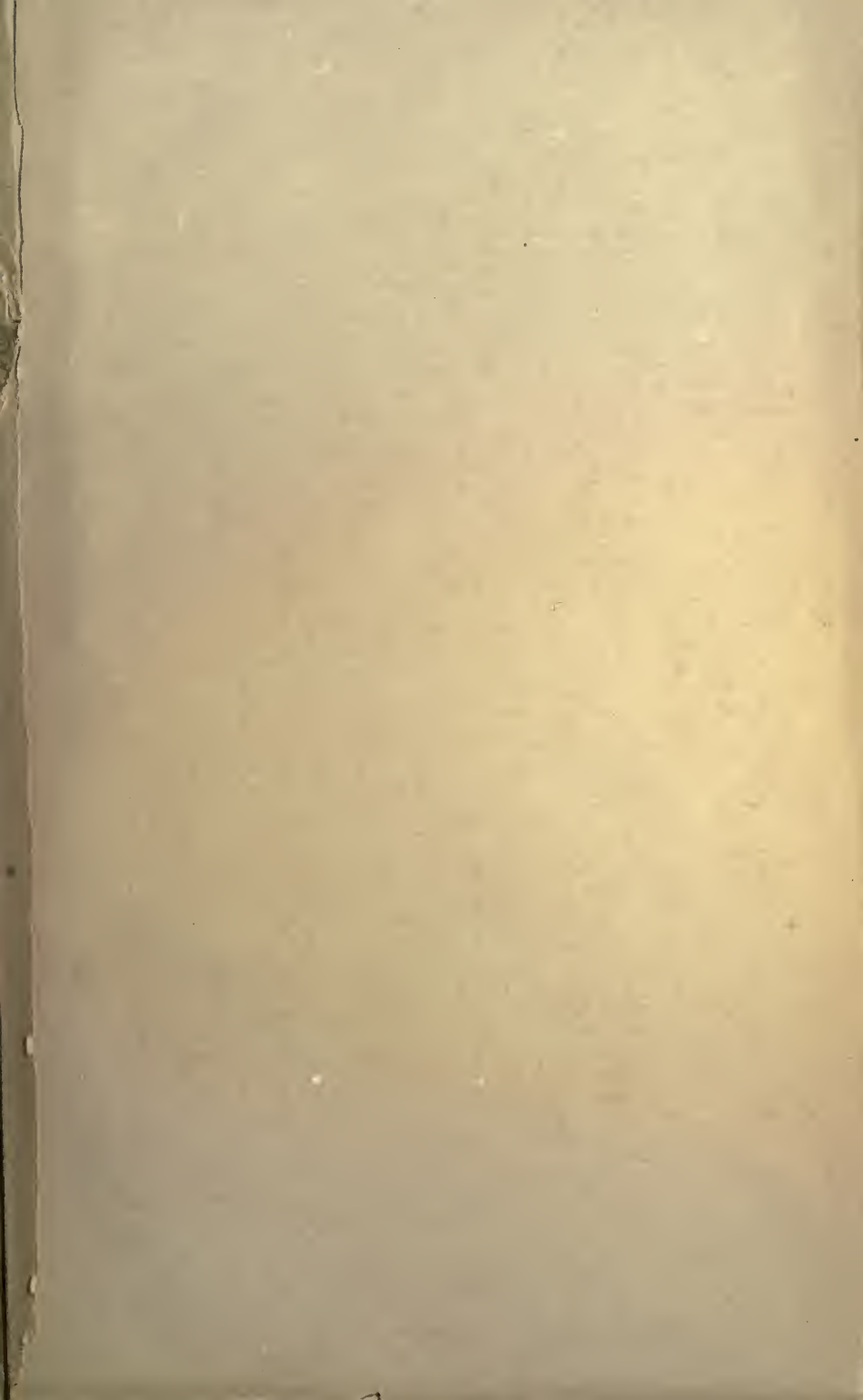


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English Dialect Society.

Vol. XXXII.

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NINE SPECIMENS  
OF ENGLISH DIALECTS

EDITED BY

THE REV. W. W. SKEAT;

AND

TWO COLLECTIONS OF DERBICISMS,

BY

THE REV. S. PEGGE, M.A.

