· it mai·d sũ lũngg]. So a woman with dirty garments was called "a poor, *trapes't* thing."

Compare Du. and Low. Ger. *trappen*, to tramp; and E. *trip*, *tramp*.

Trap-stick [traap·stik], *v.a.* to shoot into the air by means of a lever; the same as TRAP (q.v.).

Trash [traash·], *s.*† (1) in plur., old shoes. "An owd pair o' *trashes*" [Ũn uwd pae·r ũ traash·iz]. Compare Norw. *truga*, Icel. *pruga*, a snow-shoe; and E. *trudge*.

(2) a slattern. NORBURY. "Hoo's sich a *trash*, I wouldner have her abowt the bonk, if I was Mester" [Óo)z sich ü traash·, ahy wùd)nür aav· ür übuw·t dhü bongk, iv ahy wüz Mes·tür].

(3) a wet, dirty walk or journey. "What a *trash* it'll bey for th' hosses!" [Wot ü traash· it)l bey für)dh os·iz!] Compare TRAPES.

†(4) the drag of a waggon wheel.

Trash [traash·], (1) *v.n.* to trudge, or walk especially through wet or dirt; like "trapes," also used of walking with dirty boots over a clean floor. Hence applied to a slovenly style of walking, as with shoes that are down at heel.

(2) *v.a.* it is often used actively in the phrase "to *trash* one's shoes off one's feet." *Cp.* SLATHERTRASH and TRASHBAG.

(3) *v.a.* to lead through dirt or mire. "Ah wonder at him *trashin'* his hosses alung them lanes" [Ah wùn·dür aat· im traash·in iz os·iz ulùng· dhem lai·nz].

(4) *p. part.* **Trashed**, having one's garments wet and dirty. "What a poor, *trashed* owd thing I should ha' looked, agen I'd gotten o'er them feilds, if I'd had to ha' walked" [Wot ü póóür, traash·t uwd thingg· ahy shùd ü lóókt, ügy'en· ahy)d got'n oar· dhem feylz, iv ahy)d aad· tū ü wau·kt]. See TRASH, *subs.*

Trashbag [traash·baag], *s.* (1) a person whose boots or clothes are dirty, and generally who is slovenly in dress or habits.

(2) in pl., old shoes. "I'm wearin' theise pair o' owd *trashbags* abowt the haïse; they dun very well indoors, an' one has to be careful naï-a-dees" [Ahy)m wae·rin dheyz pae·r ü uwd traash·baags übuw·t dhü aays; dhi dùn ver·i wel in·dóóürz, ün wün aaz· tū bi ky·ae·rfül naay·ü-dee·z].

†**Traunce** [trau·ns], *s.* a long and aimless journey. "Yo'n gen me a pratty *traunce* abaït the taïn lookin' fo' yó; bur ah mid ha' known yo'd may for the Craïn" [Yoa)n gy'en mi ü praat·i trau·ns übaay·t dhü taayn lóo·kin fo)yü; bür ah mid ü noa·n yoa)d mai· für dhü Kraayn]. Dr. Skeat thinks this word is

probably an error for *prance*; he has heard "a pretty *prance*," similarly used; also "to *prance* about," as in the following article.

†**Traunce** [trau'ns], *v.n.* to have a long and fruitless walk. "I wonder hai lung hey's gooin' keep me *trauncin'* abowt a-this-ns, afore hey ges me my answer" [Ahy wùn'dür aay lùgg ey]z góo'in ky'ee'p mi trau'nsin ũbuw't ũ) dhis'nz, ũfoa'r ey' gy'ez mi mi aan'sür]. See preceding article.

• **Trazzle** [traaz'l], *v.n.* to walk through wet and slush. BURLAND. MACEFEN. "I do wonder at yǒ, comin' *trazzlin'* through th' muck a dee like this" [Ahy dóo wùn'dür aat' yǔ, kùm'in traaz'lin throó)th mùk ũ dee' lahyk dhis']. Compare DRAZZIL and TRASH.

†**Travis** [traa'vis], *s.* a railed-off place used for shoeing restive horses. "*Treuys*, to shoe a wylde horse in, *trauayl à cheval*." Palsgrave. Low Latin *travata*, a building or enclosed space, from a supposed Low Latin form *travare*, to enclose with beams (*trabes*). See *Travail* in Skeat's Dictionary.

Tree [trey, trée], *s.* the handle of a spade. See SHOVEL-TREE. A.S. *treow*, *tréo*, timber, a piece of wood. Cp. E. *axle-tree*, *swingle-tree*.

†**Trench** [trensh], *v.a.* and *n.* to dig two spades deep, burying the sod at the bottom.

Tricker [trik-ür], *s.* a trigger. The old form of the word (Du. *trekker*, from *trekken*, to draw). Compare *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3 l. 528,

And as a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.

Tricklins [trik'linz], *s. pl.* sheep's dung.

Trig [trig'], *s.* †(1) a trot (but not applied to a horse). "He's auvays upo' th' *trig*" [Eé]z au'viz ũpǔ)th trig]. "Yo mun go at the *trig*, if yo want'n get theer i' time" [Yoa' mǔn goa' üt dhǔ trig; iv yoa' waan'tn gy'et dhéeür i tahym].

(2) a small gutter. "There wants a bit of a *trig* cuttin' theer" [Dhūr waan·ts ũ bit ũv ũ trig· kùt·in dhee·ūr].

Trig [trig], *v.n.* to trot. "Come, naī, *trig* along wi' yō" [Kùm, naay, trig· ũlùngg· wi)yū].

Trig-gutter [trig·gùtūr], *s.* a small gutter; the same as TRIG (2) or PRICK-GUTTER.

†**Trindle** [trin·dl], *s.* the wheel of a barrow. "Hey gō's wallockin' abowt like a barrow-*trindle*" [Ey goz wol·ükün ũbuwt lahyk ũ baar·ũ-trin·dl]. *Trindle* (A.S. *tryndel*, as in *win-tryndel*. See Skeat's Dict., s.v. *trundle*) meant originally anything that turns round, or anything of a round shape; e.g., Cranmer's *Articles of Visitation*, "Whether they have not removed all images, candle-sticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax." See TRUNDLE, *vb.*

Trollock [trol·ŭk], *s.* an old coat or other garment. "An owd *trollock*" [Ũn uwd trol·ŭk].

Trollup [trol·ŭp], *s.* †(1) a dowdy woman. Bailey has "A *Trollop*, a slatternly woman."

(2) a helpless tumble. "Ah seed him go a pratty *trollup* upo' th' mexen" [Ah séed im goa· ũ praati trol·ŭp ũpū)th mek·sn].

†**Trolly** [trol·i], *s.* a lurry; a low, two-wheeled cart.

Troose [tróos], *s.* (1) noise, stir, fuss. "They mid'n ha' comen into a fortin, by the *troose* they maken abowt it" [Dhi mid·n ũ kùm·ũn in·tŭ ũ faur·tin, bi dhŭ tróos dhi mai·kn ũbuwt it].

(2) disturbance, commotion. "What a *troose* it mays to have a bit o' company!" [Wot ũ tróos it mai·z tŭ aav· ũ bit ũ kùm·pŭni!] W. *trwst*, noise.

†**Trows** [truwz], *s. pl.* a steelyard. A final *n* seems to have been dropped in this word. Compare M.E. *tron*, a steelyard (O.F. *trone*; Lat. *trutina*). See Skeat's Dict. s.v. *Tron*, and compare DRONES in this Glossary.

Truck [trŭk], *s.* dealings. The word is always used with a negative. "I'll ha' noo *truck* with a mon like that" [Ahy] aa náo

trùk widh ù mon lahyk dhaat·]. Compare *Hackluyt's Voyages*, i. 228 (quoted in Skeat's Dict.), "by way of merchandise, *trucke*, or any other respect." From O.F. *troq*, defined by Cotgrave as "a *truck*, *trucking*."

Trull [trùl], *s.* a slatternly woman. "Hoo's a nasty *trull*" [Óo)z ù naas'ti trùl]. *Trull*—a German imported word—is used in literary English for a woman of bad character. See *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. vi. 95 (where it is used of Cleopatra); and Richardson's Dictionary for other examples.

Trully [trùl'i], *s.* a dowdy woman. *Cp.* TROLLUP and TRULL.

Trump [trùmp], *v.n.* pedere. Also a subs.

*†**Trundle** [trùn·dl], *s.* the wheel of a barrow; the same as TRINDLE.

Trundle [trùn·dl], *v.a.* *(1) to wheel a barrow.

(2) to twirl a mop. "It's nat a thing ye seyn 'em do sǒ often naī-a-dees—*trundlin'* a mop" [It)s naat· ù thingg· yi seyn ùm dóo sǔ of'n naay·-ǔ-dee'z—trùn·dlin ù mop]. Palsgrave has "I *tryndell*, as a boule or a stone dothe, *je roulle*."

Try [trahy], *s.* an instrument used to separate corn that has been winnowed from the seeds that are among it. Compare F. *trier*, to sort, cull, whence the E. verb *try*.

†**Tub-guts** [tùb·gùts], *s.* a pot-bellied person. "Sich a *tub-guts* of a fellow." Compare Bailey's word "*Panguts* [of πᾶν, Gr. all, and *guts*], a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts."

†**Tucked-up** [tùkt·ùp], *p. part.* having a small stomach; said of an animal.

Tuffock [tùf·ùk], *s.* a tuft (of grass, &c.).

Tuft [tùft], *s.* ill temper, tiff. "Hoo went off in a bit of a *tuft*" [Óo went of in ù bit ùv ù tùft]. See TUFF.

Tuft [tùft], *v.a.* to vex. "Hoo was a bit *tufted*, like, at 'em nat askin' her, when they haddén that last dooment theer" [Óo

wüz ü bit tûf·tid, lahyk, üt üm naat· aas·kin uur, wen dhi aad·n dhaat· laas·t dóo·münt dhéeür].

†**Tumbril** [tùm·bril], *s.* a dung-cart. The *Prompt. Parv.* has “*Tomerel, donge cart.*” Compare

My corpse in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and enclos'd with dung.

—Dryden, *The Cock and the Fox.*

Tumbril is a derivative of the verb to *tumble* (q.v. in Skeat's Etym. Dict.), because it is so constructed as to allow of the manure *tumbling* out, when necessary. Bailey has “*Tumbler, a cart. Cant.*” Jamieson also gives “*Tumbler, a small cart, lightly formed.*” The latter word is used by Burns.

Tummy [tùm·i], *s.* food. A slang use (*lit.* Tommy). “Ah tak my *tummy* wi' me i' my bass” [Ah taak· mi tùm·i wi)mi i)mi baas·].

Tumnowp [Tùm·nuwp], *s.* a tom-tit. “Yander's a *Tumnowp* i' th' gooseberry bushes; ah daät hey's peffilin'” [Yaan·dür)z ü Tùm·nuwp i)th góo·zbri bùsh·iz; ah daayt ey)z pef·ilin]. *Cp.* M.E. *nope*, a bulfinch.

Tun [tùn], *v.a.* to fill a barrel by means of a wooden funnel. “My owd naunt used tell a tale abowt a cousin o' hers; hoo was, like, a bit shackazin' o'er her work, an' a despert body for cant; an' hoo'd stond theer talkin' a wheile, an' then hoo'd see (= say), ‘Bur I mun gö *tun*;' and then hoo'd set agate o' talkin' agen, an' just naī hoo'd see agen, ‘Bur I mun gö *tun*;' an' theer hoo'd bey th' hooal dee, an' never did noo *tunnin'* nor nowt else, on'y talked abowt it. Some folks bin a-that-ns, yo known, mester” [Mahy uwd naan·t yóos tel ü tai·l übuwt ü kùz·n ü uurz; óo wüz, lahyk, ü bit shaak·üzin oa·r ür wuurk, ün ü des·pürt bod·i für ky·aan·t; ün óo)d stond dhéeür tau·kin ü weyl, ün dhen óo)d see, “Bür ahy mün gü tün;” ün dhen oo)d set ügy·ait ü tau·kin ügy·en, ün jüs naay óo)d see· ügy·en; “Bür ahy mün gü tün;” ün dhéeür óo)d bey dh)óoül dee; ün nev·ür did nóo tün·in nür nuwt els, oa·ni tau·kt

ūbuw't it. Sùm foa'ks bin ũdhaat'nz, yoa' noa'n, mes'tūr].
Bailey has "To *Tun* up, to put liquor into a *Tun*, &c."

Tunnin'-dish [tùn'in-dish], *s.* a tin funnel used for filling bottles.
Compare *tun-dish* in *Measure for Measure*, III. ii. 182.

†**Tup** [tùp], *s.* a ram. Notice the phrase, "as mad as a *tup* in a hafter (halter)."

†**Tup-cat** [tùp'ky'aat], *s.* a tom-cat.

Tuppenny [tùp'ūni], *s.* a term of familiarity or endearment.
"Well, owd *tuppenny!*" [Wel, uwd tùp'ūni]. Compare Bailey
"*Trupenny*, a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry fellow, &c., as an old *Trupenny*."

†**Turf** [tuurf], *s.* peat, dried and cut into pieces for fuel.

†**Turmit** [tuu'rmit], *s.* a turnip.

Turmit-lantern [tuu'rmit-laan'tūr], *s.* a turnip-lantern; a lantern made by scooping out the inside of a turnip, carving the shell into a rude representation of the human face, and placing a lighted candle inside it. It is a common device of mischievous lads for frightening belated wayfarers on the road—the popular idea of "Owd Scrat," with eyes of fire and breathing flame, being pretty accurately represented by one of these hideous *turmit-lanterns*.

Turn [tuurn], *s.* season. MACEFEN. TUSHINGHAM. "So and So has made a jell o' money this *turn*" [Soa' ũn Soa' ũz mai'd ũ jel ũ mùn'i dhis tuurn]. "Yander feyld was sown wi' wuts last *turn*" [Yaan'dūr feyld wūz soa'n wi wūts laas' tuurn]. This word appears with the same meaning in the Cornish language of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; *e.g.*, Jordan's *Creation of the World*, Act III. p. 88 (ed. Gilbert, 1827), "War tha glowas in *torma* (= *torn ma*)" = to hear thee at this season. *Torn* is undoubtedly an English word borrowed from some southern dialect.