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the REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

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NINE SPECIMENS  
OF  
ENGLISH DIALECTS

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

NINE SPECIMENS  
OF  
ENGLISH DIALECTS

*EDITED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES*

BY THE

REV. WALTER SKEAT, LITT.D.

LL.D., PH.D., M.A.

ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON AND  
FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE  
PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY

'But if we shall descend from that high stand  
Of overlooking contemplation,  
And cast our thoughts but to, and not beyond  
This spacious circuit which we tread upon;  
We then may estimate our mighty land  
A world within a world, standing alone.'

DANIEL: *Musophilus*

London

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
BY HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE  
AMEN CORNER, E.C.

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## INTRODUCTION

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I HAVE endeavoured, in the present volume, to give a few characteristic specimens of English dialects; but I have not exercised any particular judgement as to the choice of them. All of them are likely to prove useful to the Editor of the Dialect Dictionary; he will frequently be glad to refer to them, and none of them are easily accessible.

I have only to give here some account of each specimen, in the order in which they happen to have been printed.

### I. The York Minster Screen.

The first piece is printed from a pamphlet in the Bodleian Library, entitled—'YORK MINSTER SCREEN. *Being a specimen of the Yorkshire Dialect as spoken in the North Riding.* Malton; printed by R. Smithson, in Yorkersgate, 1833.'

In the English Dialect Society's Bibliographical List, the authorship of this poem was wrongly attributed to the Rev. Thomas Alexander Brown, late vicar of Bilton (near Harrogate). This note drew forth an explanation from my

frequent correspondent, F. K. Robinson, the author of the excellent Whitby Glossary published by the English Dialect Society. 'They say you have got hold of the wrong man. The clergyman named as the author was the author's brother.' He added, that he had lately seen the manuscript of the 'Screen' with the author's name attached—GEORGE NEWTON BROWN<sup>1</sup>. He was not a clergyman, but a lawyer<sup>2</sup>; and later in life he held a position in the management of the Carlisle railway. I have been further informed, by Mr. E. W. Smithson, of York, that, at the time of writing the poem, the author was living at Nunnington (near Oswaldkirk), some ten miles west of Malton; and this explains why it represents the dialect of the North Riding, and why it was printed at Malton. His brother was curate of Nunnington, and took some private pupils to increase his income. The family of the Browns once owned Newton House, situate on the moors, about six miles from Whitby. One feels that our author was somewhat of an antiquarian, who took particular interest in Churches (note on p. 4, and note 1 on p. 7); and his interest included, in particular, the famous Minster at York. He obtained some local fame as an amateur painter, and painted some good likenesses.

The Index of Words (with references), printed at pp. 14-17, was compiled by myself.

It is necessary to explain, in a few words, the meaning and origin of the poem. I quote, accordingly, from Black's

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<sup>1</sup> The author mentions a certain 'Jamie Broom,' l. 143; but he does not give him a good character.

<sup>2</sup> Hence, no doubt, he was familiar enough with Blackstone's Commentaries; see the footnote at p. 9.



*Guide to Yorkshire*, a description of the well-known stone screen which separates the nave of York Minster from the choir.

‘The Organ Screen at the entrance into the choir is regarded by architects as one of the finest pieces of work of this description in the world. It is of stone, and is in the richest form of the Perpendicular style. In fifteen niches, seven on the north side and eight on the south side of the choir door, are placed statues of the kings of England from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. The last of the series is a modern work. Above these statues is a smaller series of niches, with figures of angels playing different musical instruments. The screen is twenty-five feet high and fifty broad. It belongs to the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the name of its designer is unknown.’

The allusion, at l. 45, to the ‘crack-brained tricks’ of one Martin, is at once cleared up by the following remarks in the same guide-book.

‘On Feb. 2, 1829, a madman named Jonathan Martin, having concealed himself behind the tomb of Archbishop Grenfield, after evening service, set fire to the choir. The fire not being discovered till next morning, all efforts to save the choir were unavailing. The conflagration was, however, prevented from extending farther. The whole of the beautiful tabernacle-work of carved oak, the stalls, the pulpit, the organ, the roof, and the rest of the carved work of the choir, were destroyed. The damage was estimated at £65,000; which sum was soon raised by public subscription.<sup>1</sup> The repairs were completed, and the

---

<sup>1</sup> See line 48.

cathedral reopened, in 1832. Martin was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was accordingly directed to be confined as a lunatic. He died in 1838.'

The fact that the repairs were completed in 1832 explains the appearance of the poem in the following year, when the circumstances were still fresh in the minds of all. The author humorously narrates how some architectural critic, unable to find fault with the Screen itself, suddenly hit upon the notion of complaining that it was wrongly placed (l. 72), and that it 'confined his view of the place' (l. 75). This question as to the right position of the Screen was so hotly discussed, that it was even debated in the servants' hall; and the author humorously narrates an instance of the effects of the argument upon a servant who was waiting at table (note on p. 7). In the end, common sense prevailed, and the Screen was permitted to remain where it had always been.

The glossarial and other notes on pp. 3-13 are the author's own.

In reprinting the poem, I have taken occasion to revise the punctuation, which, in the original, is somewhat careless, and sometimes fails to bring out the true sense. But I have made no more alterations than were necessary.

## II. Jim an' Nell.

The original title of this poem is given at p. 47 of our Bibliographical List. 'JIM AN' NELL: A Dramatic Poem in the Dialect of North Devon. By a Devonshire man. London: printed for Private Circulation. MDCCCLXVII (1867).' It is a small octavo book of 56 pages, with a glossary at pp. 39-56. A copy was kindly presented to the E. D. S.

by the author; which is the authority for the present reprint.

The author, William Frederick Rock, of Hyde Cliff, Blackheath, was a subscriber to the English Dialect Society from the beginning, and was still a member of it in 1887, down to the time of his death, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was born at Barnstaple near the beginning of the present century, and we may safely refer the locality of the poem to that neighbourhood, so that it represents the speech of North Devon, as the title indicates. From a few particulars that have kindly been supplied to me, we learn that he began his business career as a clerk in the Bideford Bank, but at the age of about twenty-three came up to London, serving for a while in a merchant's counting-house. After a short partnership with Mr. De la Rue, he started in business with his brother Henry; and was afterwards joined in it by the third brother Richard. His favourite sister Prudence married a Mr. Payne, and for more than a third of a century the firm was known as Rock Brothers, and Payne. Mr. Rock was never married, but Mr. and Mrs. Payne lived with him to the last. A large portion of his savings went to his native town of Barnstaple, to which he also gave a valuable piece of land to form a park; and he continued his subscription of £100 per annum to the Barnstaple Literary and Scientific Institute for nearly fifty years. He was well known to the Dorsetshire poet, William Barnes.

Mr. Rock was a man of high spirit, and waged a gallant contest against what he conceived to be some abuses in the affairs of the city of London.

The poem of 'Jim an' Nell' clearly shows that its author possessed considerable literary ability. Of course

its principal object was to exhibit the force and use of the chief dialectal words of that district (see the Memorandum on p. 51); but there are occasional stanzas, such as those with which the poem concludes, which indicate that the author possessed the true poetic feeling. Hence it is not surprising to learn that he also printed a small volume of poems for private use, and that he is said to have been 'very Byronic' in his early manhood.

The stanza adopted in the poem is suitable to the subject. It is not impossible that it was imitated from Byron, who once used it in his *Hours of Idleness*, in a poem entitled 'To the Earl of Clare,' first published in 1807. It begins thus:—

Friend of my youth! when young we roved,  
Like striplings, mutually beloved,  
    With friendship's early glow,  
The bliss which wing'd those rosy hours  
Was such as pleasure seldom showers  
    On mortals here below.

This stanza would have been by no means unsuitable as a motto on the title-page of 'Jim an' Nell.'

In reprinting the poem, I have altered the punctuation in a few places, where such alteration seemed advisable. I have also sometimes altered the spelling of a word in the poem so as to make it agree with that given in the Glossary. All such alterations are indicated in footnotes, and are few in number. Only *one* of the footnotes, the second on p. 30, is the author's own.

The Glossary has been much improved by the insertion of references to the stanzas in which the harder words occur. Some of them occur but once, and are difficult to find. I have also enlarged it to some extent, in order to explain words which the original Glossary passes over, so that it is now tolerably complete; especially as Mr. Rock

included in it several terms which could not conveniently be brought into the story.