Turnel [tuu'rnil], *s.* a large, shallow, generally lozenge-shaped tub, used for salting meat.

†**Turn o'er** [tuurn oa:r], *v.a.* to repeat. "I've heerd a jell; but it inna woth *turnin' o'er* agen" [Ahy)v éeürd ü jel; büt it i)nü woth tuu·rnin oa:r ügy'en·].

†**Tush** [tùsh], *s.* a tusk. This form occurs in Shak.

Whose *tushes* never sheathed he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher bent to kill.

—*Venus and Adonis*, 617.

And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.

—*Ibid.*, 624.

Tusch, *tosch* are found in M.E., and *tosche* occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* Bailey gives the form *Tushes*.

Tut, tutty [tùti], *s.* a foot (a word used to children). "Keep it little *tutties* warm" [Ky'ee·p it lit·l tùti·z waa·rm].

Tuttle [tùt·l], *s.* an instrument; only used in such expressions as "a poor *tuttle*," which always refers to a person's capacity for work. "Hoo's a poor *tuttle*" [Óo)z ü póoür tùt·l].

†**Twarly** [twaa·rli], *adj.* peevish, cross; only, I think, applied to a child. BRINDLEY. "It's cuttin' its teith, I reckon, an' it may's it that *twarly* I can do nõ good with it" [It)s kùt·in its teyth, ahy rek·n, ün it mai·z it dhaat· twaa·rli ahy)kn dóo nū gùd widh it]. Wilbraham alone of previous writers has the word, which is not common. I ascertained that it was not known at Norbury.

Twattle [twaat·l], *v.n.* to loiter, trifle. "What are yě doin' theer, *twatlin'*" or "*twatlin'* yur time awee?" [Wot ür yi dóo·in dheyür twaat·lin yür tahym üwee·?]

Tweak [twee·k], *s.* a "pinch," a sharp, severe pain. "I'd a bit of a *tweak* o' bally-warch" [Ahy)d ü bit üv ü twee·k ü baal·i·waa·rch]. "It was rätther a sharp *tweak* to get th' tooth drawn" [It wüz rae·dhür ü shaa·rp twee·k tū gy'et)th tooth draun]. Bailey has "*Tweag, A Tweak, Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.*" Halliwell gives "*Twick*, a sudden jerk" (8th ed., 1874). Compare Ger. *Zwick*.

†**Twitch** [twich·], *s.* a short stick with a noose at one end, used for holding a refractory horse by the mouth. Compare E. *tweak*, to pinch.

Twintered [twin·türd], *adj.* withered, shrivelled. "This fowl's leg's aw *twintered*" [Dhis fuwlz leg]z au· twin·türd]. "Them tatoes bin gone *twintered* wi' bein' frost-bitten" [Dhem tai·tüz bin gon twin·türd wi beyin fros·t-bitn].

†**Twist** [twis·t], *s.* an appetite. "Haï's yur new wagginer ossin'?" "Well, he's gotten a grand *twist*, that's abowt aw as I can see (=say) for him yet" [Aay]z yür nyóo waaginür osin' ? Wel, ée]z got·n ũ graan·d twis·t, dhaat]s ũbuwt au· ũz ahy kün see· for im yet]. This word is also used in London slang.

Twizzle [twiz·l], *s.* a twist, flourish; *e.g.*, a flourish at the end of a MS. is a *twizzle*.

Twizzle [twiz·l], (1) *v.a.* to twist, flourish, *e.g.*, to *twizzle* a stick.

(2) *v.a.* to twirl. "Hoo sems to have nowt do bu' sit an' *twizzle* her thombs" [Óo semz tũ aav· nuwt dóo bü sit ün twiz·l ũr thomz].

†(3) *v.a.* to writhe; *e.g.*, to *twizzle* the neck of a fowl.

†(4) *v.n.* to twine. "Haï the clip-me-dick *twizzles* raïnd the curn!" [Aay dhũ tlip·mi-dik twiz·lz raaynd dhũ kuurn !] *Twizzle* is a frequentative of *twist*, quasi *twist-le*. Cp. Burns' word *twistle*, to twist.

Two-double [tóo·-düb·l], *adj.* double. "Lap it up *two-double*, an' put it raïnd yur neck, it'll help keep th' cowl aït" [Laap· it ùp tóo·düb·l, ün pùt it raaynd yür nek, it]l elp ky'ee·p]th kuwd aayt]. "Th'owd chap's bent welly *two-double* wi' rheumatic" [Dh]uwd chaap·]s bent wel·i tóo·düb·l wi róo·maat·ik].

Two-faced [tóo·fai·st or -fee·st], *adj.* double-faced, hypocritical. "Hoo's a fause, *two-faced* brivit, that's aw hoo is! hey'll bey sadly cheated if hey has her" [Óo]z ũ fau·s, tóo·fai·st briv·it, dhaat]s au· ·óo iz! ey]l bey saad·li chee·tid iv ey aaz· ũr].

†**Two-foot** [tóo·füt], *s.* a carpenter's rule, two feet in length.

Two Twins [tóo·twin'z], *s. pl.* twins. "There was *two twins* at a birth" [Dhür wüz tóo twin'z üt ü buurth]. "They bin as like as *two twins*" [Dhi bin üz lahyk üz tóo twin'z].

U.

†**Unbethink** [ùn·bithingk·], *v. ref.* to recollect. "Ah knowd his features, but ah couldna like *unbethink mysel* on his name" [Ah noa'd iz fee·chürz, бүt ah күd·)nү lahyk ùn·bithingk·misel·ün iz neem]. This word is more properly *unbe-think*, A.S. *ymbepencan*, M.E. *umbepenzen* (q.v. in Stratmann). The A.S. prefix *ymbe-*, *ymb-*, *embe-* (about), corresponded to O.L. Germ. *umbi*, and Mod. Ger. *um*. Compare Wyclif's Version, *Hebr.* v. 2., *umbi-lapped* = compassed (with infirmity); *Cursor Mundi*, 8468, *umbi-loke* = look around.

Underbethink [ùn·dürbithingk·], *v. refl.* to remember, recollect. A corrupt, but common, variation of **UNBETHINK**, due to popular etymology, which strove to find a meaning for *unbe-*, *unbe-*, after the true sense was lost sight of.

Underbuild [ùn·dürbil·d], *v.a.* to build in new material under an already-existing wall.

†**Underlin'** [ùn·dürlin], *s.* a small or weakly animal in a herd which is bullied by the others. "It's a little *underlin'*, an' it gets räther put upon by th' others" [It)s ü lit·l ùn·dürlin, ün it gy'ets rae·dhür püt üpon· bi)dh üdh·ürz]. *Underling* is used in the Cleveland district for a dwarfish or illgrown child.

Unedge [ùnej·], *v.a.* to mow round the sides or *edges* of a field of hay or corn, so as to prepare the way for the mowing-machine.
NORBURY.

Ungain [ùngy'ai'n], *adj.* the opposite of **GAIN** (q.v.), in most senses.

(1) awkward, clumsy; *e.g.*, of tools.

(2) of persons, awkward, ungainly, not active.

(3) ill-fitting; of boots and the like.

†(4) inconvenient, indirect; of roads, &c.

From Icel. *gegn*, "gain," handy, with E. prefix *un-*. See Skeat's Dict. under *Ungainly*.

Unhinge [ʌnɪnˌzɪh], *adj.* inactive, stiff-jointed. See HINGE.

†**Unhooder** [ʌnˌʊd̥ɜːr], *v.a.* to take off the "hoods" from corn-hat-tocks. See HOODS.

Unkeind [ʌŋkiˈeɪnd], *adj.* unkindly, cold; said of soils. "I knowed as they'd never get a crap off that feild, it's sich a cowl, *unkeind* clee-soil" [Ahy noaˈd ʊz dhi]d nevˌɜːr gyˈet ʊ kraap of dhaatˌ feyld, it)s sich ʊ kuwd, ʌŋkiˈeɪnd tlee -sahyˈl]. The sense of "unresponsive," almost of "ungrateful," seems to be implied by the word, just as ἀχάριστοι in 2 *Tim.* iii. 2 appears in Wycliffe's version as "vnkynde." The root-meaning is, of course, "unnatural." See following article.

Unkeindly [ʌŋkiˈeɪndli], *adj.* not thriving; unnatural. "Them plants i' the window looken very *unkeindly*; yo shouldna let the cowl air in upon 'em sō much" [Dhem plaanˌts i dhū windˌdū lóoˌkn verˌi ʌŋkiˈeɪndli; yoaˌ shùd)nū let dhū kuwd aeˌr in uponˌ ʊm sū mùch]. Compare Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, 1688-9:

Mine is the privy pois'ning, I command
Unkindly seasons and ungrateful land.

Unlap [ʌnlaapˌ], *v.a.* to unwrap. Hooker has *unlapt* in the sense of *unwrapped*. See Skeat's Dict. s.v. *Lap*; also LAP in this glossary.

†**Unlucky** [ʌnlùkˌi], *adj.* of cattle, mischievous, apt to break their bounds. "If that caī go's on bein' sō *unlucky*, we s'n be forced put her a yoke on, an' it's very sildom as we'n had put a yoke upo' anny o' ahr key" [Iv dhaatˌ kyˈaay goz on beyˌin sū ʌnlùkˌi, wi)sn bi foaˈst pùt ʊr ʊ yoaˌk on, ʌn it)s verˌi silˌdùm ʊz wi)n aadˌ pùt ʊ yoaˌk ʊpū aanˌi ʊ aaˌr kyˈey].

Unmay [ùnmai·], *v.a.* to unmake; to undo, unlock. "Didstna hear a knock? go an' *unmay* the door, an' sey hooar's theyar" [Did·s)nũ eyür ü nok? goa ün ùnmai· dhũ dóoür, ün sey óoür)z dheyür].

Unto'artly [ùntoa·ürtli], *adj.* †(1) untoward, unmanageable, reckless. "Noob'dy can do nõ good with him; he's a *unto'artly* yowth, an' he's gotten his mother's mester" [Nóo·bdi kün dóo nü gùd widh im; ée)z ü ùntoa·ürtli yuwth, ün ée)z got·n iz mùdh·ürz mes·tür]. This is the negative form of *towardly* as in *Timon of Athens*, III. i. 37, "I have observed thee always for a *towardly* prompt spirit."

(2) unpromising. NORBURY. "I daüt it wanna yild very well—it looks sò *unto'artly*" [Ahy daayt it wù)nũ yil·d veri wel—it lóoks sũ ùntoa·ürtli].

Unwady [ùnwai·di], *adj.* soon consumed, uneconomical.

Up-end [ùp-en·d], *v.a.* to overturn, upset. "If tha ses anny moor to mey, ah'll *up-end* thee" [Iv dhũ sez aan·i móoür tũ mey, ah)l ùp-en·d dhi].

†**Uphowd** [ùpuw·d], *v.n.* to uphold, assert, pledge one's word for the correctness of an assertion. "That's true, I'll *uphowd* it" [Dhaat·s tróo, ahy)l ùpuw·d it]. It is also frequently used with a personal object. "He got a pratty ruck of brass aüt o' that job, I'll *uphowd* him" [Ée got ü praat·i rük ü braas· aayt ü dhaat· job, ahy)l ùpuw·d im].

Upkegged [ùpky·eg·d], *p. part.* upset. NORBURY. "The barrel was *upkegged*, an' aw th' drink runnin' aüt" [Dhũ baar·il wüz ùpky·eg·d, ün au·)dh dringk· rùn·in aayt]. Compare KEIK.

Ups [ùps], *interj.* fie! See YAPS.

Upset [ùp·set], *s.* a row. "There's bin a terr'ble *upset* i' Parliament" [Dhür)z bin ü tae·rbl ùp·set i Paa·rliment].

Upshoot [ùp·shóot], *s.* (1) an uproar, a row. "What was aw the *upshoot* abowt i' the neight?" [Wot wüz au· dhũ ùp·shóot übuw·t i dhũ neyt?]

(2) an upshot, issue. "Th' *upshoot* on it was as he towd him he wonna to come abowt the bonk agen" [Dh)ùp'shóot on it woz ùz ée tuwd im ée wo)nũ tũ kùm ùbuw't dhũ bongk ùgy'en']. *Upshot* or *upshoot* seems originally to have been *up-shut*, conclusion. The form *upshut* is still used in Dorset.

†**Upsides** [ùpsahy'dz], *adj.* even. "Hoo's auvays agate o' mey, but I'll bey *upsides* with her yet afore I've done with her" [Óo)z au·viz ùgy'ai't ù mey, büt ahy)l bey ùpsahy'dz widh ùr yet ùfoa·r ahy)v dùn widh ùr].

Upstairs [ùp'staerz], *adj.* high, considerable. "I've gotten a good, *upstairs* price for my cheese" [Ahy)v got·n ù gùd, ùp'staerz prahys fùr mi chéez].

†**Up to the knocker** [ùp tũ dhũ nok·ùr], *adj.* and *adv.* smart, proper, *comme il faut*. "Hoo was dressed *up to the knocker*" [Óo wüz drest ùp tũ dhũ nok·ùr].

†**Up to the nines** [ùp tũ dhũ nahynz], *adj.* and *adv.* equivalent in meaning to the preceding. [I suspect it is because 9 is the highest number denoted by a single symbol. W. W. S.]

†**Urchin** [uu·rchin], *s.* a hedgehog. M.E. *vrchon*, O.F. *ireçon*. Cotgrave has "Herisson: an *Vrchin* or Hedgehog."

Urge [uurj], *v.a.* to shove. "What are yø *urgin'* at mey fur?" [Wot· ù)yũ uu·rjin üt mey fuur?]

†**Ussels** [ùtsel·z], *refl. pron.* ourselves. See p. 68 in the *Outlines of Grammar*. It is tempting at first sight to connect this form with the A.S. form *wé ús silfe*, which was superseded in the thirteenth century by *our self*. But the existence of [ùz] as a possessive pronoun (see p. 68) makes this theory unnecessary.

†**Utick** [yóo·tik], *s.* the whinchat; so called from its note "*U-tick, tick, tick.*"

Uzzard [ùz·ùrd], *s.* the old name for *Z* (q.v.). The expression "as crookit as a *uzzard*" [ùz króo·kit ùz ù ùz·ùrd] is still occasionally used.

V.

Vamp up [vaam·p ùp], *v.a.* to mend, put into repair. "I've sent my bicycle to th' smithy to be *vamped up*, an' then I'm gooin' get shut 'n it" [Ahy]v sent mahy bahy·sìkl tũ)th smidh·i tũ bi vaam·t ùp, ùn dhen ahy)m góo·in gy'et shùt)n it]. The original meaning of this word was to mend a boot by putting a new *vamp*, or upper leather, on the sole.

Variety [vũrah·y·ütì], *s.* a peculiar use in connexion with this word requires notice. A Cheshire housewife, apologising to her guests for the plainness of the food set before them, will tell them that she has no *variety* for them: meaning "nothing out of the common way," nothing but simple and ordinary fare. I have little doubt that Wilbraham is referring to this common expression when he explains *variety* as "a rarity."

Varsed [vaa·rsüd], *adj.* universal; only used in connexion with the substantive *world*. "Hoo's nowt i' the *varsed* world to do" [Óo]z nuwt i dhũ vaa·rsüd wuurld tũ dóo]. "They'n sowd him up, rump an' stump; an' naì he's nowt i' the *varsed* world for caw his own" [Dhi]n suwd im ùp, rùmp ùn stùmp; ùn naay ée)z nuwt i dhũ vaa·rsüd wuurld fũr kau· iz oa·n]. For *'varsal*, an abbreviation of *universal*; cp. *'Varsity* for *University*.

†**Vast** [vaas·t], *s.* a great quantity. "There's a *vast* o' folks com'n here every 'ear i' th' summer" [Dhũr]z ù vaas·t ù foa·ks kùmn éeür ev·ri éeür i)th sùm·ür]. *Vast* is used as a subs., though with a somewhat different sense, in *Tempest*, I. ii. 328; *Hamlet*, I. ii. 198; *Pericles*, III. i. 1.

†**Veil** [vai·l, vee·l], *s.* a caul (of a child, a calf, &c.). Persons who are born with a *veil* over their faces are accounted lucky, and are sometimes said to bear a charmed life.

Vessel [ves·il], *s.* a collective noun signifying the instruments of cheesemaking. In an ordinary farm-house there is always one

servant called the *vessel-cleaner*. Her duty is to clean the various articles pertaining to the dairy apparatus; and this is called "doing the *vessel*." For an example, see *INSENSE*.

Virgin honey [vuu·rjin ùn·i], *s.* the honey produced from the hive of a second swarm from the parent-stock.

†**Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle** [Vuu·rjin Mæ·riz Ûn·isùkl], *s.* common garden Lungwort.

†**Virtue** [vuu·rchü], *s.* strength, flavour, essential excellence. "Yo mun cork that medicine-bottle up well, else the *virtue* 'll aw go aīt'n it" [Yoa· mün kau·rk dhaat· med·sn·bot·l ùp wel, els dhü vuu·rchü]l au· goa· aayt)n it]. Compare Shak., *Sonnets* 81, 13; *Tempest*, I. ii. 27. Also the E. *by virtue of*.

†**Vittrit** [vitrit], *adj.* angry, vicious, bitter. "They bin very *vittrit* agen the mester" [Dhai bin ver·i vit·rit ügy'en· dhü mes·tür]. "Hoo's bin despert *vittrit* wi' mey ever sin hoo left Lodmore's; hoo wull have it I towd tales on her to th' missis" [Óo)z bin des·pürt vit·rit wi mey ev·ür sin óo left Lod·mürz; óo wül aav· it ahy towd tai·lz on ür tü)th mis·iz]. Short for *inveterate*.

†**Vivers** [vahy·vürz], *s. pl.* the fibres of a plant. Evidently a corruption of E. *fibres*.

Voyage [vahy·ij], *s.* a journey, whether by land or sea. "I've often thowt I should like go a *voyage* among the Welsh mountains" [Ahy)v of·n thuwt ahy shüd lahyk goa· ü vahy·ij ümùng· dhü Welsh muw·ntinz]. Fr. *voyage*, a journey. Compare *Much Ado about Nothing*, I. i. 83, "Is there no young squarer now that will make a *voyage* with him to the devil."

W.

Wack [waak·], *s.* chance, luck; in the phrase "to tak one's *wack*." "Aw reet; if yo wanna be howpen, yo mun tak yur *wack*" [Au· réet; iv yoa· wùn·)ü bi uw·pn, yoa· mün taak· yür waak·].

“Mun we cheer up an’ be lively; or mun we aw tak ur *wack* an’ dey together?” [Mùn wi chey·ür ùp ün bi lahy·vli; ür mùn wi au· taak· ür waak· ün dey tügy’edh·ür?]

†**Wacker** [waak·ür], *s.* a shiver; *e.g.*, to be “aw of a *wacker*.”

†**Wacker** [waak·ür], *v.n.* to shiver. “I’m that starft, than I fair *wacker* wi’ cowl” [Ahy)m dhaat· staa·rft, dhün ahy fae·r waak·ür wi kuwd]. Miss Jackson gives *acker* for Shropshire.

Wade [wai·d], *s.* endurance, “last.” “There’s a good jell o’ *wade* in it” [Dhür)z ü gùd jel ü wai·d in it], of something which is economical in use, and so lasts a long time.

Wade awee [wai·d üwee], *v.n.* (1) to go away or diminish gradually. Thus money or provisions are often said to *wade awee*, and I have heard a cough spoken of as *wadin’ awee*.

(2) The converse use which follows is common. “Bones an’ go-anna *waden awee* wi’ the money” [Boa·nz ün goa·aan·ü wai·dn üwee· wi dhü mùn·i]. This might equally well be expressed as under (1) “The money *wades awee* wi’ buyin’ bones an’ goanna.”

Compare A.S. *wadan*, to go, trudge, cognate with Lat. *vadere*.

Wady [wai·di, wee·di], *adj.* slow in consumption; lasting a long time; of which a little goes a long way. The application of this word is very wide, and it has no exact equivalent in literary English. Generally speaking, it is applied to anything which exceeds expectation in point of quantity. Thus it is specially used of articles of consumption. A cheese is said to “eat very *wady*” when only a small portion is consumed at each meal. Cloth which wore an unusually long time would be called *wady*. A *wady* mile is a long or tedious distance; and generally, *wady* as applied to a specified distance would imply the speaker’s belief that it was greater than it was said to be. A *wady* walker would be one who took long strides, and so got over a good deal of ground without any appearance of haste. Wilbraham has “*Wheady*, that measures more than it appears to be.”

So Bailey, "A *Wheady* Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. Shrop." It is, of course, an adjective formed from the verb "to *wade*," above.

Waft [waaft], *v.* (1) rapid movement. "Hoo doesner have *waft* enough for keep her warm" [Óo dùz)nür aav· waaft ünuf· für ky'ee·p ür waa·rm].

(2) energy. "Some folks semn to ha' noo *waft* in 'em—neether *waft* nur shift" [Sùm foa·ks semn tü aa náo waaft in üm—nee·dhür waaft nür shift].

Waft [waaft], *v.n.* to move quickly about. *E.g.*, a housemaid bustling about her work will describe herself as "*waftin'* an' draughtin' abaft." See DRAUGHT. Compare the transitive use of the verb in *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 372, "*wafting* his eyes to the contrary."

Waggon [waag·in], *v.a.* and *n.* to groom, be a groom or waggoner. "Ah'm *waggonin'* at Mester Done's this 'ear" [Ah)m waag·inin üt Mes·tür Doa·nz dhis éeür].

Waken [wai·kn], *part. adj.* awake. "Binna yö *waken* yet, lads?" [Bin·)ü yü wai·kn yet, laad·z?"] A strong past participle of the verb "to wake."

†**Wakes** [wai·ks, wee·ks], *s.* the annual festival of a village or parish, held on or about the anniversary of the Saint to whom the parish church is dedicated. Mr. Holland is wrong in supposing that the *Wakeses* [wai·ksiz] are held only in the autumn; I know of at least two that are held much earlier in the year. This fact greatly lessens the probability of his theory that they are a survival of some pagan autumnal festival. Among the country-people the *Wakeses* are the fixed points of time from which everything is reckoned. I will take a few examples from places in South Cheshire. At Wybunbury Wakes, held at the beginning of March, fig-pies are eaten, no other fruit being then obtainable. At Bunbury Wakes rye-grass and clover should be ready to cut; also cows begin to "bate" in their milk, and, as the milk then becomes much richer in quality,

dairy maids begin to take some cream from the milk set aside for making cheese. At Wrenbury Wakes early apples are ripe. Before Marbury Wakes all thrifty husbandmen have, or should have, got their corn in. At Acton Wakes crabs are ripe. Hence this Wakes, in common, I think, with some others, was also called Crab Wakes; and crab-throwing, especially at the village parson, was the favourite pastime of the day. This crab-throwing frequently resulted in a general scuffle in which blood flowed freely and heads were broken all round.

Wakesin' [wai·ksin], *s.* a present brought home from a wakes.
Cp. CHRISTMASIN' (2) and *E. fairing.*

†**Wallet** [waal·it], *s.* a workman's bag. It is usually slung over his shoulder, and contains his tools, his dinner, &c.

Wallock [wol·ük], *v.n.* to roll in one's walk, have an unsteady gait. NORBURY. "*Wallockin'* abowt like a barrow-trindle"
[Wol·ükin übuw·t lahyk ü baar·ü·trin·dl]. *Cp.* *E. wallow.*

Waly [wai·li], *adj.* irregular in shape; *e.g.*, a plank which tapers off towards the end, so as not to be of uniform thickness throughout, is said to be a *waly-ended* plank. Compare Mr. Holland's *Wany.*

†**Wammicky** [waam·iki], *adj.* fatigued, feeble. "Well, Mrs. Purcell, how are you?" "Well, I feyl very weak an' *wammicky*" [Wel, ahy feyl ver·i wee·k ün waam·iki]. "Why, what do you mean by *wammicky*?" "Oh, ready to go aw of a ruck" [Oa·, red·i tü goa· au· üv ü rük].

Wan [waan·], *v.a.* to beat. "Bran yo, I'll *wan* yo'r hide fo' yò"
[Braan· yoa, ahy]l waan· yoa·r ahyd fo)yü]. ? for *wand*, quasi to beat with a *wand*.

Wand [waan·d], *s.* a stick, or switch. "I con do nowt bait my *wand*, neether fatch key up nur nowt else" [Ahy]kn dóo nuwt baayt mi waan·d, nee·dhür faach· ky·ey üp nür nuwt els].
Icel. vöndr, a switch. The meaning of *wand* in S. Ches. is

much wider than in the standard English of the present day. Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, I. iii. 85, "The skilful shepherd peeled me certain *wands*."

Wane [wai'n], *v.a.* to wean. One often hears the remark made of *lee wuts*, or oats sown on newly-ploughed grass land, that "it's *wanin'*-time with 'em."

Wanga [waangg'ũ], *v.n.* to totter, walk feebly and unsteadily. "I'm that sick an' feeble, I can hardly *wanga*" [Ahy)m dhaat·sik· ün fee·bl, ahy kün aa·rdli waangg'ũ]. The pres. part. *wanga-in'* [waangg'ũ-in] is used for "feeble, ailing." "I feel very *wanga-in'* this mornin'." The last syllable of *wanga*, which never takes an *r*, represents the termination *le*. Cp. Wilbraham's *Wangle*, Miss Jackson's *Wangling*, *Wankle*. See following article.

Wangy [waangg'i], *adj.* faltering, giddy. "I feyl very *wangy*" [Ahy feyl veri waangg'i]. Hence it obtains the wider meaning of "failing in health." Cp. WANGA-IN' under WANGA. "Th' owd chap sems very *wangy* an' queyar; I daít hey's gooin' aw one road." "Ay, poor owd fellow, the sexton's shoooken his shovel at him" [Dh)uwd chaap· semz veri waangg'i ün kwey'ür; ahy daayt ey)z góo·in au· won roa'd. Aay, póoür uwd fel'ũ, dhũ sek·stün)z shóo·kn iz shùv·l aat· im]. Bailey has "*Wankle*, limber, flaccid." A.S. and O.L.G. *wanco*l.

Wanter [waan'tür], *s.* a person who goes to an auction, intending to buy. "What! noo *wanters*?" exclaimed an auctioneer, on failing to get a bid.

Wapper [waap'ür], *s.* a wasp. "There's a ronk owd *wapper's* neist i' th' meadow hedge-cop; wut come an' help us tak it to-neight?" [Dhür)z ü rongk uwd waap'ürz neyst i)th med·ü ej·kop·; wüt kùm ün elp üz taak· it tũ·neyt?]

†**Waps** [waap's], *s.* a wasp. A.S. *waps*.

†**Warch** [waa·rch], *s.* an ache, pain; e.g., *tooth-warch*, *wattle-warch*, &c.

†**Warch** [waa·rch], *v.n.* to ache. “My heart fair *warches* for the poor clemt little thing” [Mi aar't faer waa·rchiz fūr dhū póoür tlemt lit·l thingg·]. Bailey has “To *warch*, to *wark*, to ache; to work. N.C.”

Warcher [waa·rchūr], *s.* a contemptuous term for a small, insignificant person. BICKLEY. “He’s a pratty *warcher* to go of a job like that” [Ée]z ũ praat·i waa·rchūr tū goa· ũv ũ job lahyk dhaat·].

Warchin’ [waa·rchin], *adj.* insignificant, contemptible. BICKLEY. See preceding article.