### III. John Noakes and Mary Styles.

This work is mentioned in our Bibliographical List, at p. 51, under Essex. The title-page is as follows. 'John Noakes & Mary Styles; or, "An Essex Calf's" Visit to Tiptree Races: A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. With a glossary. By Charles Clark, Esq., of Great Totham Hall, Essex. [Motto] "That tint of ancient phrase and the naiveté, which we have for ever lost, and which we like to recollect once had an existence."—*Curiosities of Literature*. London: John Russell Smith, 4, Old Compton Street, Soho Square. MDCCCXXXIX (1839).' It is in duodecimo form. The Glossary occupies pp. 34-48. The original price of the book was 2 shillings.

I have taken the opportunity of making a few corrections, and I have increased the Glossary by the addition of a good many words. These additions are distinguished by being enclosed within square brackets. I have also supplied the references; for it seems to have been an axiom with all writers of glossaries, even in the early part of the present century, that the addition of references is a puerile superfluity. The truth is rather, that the indication of the context in which a word appears is often of more importance to the lexicographer than even the explanation of the same. A word that stands alone is, usually, a mere dead thing, and the assigned meaning may be wrong; but it is quickened into life when it forms part of a sentence, and the context shows its force.

I can well believe that many persons who peruse this

poem may be inclined to think that the peculiarities of the dialect have been exaggerated. I should like to say here that I can testify to its general correctness from my own personal experience, as a large number of such peculiarities were very familiar to me in my early days. When residing at Sydenham, Kent, and even since then, I often heard the speech of persons who spoke the dialect of Essex and North London; and I still frequently hear the dialect of Cambridgeshire, which has some resemblance to these. Such pronunciations as *sput* for 'spot,' *ollis* for 'always,' *hard* for 'heard,' *monsus* for 'monstrous,' *nut* for 'not,' all on p. 71, and such phrases as *leas-ways*, *beats aw' to pieces*, *no sense ov a place, that don't argufy*, and the like, all on the same page, are all quite in keeping and quite familiar to me. This is worth saying, because I have lately heard it asserted that Dickens has much exaggerated the peculiarities of such talk as he has put into the mouth of Mr. Samuel Weller; whereas I am convinced that he has done nothing of the kind, but knew perfectly well what he was about. I have heard it said that Londoners never used to transpose the letters *v* and *w* to the extent indicated in the 'Pickwick Papers'; but this only shows how slow people are to believe in pronunciations which they have not heard themselves. I cannot remember the time when I was not familiar with the old joke that *a line of wheel* ought to mean a 'cart-track,' whereas it really means 'a loin of veal.' We must also remember how pronunciation changes; for I can testify, on the other hand, that I was *not* accustomed to hear, half a century ago, the now familiar pronunciation of *skate* with the sound of the *i* in *kite*, as if it were *skite*. I may add, by way of further illustration, that whenever I had occasion to mention my name to

a servant, it was of no avail to pronounce it (Skeet), as if riming to *beet*; for I was invariably announced as 'Mr. Skate,' (riming to *great*); and I soon learnt to recognize that I was regarded with a good-natured contempt, as being a person who was unacquainted with the correct pronunciation of his own name. And beyond question, *Skate* was an old pronunciation, or the name would never have been spelt with *ea*. Still, the *ē* in M.E. *skēt* (swift, quick) was 'close,' the Icelandic form being *skjötr*.

The dialect of 'John Noakes' is doubtless that of the neighbourhood of Tiptree Heath, between Chelmsford and Colchester. The author, Mr. Charles Clark, resided (as he tells us) at Great Totham, which lies a few miles to the South-west of the Chelmsford and Colchester Road.

#### IV. A Yorkshire Dialogue.

As far as I can at present ascertain, I have rescued this excellent specimen from oblivion. Years ago, at Sir F. Madden's sale, I bought several of his books and papers, for the purpose of assisting the English Dialect Society. Amongst them was the valuable MS. volume containing Dr. Pegge's Collections of Kenticisms (already printed) and Derbicisms (now in the press). Besides the books, there were several papers and cuttings. One of these was a transcript of 'A Yorkshire Dialogue,' very clearly written; and on this transcript I have had to rely. The original broadside may have perished; at any rate, it is neither in the British Museum, in the Bodleian, nor in the Cambridge University Library; nor can it even be found in the collection of Broad sides made by Pepys, and preserved in the library of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

As far as I can judge, the dialect is that of the large district (No. 30) in Mr. Ellis's map, which includes the whole of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. More particularly, it resembles the longer Yorkshire Dialogue printed at p. 149. The subjoined Glossary, at pp. 114-6, was compiled by myself.