Warm up [waa·rm ùp], *v.n.* to agree with warmly, to be enthusiastic about. “Ah cudna *warm up* wi’ that kind o’ work” [Ah kùd·)nū waa·rm ùp wi dhaat· ky’eynd ũ wuurk·].

Warmship [waa·rmship], *s.* warmth, “Come thy wees within air o’ th’ fire, an’ get some *warmship*, for tha’t a poor starft-lookin’ little thing” [Kùm dhi wee·z widhin· aer ũ)th fahy·ür, ũn gy’et sūm waa rmship, fūr dhū)t ũ póoür staa·rft·lóokin lit·l thingg·].

†**Warra-bee** [waar·ŭ·bée], *s.* a large wart on the body of an animal, supposed to be due to the presence of a worm. NORBURY. See below.

Warra-breeze [waar·ŭ·bréez], *s.* the same as above. BICKLEY. Bailey gives *Wary-breed*, with a reference to *Warnel Worm*, for which see following article.

Warra-worm [waar·ŭ·wuurm], *s.* the same as above. Bailey has “*Warnel Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle, within their Skin.”

Wastrel [wai·stril], *s.* (1) a wasted person. “Whey, what a *wastrel* yo’m gone to look!” [Wey, wot ũ wai·stril yoa·)m gon tū lóok!]

(2) a good-for-nothing fellow, a scoundrel. “I’ll ha’ noo truck wi’ sich a *wastrel*” [Ahy]l aa nóo trük wi sich· ũ wai·stril]. Not a spendthrift, as Mr. Holland has it for other parts of Cheshire.

†(3) any manufactured article which is in any way faulty. A "nookshotten" cheese is called a *wastrel*; a faulty piece of earthenware, such as those which are frequently sold very cheap in the markets, is called a *wastrel*, &c.

Wattle [waat'l], *s.* the ear. "I'll warm thy *wattle* fo' thee" [Ahy]l waa'rm dhi waat'l fo)dhi].

Wattle-warch [waat'l-waa'rch], *s.* the ear-ache.

†**Wauk** [wau'k], *v.a.* to move a flag or stone along the ground by rearing it on one end, and then shifting it forward by using the two corners of the bottom end alternately as pivots. A causal form of E. *walk*.

Waut [wau't], *s.* an upset. "We'n had a *waut* i' the road" [Wi]n aad' ũ wau't i dhũ roa'd].

Waut [wau't], †(1) *v.a.* to overturn. "We wun *wauted* daïn this bonk" [Wi wũn wau'tid daayn dhis bongk]. *Cp.* REEAN-WAUTED.

(2) to lay low, slay. "I'd *waut* him," said a man to me of Arabi Pasha.

(3) *v.n.* to topple over. "Ah daït yur looad 'll *waut*" [Ah daayt yũr lóoũd]l wau't].

For *walt*, A.S. *wealtan*. Bailey has "to *walt*, to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. N.C."

Wauve [wau'v], *s.* the angle at which spokes are fixed in the nave of a wheel. A wheel is said to have much or little *wauve* according as its circumference stands out much or little beyond the centre.

Wauve [wau'v] (1), *v.a.* to cover. "Put th' tatoes i' th' beiler, an' *wauve* it o'er wi' th' lid" [Pùt]th tai'tüz i)th bey'lür, ũn wau'v it oa'r wi'th lid]. Bailey has "To *whoave*, to cover, to whelm over. *Chesh.*" M.E. *hwelven*; see *Whelm* in Skeat's Diet.

†(2) *v.n.* to lean over. "That waw *wauves* o'er a jell" [Dhaat' wau' wau'vz oa'r ũ jel]. So the circumference of a

wheel is said to *wauve* when it stands out above the centre. See preceding article.

(3) to topple over. A load which is badly put on will *wauve* o'er. In this sense *swauve* is more usual, and *wauve* in this sense may be a blunder for *swauve*.

Wax [waak's], *s.* animal excrement.

Way [wee-], *s.* (1) "In a poor way" has two meanings. (*a*) poorly, ill. "Th' owd missis is in a despart *poor wee*" [Dh]uwd mis'is iz in ü des-püt póoür wée]. (*b*) cross, irritable. "Dun yo think yo should go in a *poor wee*, if I was to ax yǝ a question" [Dùn yoa thingk yoa shüd goa in ü póoür wée, iv ahy woz tǝ aak's yǝ ü kweschün]. So we say "to put out of the way" for "to annoy."

(2) "In a big way" means proud, elated. "— 'Il bey in a *big wee* naí he's tayn th' prize at th' Cheese Show" [—]l bey in ü big· wee· naay ée)z tai'n)th prahyz üt)th Chee·z Shoa·].

(3) "To be gooin' aw one *wee*" is a euphemism meaning to be sinking fast, to be approaching death. For an example see under WANGY; and compare *Henry V.*, II. iii. 15 (Clar. Press ed.), "for after I saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but *one way*." See Dr. Wright's note on this passage in the Clarendon Press edition.

(4) The genitive case of this word in common with *manner*, *road*, *fashion*, is largely used to form adverbs and quasi-adverbial expressions; *e.g.*, *anny-wees* [aan-i-wee-z], *other-wees* [üdh·ür-wee-z], *o'this wees* [ü dhis· wee-z]. So "Go thy *wees*" [Goa· dhi wee-z]. Compare "any *ways* afflicted" in the Prayer Book;" "other-*gates*" in Shak. *Twelfth Night*, V. i. 198; "this *ways*" in *Merry Wives*, II. ii. 50; "come your *ways*" in *Troilus and Cressida*, III. ii. 47. Also compare the German "Gehe deines *Weges*." See Outlines of Grammar, p. 55.

†**Way** [wai, wee-], *interj.* whoa! An exclamation used to a horse, when he is required to stop.

†**Wear** [wæ:r], *v.a.* to spend. “Well, what did yō *wear* on it?” [Wel, wot did yū wæ:r on it?] This word is in no way connected with the E. *wear*, but is derived from W. [g]wario, where the initial *g* is merely euphonic, as in *gwin* = *wine*, Lat. *vin-um*.

†**Wedged** [wejd], *part. adj.* swelled and hard; said of a cow’s udder that has become gorged with milk.

Weather [wedh·ur], *s.* “Under the *weather*” [Ûn·dūr dhū wedh·ūr] means out of sorts. “Well, Mester Johnson, an’ hai’s the little wench?” “Well, hoo sems, like, a bit *under the weather* to-dee, so I towd her hoo’d better keep quaiet a-wom” [Wel, Mes·tur Jon·sn, ũn aay]z dhū lit·l wensh? Wel, óo semz, lahyk, ũ bit ùn·dūr dhū wedh·ūr tū-dee·, sū ahy tuwd ũr óo)d bet·ūr ky’ee·p kwai·üt ũwom·].

Weather [wedh·ūr], *v.a.* of hay, to expose to fog and rain. By *weathered* hay the Cheshire farmer understands hay that is of a bad colour through exposure.

Wed [wed], *s.* a forfeit. “They wun just-a-meet agate o’ cryin’ the *weds* when I went in” [Dhi wūn jùs·t·ũ-méet ũgy·aít ũ krahy·in dhū wedz wen ahy went in]. A.S. *wed*, a pledge. Compare

Wed no schalt thou have of me!

Ac I wol have *wed* of thee.

—*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 885 (ed. Weber).

Mi lond ich wulle sette to *wedde*.

—*Lazamon*, 25172.

Weebly [wee·bli], *adj.* weakly, ailing.

Weeny [wee·ni], *adj.* tiny. “Hoo’s sich a *weeny* little wench, wi’ the *weeniest* little scrinch of a nose” [Óo]z sich· ũ wee·ni lit·l wensh, wi dhū wee·ni·ist lit·l skrin·sh ũv ũ noa·z]. “Gie me just a teeny (=tiny), *weeny* bit” [Gy·i]mi jùst ũ tee·ni, wee·ni bit·]. Compare Ger. *wenig*.

Wee-wow [wee·waaw], *adj.* ill-balanced, tottering; said generally of a load. NORBURY. “That looad’s aw *wee-wow* a’ready, an’ it’s a streenger to mey if ye dunner ha’ some on it off, afore ye

getten far" [Dhaat· lóoüd]z au· wee'-waaw üred·i, ün it)s ü stree'njür tü mey iv yi dùn)ür ü sùm ün it of, üfoa·r yi gy'et'n faa·r].

Weinat [weynaat], *s.* an antic, trick. "At yur *weinats* again!" [Aat· yür weynaats ügy'en·!]

Weind [weynd], *s.* (1) wind, breath; and so, a pause to get wind. "Wey'n have a *weind* here" [Wey)n aav· ü weynd eyür]. Hence it is often used of the after-dinner siesta. "Wheer's Jim the wagginer?" "He's havin' his *weind* i' th' bing" [Wéeür]z Jim· dhü waag·inür? Ée)z aavin iz weynd i)th bingg·].

(2) Note also the phrase "the wind's blowin' the *weind* about" [Dhü win·)z bloa·in dhü weynd übuw·t], for which see under TEENY.

Weind [weynd], (1) *v.n.* to take breath. "Yo'n be fair jigged up afore noon, if yo dunna stop an' *weind* a bit" [Yoa·)n bi fae·r jig'd üp üfoa·r nóon, iv yoa· dùn)ü stop ün weynd ü bit].

(2) *v.a.* to allow to take breath. "Yo mun *weind* yur hosses atop o' Hinton Bonk" [Yoa· mün weynd yür os·iz ü)top· ü In·tn Bongk].

(3) *v.a.* to beat. "Snag at mey, wull hoo? A little tooad of a pup like that! I'll *weind* her if hoo does bite me" [Snaag· üt mey, wül óo? Ü lit·l tooüd üv ü púp lahyk dhaat·! Ahy)l weynd ür iv óo dùz bahyt mi]. A common threat of an indefinite character is "I'll *weind* yur watch [waach·] fo' yó."

Weinder [wey·ndür], *s.* (1) a huge portion of food; *e.g.*, a whole round of bread with cheese would be called a "weinder."

(2) a heavy blow; *e.g.*, to "fatch him a pratty *weinder*" [faach· im ü praat·i wey·ndür]. See WEIND (3), above.

Weindins [wey·ndinz], *s. pl.* the boughs which are interwoven with the stakes used to shore up the bank of a stream. The whole operation of shoring up a bank is called "staking."

Weindy [wey·ndi], *s.* a mad, hare-brained person. "I wonder hai

he dars trust his hosses wi' sich a *weindy* as him" [Ahy wùn·dūr aay ée daa·rz trùst iz os iz wi sich· ũ wēy·ndi ũz im·].

Weindy [wey·ndi], *adj.* mad, hare-brained. "It's one on his *weindy* tricks" [It)s won on iz wey·ndi triks]. "Ya *weindy* foo! conna yō let the hoss alooan wheil he's havin' his bit o' curn? Sarve yō reight if he knocked yur breens aīt" [Yaa· wey·ndi fōo! kon·)ū yū let dhū os ũlōo·ũn weyl ée)z aav·in iz bit ũ kuurn? Saa·rv yū rey·t iv ée nokt yūr bree·nz aayt].

Weisen [wey·zn], †(1) *v.n.* to ponder, meditate (lit., grow *wise*). "Ah've just bin *weisenin'* abowt what that owd fellow said i'th pulpit th' tother neight" [Ah)v jùst bin wey·znin ũbuw·t wot dhaat· uwd fel·ũ sed i)th pil·pit th) túdh·ŭr neyt]. This word is sometimes used by Cheshire people who do not habitually use the dialect. "Turn up at committee to-morrow night, and we'll have some *wisening* talk."

(2) *v.a.* to teach, enlighten. "That'll *weisen* him a bit" [Dhaat·)l wey·zn im ũ bit].

†**Weisle** [wey·zl], *s.* a potato-stalk; also called a **Haulm**. "Clap these Farmers' Glories up i' hampers, an' throw a toothry *weisles* upo'th' top" [Tlaap· dheyz Faa·rmürz Dloa·riz ùp i aam·pürz, ũn throa· ũ tōo·thri wey·zls ũpū)th top]. "The tops of Carrats and Parsnips are by Gardiners termed *Wisalls*" (Randle Holme, *Acad. of Arm.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55).

†**Welly** [wel·i], *adv.* well nigh, nearly. About Bickley and Cholmondeley one hears the double form *welly nigh* [wel·i nahy].

Welt [welt], *s.* the "rib" at the top of a sock or stocking.

†**Welt** [welt], *v.a.* to beat. "Hoo's frikkent, if hoo go's wom baīt the money, as her mother'll *welt* her" [Óo)z frik·nt, iv óo goz wom baayt dhū mùn·i, ũz ũr mùdh·ŭr)l welt ũr].

†**Wench** [wensh], *s.* a girl. The word has no offensive connotation; it is the usual correlative to *lad*. "Hoo's a rare, fine, buxom *wench*, noo matter what annyb'dy says" [Óo)z ũ raer, fahyn,

bùk'sũm wensh, nóo maat'ür wot aan'ibdi sez]. Compare Shakspeare, *Tempest*, II. i. 43 (Globe ed.), "Temperance was a delicate *wench*."

Wer [wuur], *s.* only used in the expression, "as bitter as *wer*." *Bitter* should properly be *sour*, as the original meaning of *wer* is "crab-apple;" and it is so given by Ray. Bailey also has "*Wharre, Crabs, Crab Apples. Cheshire*;" and he is followed by Wilbraham.

Werrit [wer'it], *s.* worry, anxiety. "I've had sich a *werrit* wi' them childern, gettin' 'em off schoo' agen" [Ahy]v aad' sich' ü wer'it wi dhem chil'dürn, gy'et'in üm of skóo ügy'en'].

†**Werrit** [wer'it], *v.a.* and *n.* to worry, make or be anxious. To *worry* in its literal sense is *werry* [wer'i].

Wetcha [wech'ü], *v.a.* to wet the feet. "Ah daüt yo'n *wetcha* yursel" [Ah daayt yoa'n wech'ü yürsel']. An irregular formation from *wetchat*, *wetchüt* (wetshod), which was supposed to be a pass. part. I have even heard "This reen 'ull *wetchüt* the folks" [Dhis ree'n ü'l wech'üt dhü foa'ks].

What fur [wot fuur], *phrase*, occasion to remember; a word used with reference to punishment, scolding and the like. "I'll gie thee *what fur*, if I can get howt o' thee" [Ahy]l gy'i)dhi wot fuur, iv ahy]kn gy'et uwt ü dhi].

†**Wheelbarrow farmer** [wey'lbaarü faa'rmür], *s.* a cottage farmer, holding a few acres of land, and using a wheelbarrow instead of a horse and cart.

Mr. Holland gives the word, and assigns it to Wrenbury, where it is undoubtedly in use, as in many other places in S. Cheshire. But in the name of English grammar in general, and Wrenbury grammar in particular, I must protest against the illustrative sentence which Mr. Holland's informant has supplied him with. A Wrenbury man *could* not have perpetrated such a sentence as "Uz wheelbarrow farmers pays more rent than big farmers, and we're obliged to grow twice as much on uz land." I cannot, of course, say what was the exact form of the sentence as originally heard; but the following reconstruction of it is at least in accordance with

Wrenbury grammar: "Uz wheilbarrow farmers peen moor rent till big farmers, an' we'm forced grow twice as much on uz land" [Ûz weylbaarü faa'rmürz pee'n móöür rent til big' faa'rmürz, ün wi)m foa'st groa' tweys üz mûch on üz laan'd].

White-wood [weyt-wùd·], *s.* under-wood in a forest (lit. *white-wood*). "Th' wood-reengers han bin here, seemin'ly, cuttin' the *white-wood*" [Th]wùd-ree'njürz ün bin éeür, sée·minli, kùt'in dhü weyt-wùd·].

White-puddins [weyt-pùd·inz], *s. pl.* a kind of sweet sausages (lit. *white-puddings*), made of boiled groats, minced fat of pork, chopped herbs, with currants, sugar, and spice.

Whet [wet], *s.* a turn, bout; a metaphor from mowing. "There's copper at the foot o' Bickerton Hills, if they could bu' ger at it; they'n had two or three *whets* at it" [Dhur]z kop'ür üt dhü füt ü Bik'ürtn ilz, iv dhai kùd bü gy'er aat· it; dhai)n aad· tóo ür threy wets aat· it]. "Come, lad, never give in! have another *whet*" [Kùm, laad·, nev'ür gy'iv· in! aav· ünùdh·ur wet].

†**Whetstone** [wet·stün], *s.* a lump in the udder of a cow, consequent upon the ducts having been overcharged.

Which [wich·], *pron.* what (in exclamatory sentences). "*Which a big lie!*" [Wich· ü big· lahy!] The use is well known in M.E., e.g., *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 244. "*Whiche a sinne violent.*"

Whiffle [wif·l], *v.n.* (1) to veer, shift; said of the wind. "The weind *whiffles* abowt sö, anny'b'dy can hardly tell what keind o' weather to expect" [Dhü weynd wif·lz übuw·t sü, aan·ibdi kün aa·rdli tel wot ky'eünd ü wedh·ür tū ükspek·t].

(2) to stir, when lightly blown upon by the wind. "I think the weind's gettin' up a bit, the tree-tops bin beginnin' *whiffle* abowt a bit" [Ahy thingk dhü weynd]z gy'et·in üp ü bit, dhü trée·tops bin bigy'in·in wif·l übuw·t ü bit·].

Whigged [wig·d], *adj.* curdled; said especially of the milk in a pudding which has been subjected to too intense heat.

†**Whigs** [wig'z], *s. pl.* roots or other obstruction choking up a drain. "Th' sough's welly stopped up wi *whigs*" [Th)suf)s wel'i stopt ùp wi wig'z]. *Whigs* seems to stand for *twigs*. The latter is occasionally pronounced *kwigs* in S. Ches. (see under **QUIST**). For the dropping of the *k* in *kw* or *qu*, cp. **WICK**, below.

Whimmy [wim'i], *adj.* whimsical.

Whip [wip'], *s.* See **WHIPSTRAW**.

Whippersnapper [wip'ürsnaap'ür], *s.* a hobbledehoy; a depreciatory term. Compare **WHIPSTRAW**, below.

Whippet [wip'it], *s.* a cross-bred terrier, used for "rabbiting."

Whipstraw [wip'strau], *s.* a young and inexperienced person, a hobbledehoy. A term of contempt. Sometimes *whip* and *straw* are used separately. A Cheshire farmer once expressed to me great contempt for the opinions of a "lot of *whips* and *straws*" like us University men. Cp. **WOPSTRAW**, and for the last syllable of the word **DWINDLESTRAW**.

Whirlers [wuu'rlürz], *s. pl.* clogs. **BURLAND**. "He was wearin' a pair o' *whirlers*" [Ée wüz wae'rin ü pae'r ü wuu'rlürz]. Compare Mr. Holland's word *Whellers*, "extra stockings without feet, or hay-bands wrapped round the legs to protect them from wet."

Whirligog [wuu'rligog], *s.* that which whirls or turns; only metaphorically used in the phrase "like a *whirligog*." "Hoo's a poor, skitter-witted thing, flirtin' an' jumpin' abowt theer like a *whirligog*" [Óo)z ü póoür sky'it'ürwitid thingg', fluu'rtin ün jùm'pin übuw't dhéeür lahyk ü wuu'rligog]. Miss Jackson has the word with the meaning "turnstile;" this may have been the original meaning in Cheshire. Mr. Holland has *whirligig* for a turnstile.

†**Whot** [wot], *adj.* hot. "Eh, mon, it's *whot*." "As *whot* as love nine dees owd" [Üz wot üz lùv nahyn dee'z uwd] is a common expression. See **W** on p. 22 (Chapter on Pronunciation).

Wib-wob [wib·wob], *s.* a shaking. A load of manure was said to be "aw of a *wib-wob*" [au·üv ü wib·wob]. Compare E. *wobble*.

Wick [wik·], *s.* (1) the "fly" in sheep. **Wicks** are specifically the maggots that are produced on the bodies of sheep afflicted with this disease. *Cp.* **WICK**, *adj.*

(2) the "quick," the sensitive part below the surface of the skin. See **WICK**, *adj.*, below.

†**Wick** [wik·], *adj.* alive, live, "quick." "Things won better when that other owd mon" (*i.e.*, Beaconsfield) "was *wick*" [Thing·z wün bet·ür wen dhaat· ùdh·ür uwd mon wüz wik·]. The old sense of *quick*; *cp.* **QUILT** and **WELT**. *Wick* is used as a subs. when we speak of a finger or toe nail growing into the *wick*.

†**Wicket** [wik·it], *s.* a garden-gate. **MACEFEN** and **SHROPSHIRE BORDER**. See **HATCH**, which is the more common word throughout S. Ches.

Wick-set [wik·set], *s.* a quickset.

Wick-wood [wik·wùd], *s.* quicksets. A *wick-wood* hedge is a quickset hedge.

Wid [wid·], *interj.* a word used to call the ducks. *W. hwyaïd*.

Widd'nins [wid·ninz], *s. pl.* the place where a stocking is widened (S. Ches. [wid·nd]), the calf.

Widdy [wid·i], *s.* a child's word for a duck.

†**Widow** [wid·ü] } *s.* a widower. See **Gender** in **Outlines**
 †**Widow-mon** [wid·ü-mon] } of **Grammar**, p. 57.

Wiff-waff [wif·waaf], *s.* foolery. **BRINDLEY**. "Come, let's ha' none o' yur *wiff-waff*" [Kùm, let)s aa non ü yür wif·waaf]. See **QUIFF**; *wiff-waff* is a reduplication of *whiff*, connected with *quiff* as *wick* with E. *quick*. Compare E. *whiff*, *W. chwif*.

Wig [wig·], *s.* a small, oblong bun, with sugar and carraway-seeds in it. "I'm welly clemt jeth, Mester; ah've sitten here wi' my butter ever sin th' market opent, an' ah've had nowt bur a ha'penny *wig* of aw dee" [Ahy)m wel·i klemt jeth, Mes·tür;

ah)v sit'n éeür wi mi bùt'ür ev'ür sin)th maa'rkit oa'pnt, ün ah)v aad' nuwt бүр ü ai'pni wig üv au' dee']. Originally a "wedge-shaped" bun, from A.S. *wecg*, a wedge; *cp.* Ger. *Weck*, a wheaten bun.

Wil-fire [wil'fahy'ür], *s.* wild-fire, a term applied to the blue flame sometimes seen flickering over the surface of a coal in a grate.

†**Wimberry** [wim'büri], *s.* the bilberry. The "*Wimberry Hills*" are the hills at Bulkeley, where great numbers of people go yearly to gather bilberries.

Wimwam [wim'waam], *s.* †(1) a whim. "Tak nõ heid o' what that chap says; hey's full o' *wim-wams*" [Taak nõ eyd ü wot dhaat' chaap' sez; ey)z fül ü wim'waamz].

(2) "A *wim-wam* to weind the sun up" [Ü wim'waam tü weynd dhü sùn ùp] is often used as an evasive answer to the question, "What have you there?" or "What are you talking about?"

†**Windle-stree** [win'dl-stree], *s.* a long dry blade of grass in a field. "Ay, it's bin a despert bad time for gress; I'm sure, to look at my feilds, it sems as if there was nowt bu' *windle-strees* on 'em" [Aay, it)s bin ü des'pürt baad' tahym für gres; ah)m shóoür, tü lóok üt mahy feyldz, it semz üz iv dhür wüz nuwt bü win'dl-stree'z ón üm].

Window-rags [win'dü-raag'z], *s. pl.* shreds, fragments. "If I could ha' gotten at him, I'd ha' torn him aw to *window-rags*" [Iv ah'y kùd ü' got'n aat' im, ah)y'd ü toa'rn im au' tü win'du-raag'z].

†**Windy-mill** [win'di-mil or wey'ndi-mil], *s.* a wind-mill.

Wing [wing'], *v. a.* (1) to fling, hurl, "send flying." "If tha ge's me anny moor o' thy kim-kam, I'll tak thee by th' cooat-collar, an' *wing* thee aít o' th' door" [Iv dhü gy'ez mi aan'i móoür ü dhi ky'im'ky'aam, ah)y'l taak' dhi bi)th kóoüt-kol'ür, ün wingg' dhi aayt ü)th dóoür].

(2) to dust with the wing of a goose.

†**Wink-a-peep** [wingk·ŭ-péep], *s.* the pimpernel.

Winna [win·ŭ], *v.n.* (1) to neigh, whinny; said of a horse.

(2) to laugh low, sniggle. "He was *winna-in'*" aw the wheile he was tellin' th' tale" [Ée wŭz win·ŭin au· dhŭ weyl ée wŭz tel·in)th tai·l]. A frequentative of E. *whine*; compare Chaucer's *whinen*, used of a horse (Prol. of *Wyf of Bathe*, 386), "For as an hors, I couthe bothe bite and *whyne*."

†**Winrow** [win·roa·], *s.* a long row of hay, ready to be "cocked."

Bailey gives "*Wind-Row*, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up."

†**Winter-praid** [win·tŭr-praaȳd], *adj.* winter-proud, over-luxuriant; said of autumn-sown wheat which, during an unusually mild winter, has thriven too rapidly, and which is therefore liable to be laid by storms.

Wipe [weyp], *s.* a stroke. "Dost want a *wipe* i' th' teeth?" [Dùst waan·t ŭ weyp i)th téeth?] See following article.

Wipe [weyp], *v.a.* to strike. Probably a form of E. *swipe*. Compare SWIPPA.

Wisk [wis·k], *s.* a cough, in horses, cows, and other domestic animals. "I think we'd better keep that caï up a neight or two, for hoo's gotten a bit of a *wisk* a'ready" [Ahy thingk·wi)d bet·ŭr ky·eep dhaat· ky'aay ũp ŭ neyt ŭr too, fŭr óo)z got·n ŭ bit ũv ŭ wis·k ũred·i].

†**Wisket** [wis·kit], *s.* a basket or small hamper. Bailey has "*Whisket*, a Scuttle or Basket. N.C."

Wiskettle [wis·kitl], *s.* a basketful, hamperful. "A *wiskettle* o' wick snigs (live eels)" [Ŭ wis·kitl ũ wik·snig·z].

†**Witch** [wich·], *v.a.* to bewitch. "Nai, go yur wees straight off to schoo', an' dunna yo see nowt to them nasty gypsies atop o' Brindley Leya (=Lea); dunna yo gŏ neyar 'em nai, wun yŏ, else they'n meebe *witch* yŏ" [Naay, goa· yŭr wee·z streyt of tŭ skóo, ũn dù)nŭ yoa· see· nuwt tŭ dhem naas·ti jip·siz ũ)top· ũ

Brin·li Ley·ü ; dù)nü yoa· gü neyür üm naay, wùn·)yü, els dhi)n mee·bi wich· yü]. Compare 1 *Henry IV.*, IV. i. 110, "And *witch* the world with noble horsemanship."

Witch-mon [wich·mon], *s.* a wizard, wise man ; resorted to by country people to lay spirits, find lost articles, &c.

With [with·], *s.* the straw-band which binds a sheaf of corn. "Ah want thee to may *withs*" [Ah waan·t dhi tũ mai· widh·z].

With-aw [widh·au·], *conj.* for all that, although. "*With-aw* hey was sō fair an' soft-spokken, I couldna warm up with him none, after ah knowed th' breid as he come off" [Widh·au· ey woz sū faer ün soft-spokn, ahy kùd·)nü waa·rm ùp widh im non, aaf·tūr ah noa·d)th breyd üz ée kùm of].

Wither [widh·ür], *v.a.* to mutter. "Hey's *witherin* some keind o' tales o'er" [Éy)z widh·ürin sùm ky'eynd ü tai·lz oa·r].