#### V. A Norfolk Dialogue.

Of this dialogue I found a transcript among Sir F. Madden's papers (see p. xv). It occurs in an anonymous work entitled 'Erratics of a Sailor,' printed at London in 1800, and written by the Rev. Joshua Larwood, rector of Swanton Morley, a few miles north of East Dereham, in the very centre of the county. It is a capital sketch, containing a large number of characteristic words, such as *beer-good*, *cansy*, *cop*, *cothy*, *crid*, *crome*, *deek-holl*, *dicky*, *dodman*, *draw-water*, *du*, *fare*, and the like. Most of them are quite familiar to me, as I was curate of East Dereham for two years, and heard the dialect daily. The book turns out to be very scarce, as I could find no copy in our large libraries. At last, I was informed by Mr. Walter Rye of a copy in the possession of Mr. John Colman, and Mr. Beecheno, his librarian, was so good as to correct the proof by the original.

The dialogue is accompanied by 'a translation,' as printed. By help of this I have compiled the Glossary, printed on pp. 123-4.

#### VI. A Lonsdale Dialogue.

This was printed at the end of a small duodecimo volume entitled 'A Tour to Yordes Cave, Burton-in-Lonsdale, accom-



panied by a Shepherd from Thornton Force ; by W. Seward, printed at Kirkby Lonsdale in 1801. It is there entitled 'An attempt to illustrate the Dialect spoken in Burton in Lonsdale and its Vicinity, in A Familiar Dialogue, by William Seward.'

The author was doubtless a resident in that locality, and perfectly familiar with the native speech. The district is on the North-west border of the West Riding; see the E. D. S. Bibliographical List, p. 121. Lonsdale is the valley of the Lune, which at this part of its course lies wholly in Lancashire; but Burton is some four miles to the east of the river, so that it is just included in Yorkshire, being not far to the west of Ingleton. Baddeley's *Guide to Yorkshire* shows the best way of approaching Thornton Force and Yordas Cave (as it is now spelt). A Glossary of the dialect of the hundred of Lonsdale, in the county of Lancashire, by the late R. B. Peacock, edited by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, was published for the Philological Society in 1869; see the E. D. S. Bibliographical List, p. 79. I am responsible for the Glossary at pp. 132-5.

#### VII. A Day in the Haaf (Shetland Dialect).

This brief but interesting specimen of the dialect of the Shetland Islands is taken from A Description of the Shetland Islands, by Samuel Hibbert, M.D., published in Edinburgh in 1822, in quarto. It was quoted bodily in the Literary Gazette, Feb. 2, 1822; and I came across it by finding a cutting from that paper among Sir F. Madden's collections.

There is a similar piece of greater length, entitled a 'Letter in the Dialect of the Shetland Islands,' which originally appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1836,

Part II, pp. 589-93. This is easily accessible, as it was reprinted in one of the volumes entitled 'The Gentleman's Magazine Library,' viz. that on 'Dialect, Proverbs, and Word-lore,' edited by Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., and printed at London in 1884. See pp. 28-39 of that book. Perhaps the most remarkable point about this dialect is the total absence of the sound of *th*, whether voiced or unvoiced; the voiced *th* (as in *that*) is replaced by *d*, and the voiceless *th* (as in *thin*) by *t*. Hence we find *dan* for *than*, and *tink* for *think*. The use of grammatical gender is also very striking; the substantives *morning*, *water*, *tide* are masculine; whilst *boat* and *skate* are feminine.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect, by Thos. Edmonston, was published in the Transactions of the Philological Society in 1866.

### VIII. A Wooing Song of a Yeoman of Kents Sonne.

This slight piece is of little dialectal value, being chiefly remarkable for its antiquity. It is taken from a book entitled 'Melismata, Musical Phansies fitting the Court, Citie, and Countrey Humours, to 3, 4, and 5 Voyces,' by T. Ravenscroft; London, 1611, 4to. This is a collection of songs accompanied by suitable music; and the 'Wooing Song' is no. 22.