†**Witty** [wit·i], *adj.* knowing, clever. "He's a *witty* mon, is yander ; there's noo bestin' him at a bargain" [Ée)z ü wit·i mon, iz yaan·dūr ; dhür)z náo bes·tin im üt ü baa·rgin]. So used in *Much Ado about Nothing*, IV. ii. 27, "A marvellously *witty* fellow, I assure you." Also compare *vitty* in Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 134,

Bot the kyng, that wes *vitty*
Persauit weill be thair hawyng,
That thai luft hym in na thing.

Wizzen [wiz·n], *v.n.* to whine, as a dog does. "What a't tha *wizzenin'* at, naí ? Tha mid be very badly done by, ah'm sure" [Wot üt dhü wiz·nin aat, naay ? Dhü mid· bi veri baad·li dùn bahy, ah)m shóoür]. Compare mod. Ger. *winseln*, M.H.G. *winson* (to whine), derivations of *weinen*, E. *whine*.

Wizzen-faced [wiz·n-fai·st or fee·st], *adj.* with withered or pinched features. "Look at him, naí ! innat hey a poor *wizzen-faced* little thing ? It's a regilar shame to plague him as they dun" [Lóok üt im, naay ! i)nüt ey ü póoür wiz·n-fai·st lit·l thingg ? It)s ü regilür shai·m tũ plai·g im üz dhai· dùn]. Compare

A.S. *wisnian* to wither or dry up; Ger. *verwesen*. Bailey has “*Wisned*, withered or wasted. N.C.”

Womanin' [wùm·ünin], *pres. part.* courting. “Tha atna owd enough fur go *a-womanin'*” [Dhaa aat·nũ uwd ünũf fũr goa·ũ)wùm·ünin]. Compare *wenching* in *Troilus and Cressida*, V. iv. 34.

Wom it [wom·it], *v.n.* to go home. Boys will frequently stone a stray dog with the exclamation “*Wom it.*”

Womly [wom·li], *adj.* homelike (*not* homely). “Wom's *womly*” [Wom]z wom·li is the Cheshire equivalent for “There's no place like home.”

Wooden [wùd·n], *adj.* stupid, thick-headed. “I'll never have sich a *wooden* fellow abaít my bonk agen, if I con hinder it” [Ahy] nev·ür aav· sich· ũ wùd·n fel·ũ ũbaay·t mahy bongk ũgy·en, iv ahy kũn in·dũr it].

Wooden hills [wùd·n il·z], *s. pl.* a common slang term for the stairs. “Let's be mowntin' the *wooden hills*” [Let]s bi muw·ntin dhũ wùd·n il·z] = Let us go to bed.

†**Wood-fint** [wùd·fint], *s.* a wood pile. Less commonly **Wood-fin.**

Woodwork [wùd·wuurk], *s.* carpentry. “Joe's a knackety lad at anny sort o' *woodwork*” [Joa·)z ũ naak·ũti laad· ũt aan·i sau·rt ũ wùd·wuurk].

Woolpacks [wùl·paaks], *s. pl.* heavy white clouds, supposed by many people to portend rain.

Wop [wop], *s.* a heavy fall. “It come daïn sich a *wop*” [It kũm daayn sich· ũ wop].

Wopple [wop·l], *v.n.* to topple over. BICKLEY. “Young John Burgess got upo' th' swey, an' went up into th' air, an' then he went *wopple, wopple, wopplin'* o'er, an' his feet wan wheer his legs ought to bey” [Yũng Jon Buu·rjũs got ũpũ)th swey, ũn went ũp intũ)dh æ·r, ũn dhen ey went wop·l, wop·l, wop·lin oa·r, ũn iz feyt wũn wée·ür iz legz au·t tũ bey].

- Wopstraw** [wop'strau], *s.* the same as WHIPSTRAW, which see; also compare Shropshire *Johnny-Wopstraw*.
- Word of a sort** [wuurd ùv ù sau'rt], *phrase*, an admonition, rebuke. "Hoo gen him a *word of a sort*."
- World's end** [wuurldz end], *s.* "To come to the *world's end*" is a phrase of wide application, meaning, generally, to have exhausted one's last resource. For an example, see under JACK, JACK UP.
- Woshicky** [wosh'iki], *adj.* wobbly. NORBURY. It was given to me as a synonym for SQUASHY (q.v.).
- †**Wosser** [wos'ür], *comp. adj.* worse; a double comparative. "Yo bin gettin' *wosser* an' *wosser*" [Yoa' bin gy'et'in wos'ür ün wos'ür]. Compare Shakspeare, 1 *K. Henry VI.*, V. iii., "Changed to a *worser* shape thou canst not be;" also *Hamlet*, III. iv. 157, "O, throw away the *worser* part of it." Also *Measure for Measure*, III. ii. 7. See Comparison of Adjectives, pp. 59 and 61.
- †**Wranglesome** [raang'lsüm], *adj.* quarrelsome. "They bin scrawlin', *wranglesome* folks; there's na much peace for annyb'dy as lives neyar 'em" [Dhi bin skrau'lin raangg'lsüm foa'ks; dhür]z naa mäch pee's für aan'ibdi üz liv'z ney'ür üm].
- Wreathe** [ree'dh], *s.* a weal or raised stripe, caused by a lash. "There was *wreathes* on his back as thick as whip-cörd" [Dhür wüz ree'dhz on iz baak' üz thik' üz wip'koa'rd].
- Wreathe** [ree'dh], *v.a.* to raise weals upon. "I'll *wreathe* his back for him" [Ahy]l ree'dh iz baak' for im].
- Wriggle-me-wry** [rig'l-mi-rahy], *s.* crooked, awry. "Yo'n put th' cloth upo' th' table aw *wriggle-me-wry*" [Yoa'n pùt]th kloth ùp]th tai'bl au' rig'l-mi-rahy].
- Wring** [ring'], *s.* "As wet as *wring*" is a common expression.
- Wrinkle up** [ringk'l ùp], *v.a.* to crush or crumple up. "This papper's aw *wrinklet up*" [Dhis paap'ür]z au' ringk'l't ùp]. See *Wrinkle* (sb.) in Skeat's Dict.

Writhen [ridh'n], *part. adj.* (1) warped, crooked in grain. The handle of a pitchfork which is not straight in grain is called *writhen*. The term is also applied to cloth which is warped in texture. A.S. *writhen*, *p. part. of writhan*, to writhe, wreath. See the examples given under *Wreathen* in Morris' *English Accidence*, p. 166 (ed. 1882). Also compare the frequentative *writhled* in 1 *Henry VI.*, II. iii. 23, "this weak and *writhled* shrimp."

(2) metaphorically, crooked-tempered. "If I'd sich a *writhen*-tempered brivit to do with, ah dunna know what ah should do; ah should juff her yed agen the waw, or dowk her i' the hoss-wesh, or slat my clog at her yed, ton" [Iv ahy)d sich ü ridh'n-tem'pürd briv-it tũ dóo widh, ah dù'nũ noa wot ah shüd dóo; ah shüd jũf ũr yed ũgy'en dhũ wau; ũr duwk ũr i dhũ os'-wesh, ũr slaat mi tlog üt ũr yed, ton].

Wrostlin' [ros'lin], *adj.* lusty, strong; *e.g.*, "a grät, *wrostlin'* chap" [ü grae't, ros'lin chaap]. Lit. *wrestling*.

Wut [wüt], *aux. verb, 2nd pers. sing. pres. wilt.* Or, interrogatively used, wilt thou? *e.g.*, "Give us some, *wut*?" Compare *Hamlet*, V. i. 298,

'Swounds, show me what thou'lt do :

Woo't weep? woo't fight? woo't fast? woo't tear thyself?

Woo't drink up eisel? eat a crocodile?

See Outlines of Grammar, p. 89; and compare M.E. *wolt*, A.S. *wilt*. The change of *i* into *o* is due to the preceding *w*.

I refer again to the subject here in order to guard against a misapprehension which might be produced by Mr. Holland's article s.v. *Wut thou*. Wilbraham had explained this expression as "wilt thou?" H. remarks on this "Whatever it may have been in Wilbraham's time, this abbreviation is now used for 'wouldest thou?'" I have no doubt that H.'s remark may be quite correct for certain districts, but it is certainly incorrect as applied to the whole of Cheshire. *Wut*, as a past tense, is strange to me. It is probably a corruption of *would* rather than of *wilt*. It would be curious to know what is the form which represents *wilt* in those places where *wut* stands for *wouldest*.

Y.

Yackaz [yaak·üz], *v.n.* to whine or whimper. “Nai, dunna set agate o’ *yackazin’* a-that-ns; ur yo’n go bed beait amny supper” [Naay, dù)nü set ügy’ait ü yaak·üzin ü)dhaatnz; ür yoa)n goa bed bi-aayt aani sùp·ür]. The word is onomatopoeitic; compare YOCHA, below.

Yacks [yaak·s], **Yahks** [yaa·ks], **Yäcks** [yae·ks], *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

†**Yaff** [yaaf·], *v.n.* to bark, yelp. “A little *yaffin’* tooad! turn him ait, an’ let him yaik i’ th’ fowd” [Ů lit·l yaaf·in tóoüd! tuurn im aayt, ün let im yaayk i)th fuwd].

Yag [yaag·], *v.n.* (1) to quarrel; *cp.* YAGGLE and YAGGAZ.
(2) to bark short, of a dog.

Yaggaz [yaag·üz], *v.n.* to bicker, wrangle. A variant of YAGGLE, which see; and for the change of final *-le* to *-az*, see under FUMMAZ. Mr. Holland gives *accussin*, presumably pronounced [aak·üsin], as a Macclesfield word.

Yaggle [yaag·l], *s.* a quarrel. “I heerd ’em havin’ a bit of a *yaggle* abaït summat” [Ahy éeürd üm aav·in ü bit üv ü yaag·l übaayt sùm·üt].

Yaggle [yaag·l], *v.n.* to quarrel, bicker. “I pity annyb’dy as has bey i’ th’ haïse with ’em, for I’m sure they dun nowt bu’ *yaggle*, *yaggle*, *yaggle* aw the blessed dee; either one on ’em auvays agate” [Ahy pit·i aan·ibdi üz aaz· bey i)dh aays widh üm, für ahy)m shóoür dhi dùn nuwt bü yaag·l, yaag·l, yaag·l au· dhü bles·üd dee; ee·dhür won on üm au·viz ügy’ait].

Yaik [yaayk], *v.n.* to howl. For an example, see YAFF, and compare Yowk.

Yellow-wort [yaal·ü-wuurt], *s.* a mild form of jaundice.

Yander [yaan·dür], *adv.* and *pron.* yonder. It is worth noticing that this word in any of its four forms [yaan·dür, yon·dür, dhaan·dür, dhon·dür] is often substantively used. “Wun yö

tak this or that?" "Oh, I'll tak *yonder*, if *yonder's* a good 'un" [Wùn yū taak· dhis· ūr dhaat·? Oa·, ahy] taak· yon·dūr, iv yon·dūr)z ū gùd ūn]. Compare Robert of Brunne in Morris' *Specimens of Early English*, p. 119, "Ys *zone* thy page?"—and a few other M.E. examples given in Morris' *English Accidence*, p. 128.

Yaps [yaap's], **Yahps** [yaa'ps], **Yäps** [yae'ps], **Yeps** [yeps], *interj.* fie! an exclamation of reproof. "Yaps upon yö."

Yarb [yaa'rb], *s.* a herb. Hence a herbalist is called a [yaa'rb· dok·tūr] or a [yaa'rbülist].

Yar-frost [yaa'r-frost], *s.* a hoar-frost. "It's bin a *yar-frost* this mornin'; the graïnd was as wheite as a sheite when I gor up" [It)s bin ū yaa'r-frost dhüs mau·rnin; dhü graaynd wüz ūz weyt ūz ū sheyt wen ahy gor ùp].

†**Yarly** [yaa'rli], *adj.* early.

Yarn [yaa·rn], *s.* a heron. A lane at Burland is called "Yarns' Leen."

Yarnst [yaa·rnst], *s.* earnest; specially used of the "hiring shilling" or deposit-money given to a newly-hired servant to bind the bargain. "Here's a shillin' *yarnst*" [Éeür)z ū shil·in yaa·rnst].

†**Yarringles** [yaa·ringlz], *s. pl.* a machine for holding yarn to be wound off on reels or balls. See Miss Jackson, *s.v.* *Yarewinds*.

†**Yarry** [yaa·ri], *adj.* hoary, covered with hoar-frost. "It's a *yarry* frost" [It's a yaa·ri frost].

Yask [yaas·k], *v.n.* to clear the throat; emit a short, dry cough. "Theer tha sits, baskin' an' *yaskin'*" [Dhée·ür dhaa sits, baas·kin ūn yaas·kin]. "Hearken at that cat *yaskin'*; put her through th' window, else hoo'll be sick i' th' haise" [Aa·rkn üt dhaat· ky'aat· yaas·kin; pùt ūr thróo)th win·dū, els óo] bi sik i)dh aays]. *Cp.* HASK.

Yaunce [yau·ns], *s.* a flirting, jaunty movement of the body. "Ay,

hoo's a despert okkart wench, is Jinny, if yo stroken her up th' wrang road; I towd her hoo mun go an' wesh them dishes up as hoo'd left, an' hoo gen a bit of a *yaunce*, like yo'n seen her, an' flung hersel aít, an' hoo's bin keybin' an' sulkin' ever sin'' [Aay, óo)z ũ des·pürt ok·ürt wensh, iz Jin'i, iv yoa' stroa·kn ũr ùp dh)raangg· roa·d; ahy tuwđ ũr óo mŭn goa· ũn wesh dhem dish·iz ùp ũz óo)d left, ũn óo gy'en ũ bit ũv ũ yau'ns, lahyk yoa·)n séen ũr, ũn flùngg ũrsel· aayt, ũn óo)z bin ky'ey·bin ũn sùl·kin ev·ũr sin].

Yaunce [yau'ns], *v.n.*

Yaunce onesel [wŭnsel·], *v.ref.* } to toss the head, shrug the
 } shoulders, or make any
 quick or jaunty movement of the body; of a horse, to prance.
 "See haī he *yaunces* when I touch him wi' the whip" [Sée aay ée yau'nsiz wen ahy tŭch im wi)dhŭ wip·]. This word probably contains the key to the meaning of *jauncing* in *Rich. II.*, V. v. 95, "Spurred, galled and tired by *jauncing* Bolingbroke." The commentators quote Cotgrave. "*Jancer* un cheval, to stirre a horse in the stable, till he sweat with-all; or as our *jaunt*." They therefore give to Shakspeare's *yaunce* a similar meaning to that of *jancer*, viz., "to make to prance." But it certainly makes better sense to take the word in the intransitive sense of Ches. *yaunce*, and to understand it as referring to the jaunty action of Bolingbroke in the saddle. In any case *jaunce* and *yaunce* are the same word; for interchange of *j* and *y*, compare E. *jerk* with Shakspeare's *yerk* (*Henry V.*, IV. vii. 83), E. *jade* with Northern *yaud*, &c. See Skeat's Dict. under *Jaunt*.

Yaw [yau·], *v.n.* to talk in a jerky, disconnected fashion. This word seems to be somewhat confused with E. *yawn*; for I am informed that it is usually applied to talk which is interrupted by the speaker's *yawning*. Compare Leigh's definition of *Yawin'* as "talking in a disagreeable, offensive manner." The word may be the same as E. *yaw* (a reduplicated form of *go*), to go unsteadily, of a ship, used in *Hamlet*, V. ii. 119; or may be another form of *jaw*.

Yawky [yau'ki], *s.* a foolish or maladroit person. "What a *yawky* yo bin, gooin' an' tellin' the mester what I said at dinner-time" [Wot ü yau'ki yoa bin, góo'in ün tel'in dhü mes'tür wot ahy sed üt din'ür-tahym]. The initial *y* represents an original *g*. See GAWKY; and compare *yowl* from M.E. *goulen*, *yelp* from A.S. *gelpan*, *yawp* = *gawp*, &c.

Yawny [yau'ni], *s.* an idiotic or senseless person. "I've tow'd thee, an' better tow'd thee, tha'd better tak thy hands off wheile tha con; bur if tha wull be sich a *yawny* as go on with it, tha mun stond th' racket" [Ahy)v tuwd dhi, ün bet'ür tuwd dhi, dhü)d bet'ür taak dhi aan'z of weyl dhü kon; bür iv dhü wul bi sich ü yau'ni üz goa' on widh it, dhaa mün stond)dh raak'it]. A variant of GAWNY; see preceding article.

†**Yawp** [yau'p], *v.n.* to shout. BROXTON. BURLAND. "There was a red-yedded yaith at Mawpas Steetion, *yawpin'* an' carryin' on; an' th' p'leiceman took him up for bein' drunk" [Dhür wüz ü red-yedid yaayth üt Mau'püs Stee'shün, yau'pin ün ky'aar'-i-in on; ün)th pley'smün tóok im ùp für bey'in drüngk]. A variant of GAWP, which thus connects the word with E. *gape*.

Yed [yed], *s.* head. Here notice the phrase "it runs me i' the yed," *i.e.*, it occurs to me. For this phrase compare Chaucer's *Knyghtes Tale*, l. 544,

And right anoon it *ran him in his mynde*
That sith his face was so disfigured
Of maladie the which he hadde endured,
He mighte wel, if that he bar him lowe,
Lyve in Athenes evere more unknowe.

Yedache [yed'aik], *s.* headache; the condition of a knife, corkscrew, &c., when the blade or screw is loose in the haft. "This owd knife o' thine's noo good: it's gotten the *yedache*; yö can hear it rattle when I sheek it" [Dhis uwd nahyf ü dhahyn)z nóo gùd: it)s got'n dhü yed'aik; yü)kn éeür it raat'l wen ahy shee'k it].

†**Yed-collar** [yed'kolür], *s.* a leathern halter or bridle worn by

horses in the stable. See Miss Jackson's description under *Head-Collar*.

Yeddy [yed·i], *adj.* clever (lit. *heady*). "Oh, he's a *yeddy* yowth; yo leeave him alooan; he dunna want neither yo'r help nur mine" [Oa; ée]z ũ yed·i yuwth; yoa· lééüv im ũloo·ün; ée dù)nũ waan't nee·dhūr yoa·r elp nuur mahyn].

Yed-sirag [yed·sūraag·], *s.* a master, overseer. "He was gooin' orderin' an' mesterin' abaït, just for aw the world as if he'd bin top-sawyer an' *yed-sirag* o' the lot" [Ée wūz góo·in au·rdürin ũn mes·türin ũbaay't, jùs fūr au· dhū wuurld ũz iv ée)d bin top·sau·yūr ũn yed·sūraag· ũ dhū lot].

Yeld [yeld], *s.* a word used in more northern parts of Cheshire for a hill, only appears in S. Ches. as a place-name; *e.g.*, the *Yeld* (sometimes spelt *Heald*) is the name of a farm at Wrenbury.

Yelper [yel·pūr], *v.n.* to yelp, howl.

†**Yerds** [yuurdz], *s. pl.* tow.

Yet [yet], *s.* (1) heat.

(2) a period of time spent. "Yo'n had a pretty long *yet* on it this turn" [Yoa)n aad· ũ prit·i lūngg· yet on it dhis·tuurn]. This is probably a metaphor from racing, and represents the English *heat*; but it is not consciously so used.

†**Yethart** [Yedh·ürt], *prop. name* Edward. See Chapter on Pronunciation under D (3) and (5); and compare Shak.'s *Yedward* in 1 *Henry IV.*, I. ii. 149.

†**Yilve** [yil·v], *s.* a dung-fork. Randle Holme spells it *Yelve*. Curiously enough, this is still the accepted spelling (in auctioneers' catalogues and the like), though I have never heard the pronunciation [yelv].

Yilve [yil·v], *v.a.* to use a *yilve*; *e.g.*, "to *yilve* the muck aït" [tũ yil·v dhū mùk aayt].

Yip-yop [yip·yop], *s.* a young, scatter-brained person. "Wha' do I care for a little, squirtin' *yip-yop* like thee? What a't 'ee

bur a gawky wopstraw of a lad, when aw's said?" [Wo]dóo ahy ky'ae'r fūr ũ lit'l skwuu·rtin yip·yop lahyk dhée? Wot aat'i būr ũ gau·ki wop·strau ũv ũ laad', wen au'z sed?] Compare Leigh's "*Yip-yap*, an upstart."

Yocha [yokh·ŭ], *v.n.* to laugh. BURLAND. "I towd him he'd better mind what he was doin', else he'd find himsel wrang; bur he on'y *yocha'd* at me" [Ahy tuwd im ée]d bet·ūr mahynd wot ée wüz dóo·in, els ée]d fahynd imsel raangg·; būr ée oa·ni yokh·ŭd aat· mi]. This word is the same as *YOFFA*, which see. The change of [kh] into [f] is a common phenomenon in English; but it is curious to find the [kh] and [f] existing side by side as in this word. *Yocha* is evidently an onomatopoeic word (*cp.* Lat. *cachinnare*). *Yoffa* is less obviously so; and I once thought that *yocha*, *yoffa* might be the two successive forms which led up to the E. *guffaw*. On communicating my ideas on the subject to Professor Skeat, he kindly sent me the following note: "*Yocha*, *yoffa* are both certainly onomatopoeic; but I would not *directly* connect them with *guffaw*. I would only say that *yoch-*, *yaff-*, *guff-*, are expressive allied onomatopoeic words to indicate laughter. In such words, you cannot say whether the *f* came out of *gh*, or *gh* out of *f*—probably neither; *i.e.*, they were parallel attempts to render *yaff-*, *yoch-*, as sounds meant to imitate laughter. *Cp.* Wiltshire *yuck-el*, a wood-pecker, *lit.* a laugher; and Herefordshire *yaff-el*, also *lit.* a laugher. . . . Another word for a wood-pecker was *hick-way* (probably from *hick-*, *cp.* *hicc-ough*); another word was *heighaw*, with which *cp.* *hee-haw* and *ha! ha!* Words of this purely imitative class run into all sorts of forms. If they seem expressive, that is all that is wanted."

Yoffa [yof·ŭ], *v.n.* to laugh. "Yo mayn me *yoffa* when ah amna hafe well" [Yoa mai·n mi yof·ŭ wen ah aam·)nū ai·f wel]. "There was a lot 'n 'em gotten *yoffa-in'* in a corner, aw the wheile he was preachin'" [Dhūr wüz ũ lot]n ũm got·n yof·ŭ-in in ũ kau·rnūr, au· dhū weyl ée wüz pree·chin]. Compare *Yocha*, and E. *guffaw*.

- †**Yoke** [yoa·k], *s.* a long bar of wood suspended crosswise from an animal's neck to prevent its breaking through fences.
- †**Yokin'** [yoa·kin], *s.* I only know this word in the phrase "to make a *yokin'*." When a ploughman remains with his team in the field from early morning to about two or three in the afternoon, instead of coming home for the noon-day meal and afterwards returning to work till six, he is said "to make a *yokin'*." This is generally done when he desires to have the latter part of the day to himself, or when the field is at such a distance from the homestead that much time is lost in coming and going.
- Yonnack** [yon·ük], *s.* a fool, mad-brained person. "Eh, he's sich a foo' abaît these politics—fit tear his hair—a regular *yonnack*, is Tum" [Ai·, ée]z sich· ü fóo übaay·t dheyz pol·ütiks—fit·tae·r iz ær—ü reg·ilür yon·ük, iz Tùm].
- Yorkshire** [Yau·rkshür], *s.* cajolery, blarney, attempt to hood-wink or deceive. "Let's ha' none o' yur *Yorkshire*" [Let]s aa non ü yür Yau·rkshür].
- Yow** [yuw], *v.a.* to cut; used in a much wider range of meaning than the English *hew*, with which it corresponds. It seems to be equivalent to E. *cut*, with a farther connotation of effort. For an example see under MAUL (3).
- Yowk** [yuwk], *v.n.* to yelp, howl. "He *yowked* an' skrieked, than it made me sorry to hearken him" [Ée yuwkt ün skrahykt, dhün it mai'd mi sor·i tü aa·rkn im]. Compare YAİK.
- †**Yowl** [yuwl], *v.n.* to howl. M.E. *goulen*.
- Yowler** [yuw·lür], *v.n.* to howl. A frequentative of YOWL, as HOWLER of E. *howl*.
- Yowp** [yuwp], *v.n.* to yelp.
- Yowth** [yuwth], *s.* a male person of any age. We speak of an "owd *yowth*" [uwd yuwth] as well as of a "young *yowth*" [yüנגg yuwth]. But the word is half-jocularly extended to inanimate objects; for instance, a man told me he had worn

“this *yowth*,” meaning his flannel waistcoat, through the summer. Compare the use of the E. *boy*, as in “an old *boy*,” “a post-*boy*,” and as universally used in Ireland.

†**Yure** [yóoür], *s.* hair. The following story is often told: “There was wunst a gawky yowth, as had done summat amiss, an’ they hadden him up afore his nuncles. An’ wheil he was stonidin’ theyar, one o’ the gentlemen noticed his hair cut aw i’ rucks an’ ridges upo’ his yed, an’ he says to him, ‘Who cut your hair, my boy?’ ‘Wha’?’ ‘Who cut your hair?’ ‘Wha’?’ An’ when one o’ th’ bobbies as wan theer seed as th’ magistrit could may nowt on him, he says, ‘Let me ask him, your worship.’ An’ he turns to the lad, an’ he says, ‘Hooar powd thy *yure*?’ ‘Ahr Sal, wi’ a knife.’” [Dhür wüz wünst ü gau·ki yuwth, üz üd dùn sùm·üt ümis; ün dhi aad·n im ùp üfoa·r iz nùngk·lz. Ün weyl ée wüz ston·din dheyür, won ü dhü jen·tlmün noa·tist iz ae·r kùt au· i rùks ün rij·iz üpü iz yed, ün ée sez tóo im, “Óo kùt yür ae·r, mi bahy?” “Wau·?” “Óo kùt yür ae·r?” “Wau·?” Ün wen won ü)th bob·iz üz wün dhéeür séed üs)th maaj·istrit küd mai· nuwt on im . . . ée tuurnz tü)th laad·, ün ée sez, “Óoür puwd dhi yóoür?” “Aa·r Saal·, wi ü nahyf”].

Z.

Z. Elderly people have told me this letter used to be called *uzzard* [üz·ürd]; and persons now hardly past their prime were taught in their school-days to call it *zod* [zod].

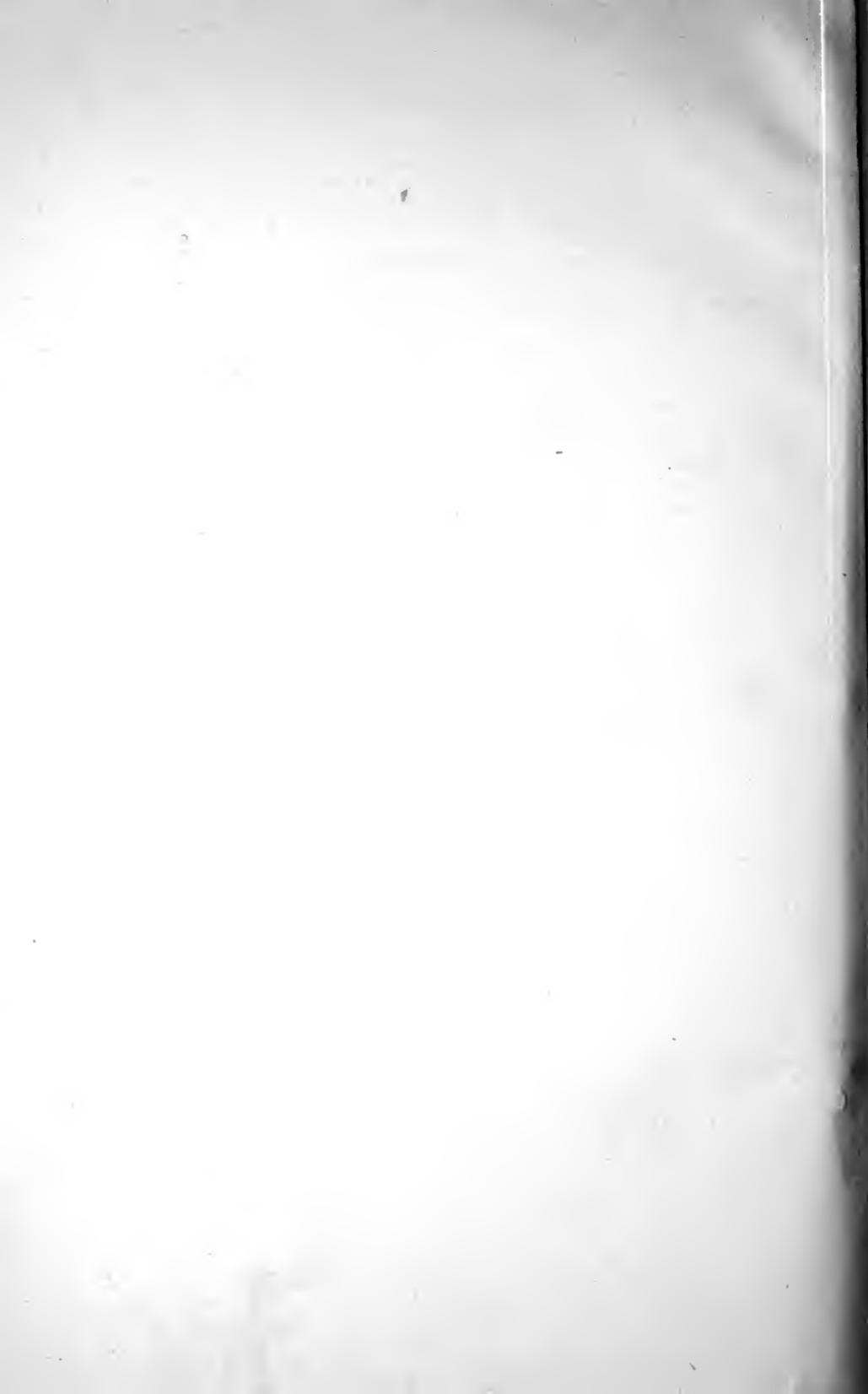
Zaggle [zaag·l], **Ziggle** [zig·l], *v.a.* to confuse, esp. by contradictory assertions. *Cp.* E. *zig-zag*.

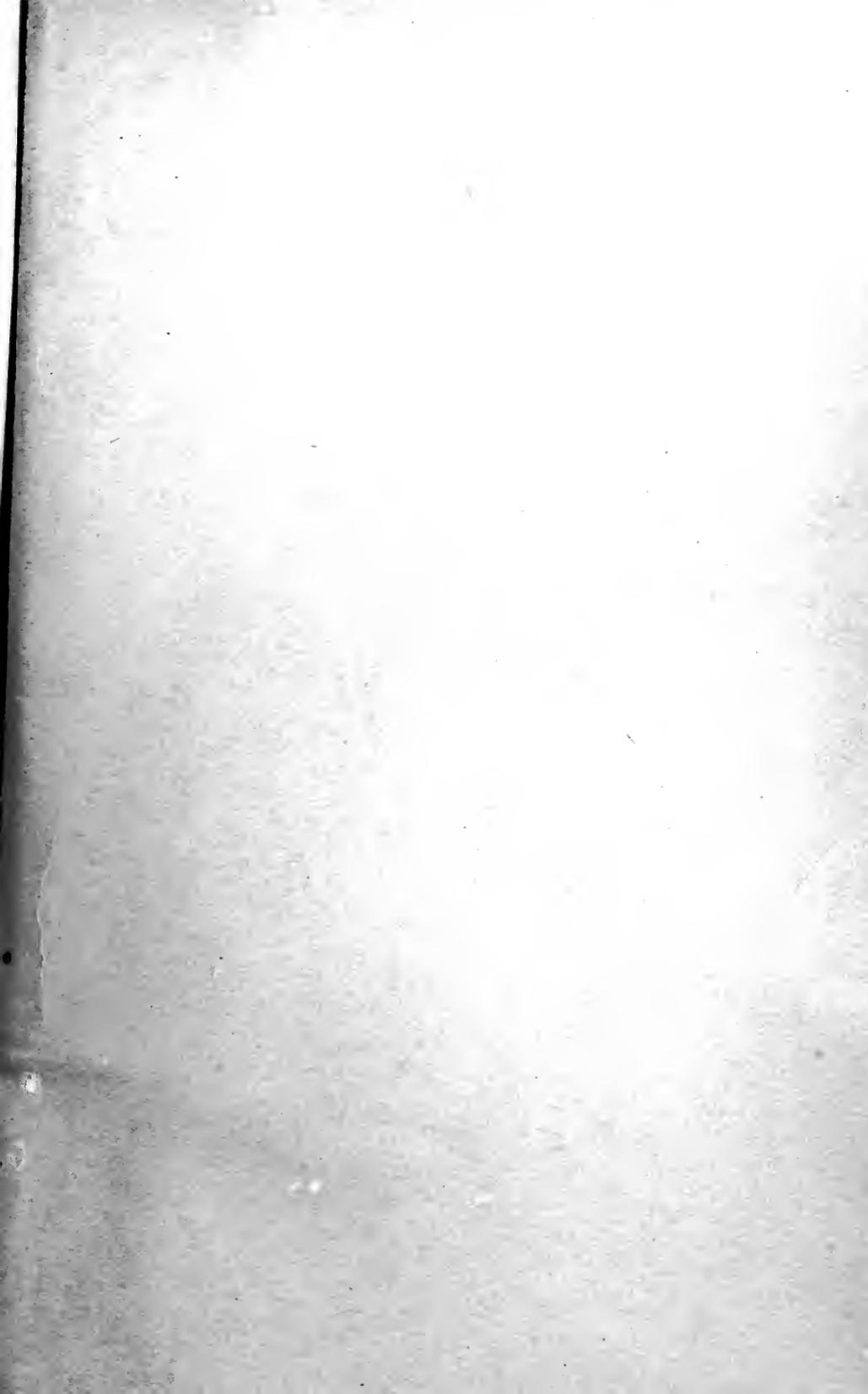
Zowkers [zuw·kürz], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise.

GLOSSARY.

- P. 112, *s.v.* Aylze: *add* "Cp. Shak.'s *Al'ce* in *The Taming of the Shrew*, 2nd. ii. 112."
- P. 119, *s.v.* Beet: *add* "Cp. *bate* in 2 *Henry IV.*, II. iv. 271; and *breed-bate* in *Merry Wives*, I. iv. 13."
- P. 146, *s.v.* Cibble (Kibble)-cabble: *add* "Cp. *bibble-babble* (a reduplicated form of *babble*, as *cibble-cabble* from *W. cablu*) in *Twelfth Night*, IV. ii. 105."
- P. 149, *s.v.* Clapper (2): *add* "Cp. *Much Ado about Nothing*, III. ii. 13."
- s.v.* Clapperclaw: *add* "Cp. *Merry Wives*, II. iii. 67; *Troil. and Cress.*, V. iv. i."
- P. 155, *s.v.* Collow: *add* "Cp. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. i. 145."
- P. 161, *s.v.* Creakin': *for* *hoo read hoo's*.
- P. 168, *s.v.* Deck (sb.): *add* "Cp. 3 *Henry VI.*, V. i. 44."
- P. 171, *s.v.* Disgestion: *add* "See *Nares*, who gives examples from *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Sidney and Puttenham*. Old *Edd.* give *disgest* in *Coriolanus*, I. i. 154; *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. ii. 179; *disgestion* in *Coriolanus*, I. i. 153; *Henry V.*, I. i. 27 (in the last instance, however, the word is used by *Fuellen*)."
- P. 172, *s.v.* Dizener: *for* [dahy'nür] *read* [dahy'znür].
- P. 174, *s.v.* Doorsill: *for* "Fr. *seuil*" *read* "A.S. *syll* or *syl*, cognate with Fr. *seuil* (Lat. *solea*)."
- P. 176, *s.v.* Drones: *add* "See *TROWS*."
- P. 185, *s.v.* Fecks: *add* "Cp. *Winter's Tale*, I. ii. 120."
- P. 189, *s.v.* Flash: *add* "Cp. a shallow *plash*, in *Taming of the Shrew*, I. i. 23."
- P. 197, *s.v.* Fyerk: *add* "Compare *firk* in *Henry V.*, IV. iv. 29, and *ferke* in *William of Palerne*, 3630, meaning to drive. There is a marked tendency in the S. Ches. dialect to introduce a *y* sound."
- P. 209, *s.v.* Grew: *add* "Cp. *Merchant of Venice*, II. ii. 18, did something smack, something *grew* to."
- P. 214, *s.v.* Handy-Bandy: *add* "Compare *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 157, 'Hark, in thine ear—change places: and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?'"
- P. 217, *s.v.* Haviour: *add* "Compare *Hamlet*, I. ii. 81, II. ii. 12."
- P. 227, *s.v.* Husht: *add* "The old *edd.* print *husht* in *Taming of the Shrew*, I. i. 68, *Pericles*, I. iii. 10."
- P. 228, *s.v.* Inchmeal: *add* "Cp. *Tempest*, II. ii. 3."
- P. 237, *s.v.* Kell: *add* "Florio Ital. Dict. gives 'Omento, a fat pannicle, . . . properly the caule, sewet, rim or *kell* wherein the bowels are kept.'"
- P. 245, *s.v.* Lee: *add* "Shakspeare uses *lea* only in the sense of arable land, as above, *e.g.* *Henry V.*, V. ii. 44 'fallow leas,' and *Tempest*, IV. i. 60 'thy rich leas.'"
- P. 246, *s.v.* Ley: *add* "Cp. also chamber-*lie* in 1 *Henry IV.*, II. i. 23."
- P. 249, *s.v.* Lodged: *add* "Cp. *Macbeth*, IV. i. 55, *Rich. II.*, III. iii. 162."
- P. 250, *s.v.* Loose: *add* "Cp. *Mids. Night's Dream*, II. i. 159."
- P. 252, *s.v.* Lurch: *add* "Cp. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. ii. 26."
- P. 260, *s.v.* Mezziled: *add* "Cotgrave has 'Ladre; com. Leaprous, lazerous; *mezzeld*, *scuruie*.'"
- P. 263, *s.v.* Molly-cot: *add* "Cp. *cot-quean* in *Romeo and Juliet*, IV. iv. 7."
- P. 268, *s.v.* Mullock (sb.): *add* "M.E. *mullok*, rubbish; *mull*, dirt; also E. *mould*."
- P. 271, *s.v.* Nay-word: *add* "Cp. *Merry Wives*, II. ii. 131, V. ii. 5."
- P. 277, *s.v.* Nowt (adj.): *add* "Cp. *naught* in *Hamlet*, III. ii. 157; *Cymb.*, V. v. 271; *K. Lear*, II. iv. 36; also 2 *Kings* ii. 19."
- P. 292, *s.v.* Pettitoes: *add* "Cp. *Winter's Tale*, IV. iv. 619."
- P. 301, *s.v.* Puke: *add* "Cp. *puking* in *As You Like It*, II. vii. 144."
- P. 314, *s.v.* Reight: *add* "A common Shaksperian use; *e.g.*, 'a *right* gipsy' in *Ant. and Cleop.*, IV. xii. 28."
- P. 337, *s.v.* Sheer-cloth: *add* "Cotgrave has 'Cerat: A Plaister made of Waxe, Gummes, &c., and certaine oyles; Wee also call it a cerot or *seare-cloth*.'"
- P. 351, *s.v.* Smart: *for* *Schmerzengeld read Schmerzensgeld*."
- s.v.* Smatch (sb.): *add* "Cp. *Julius Caesar*, V. v. 46."
- s.v.* Smatch (vb.): *add* "Cp. *smack* in *Merch. of Ven.*, II. ii. 18."

- P. 352, *s.v.* Smowch: *add* "Cp. *The Returne from Parnassus*, I. vi. 1 (Arber's Reprint, p. 18), 'Why, how now, Pedant Phoebus, are you *smoutching* on her tender lips?'"
- P. 370, *s.v.* Stad: *add* "Cp. *bistad* in *Man of Lawes Tale*, 649; *stad* in Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 216, 217, 'The kyng so stratly *stad* wes thair, that he wes neuer 3eit swa *stad*;' also *ibid.* 58, 425."
- P. 396, *s.v.* Tice: *add* "Cp. *Titus Andronicus*, II. iii. 92."
- P. 412, *s.v.* Tuppenny: *add* "Cp. *Hamlet*, I. v. 150, 'Art thou there, *truepenny*?'"
- P. 420, *s.v.* Vessel: *add* "Cp. Chaucer's *Monkes Tale*, 3338, 'The *vessel* of the temple he with him ladde.'"
- P. 448, *s.v.* Yowth: *add* "For the expression 'young youth,' compare Bacon's *History of the Reign of K. Henry VII.*, 'and cast his eye upon King Henry, then a *young youth*.'"
- s.v.* Yure: *add* "Mr. Ellis sends me the following reference, which seems to indicate that *Yure* meant originally a cap, and has no connexion with *E. hair*. '*Promptorium Parv.*, p. 249, Howe or *hure*, heed hyllynge. 'Tena,' . . . see Way's note there. 'Also p. 252, *hwyr*, cappe (*hwyr*, *hure*, *hwuyr*, *hurwyr*, in different MSS.). Tena. Tena tenet et ornat caput mulieris. Anglice, a howfe, *i.e.*, extrema pars vitte, quâ dependet comae.'"







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