The 'Wooing Song' is hardly to be called original; it is a form of an old ballad known as 'The Countryman's Delight,' discussed in the publications of the Ballad Society, vol. 3, pt. II, p. 591. In its earliest form (we there learn) it is described as 'a very popular song in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, selected from an ancient MS. in the editor's possession.' This editor was the late John

Stafford Smith, who published both words and music in his *Musica Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 32. This form gives the words as follows:—

‘Joan, quod John, when will this be,  
Tell me, when wilt thou marrie me,  
My cowe, and eke my calf and rents,  
My lands, and all my tenements?  
Saie Joan (said John) what wilt thou do?  
I cannot come every daie to woo.’

Next, we find that on Jan. 18, 1591–2, Henry Kyrkham had entered on the registers of the Stationers’ Company—‘for his copie under Master Watkins hande, a newe Ballad of *John wooing of Jone*,’ &c.

In 1611, we meet with Ravenscroft’s copy, as here printed; and lastly, there is a similar Ballad by T. Durfey, in his *New Collection of Songs and Poems*, 1683, 8vo, p. 48. Puttenham seems to allude to this song when he quotes the words:—

‘Iche pray you, good mother, tell our young dame,  
Whence I am come and what is my name:  
*I cannot come a-wooing every day.*’

See Puttenham’s *Arte of English Poetry*, bk. iii. ch. 19; ed. Arber, p. 213.

We find in this song the Southern form *ich* for *I*, and the use of the Southern *v* and *z* in place of the Midland initial *f* and *s*.

#### IX. A Yorkshire Dialogue (No. II.).

This is a famous piece of considerable value for its antiquity and general accuracy. It is the oldest good specimen of a modern English dialect that has come down to us. The first edition appeared at the end of ‘*The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*’ (see E. D. S. Bibliographical List, p. 117);

but without the 'Clavis' or Glossary. There are three editions, all of which are in the Bodleian Library. These are: (1) Printed at York, 1683-4; 4to. (2) Printed at York, 1685, sm. 8vo. (3) Printed at York, 1697, sm. 8vo. The last of these is marked as being *The Third Edition*. A copy of this edition was bought by myself (for the E. D. S.) some years ago, and is now before me.

This book has, in fact, two Title-pages. At the beginning is: 'The Praise of *Yorkshire Ale*. Wherein is enumerated several Sorts of Drink, with a Discription of the Humors of most sorts of DRUNCKARDS. To which is added a *Yorkshire DIALOGUE* in its pure natural Dialect, as it is now commonly spoken in the North parts of *YORK-SHIRE*. *The Third Edition*. With the Addition of some Observations, of the Dialect and Pronuntiation of Words in the *East Riding of Yorkshire*. Together with a Collection of significant and usefull Proverbs. By *G. M. Gent.* *YORK*, Printed by *J. White*, for *Francis Hildyard*. at the Signe of the Bible in *Stone Gate*, 1697.'

This is followed by 10 verses addressed 'To the Reader,' and signed *G. M.* (two pages); then comes 'The Praise of York-shire Ale,' pp. 1-31; p. 32 being blank. P. 33 is occupied by the second Title-page, here reprinted (from ed. 1684) at p. 149; p. 34 being blank. Then follows 'A Yorkshire Dialogue'; pp. 35-78. Next: 'Some Observations concerning the Dialect,' &c.; pp. 79-81; p. 82 being blank. Next follows the collection of Proverbs; pp. 83-87; p. 88 being blank. Lastly, the 'Clavis' or Glossary; pp. 89-124; p. 124 being the last.

In a copy of the second edition, in the Bodleian Library, Mr. F. Douce has written:—'The Glossary was made by Francis Brokesby. G. M. is Giles Morrington, of North

Allerton. Mr. Gough says that G. M. is George Meriton, attorney. See his *Brit. Topogr.* ii. 467. Oldys too, in a MS. note in his *Langbaine*, makes Meriton the author, but speaks doubtingly.<sup>1</sup>

The supposition that G. M. means George Meriton is usually adopted; though in Brand's *Catalogue*, 4394, it is attributed to G. Marrington. Possibly the names Marrington and Meriton are equivalent<sup>1</sup>.

'The Praise of Yorkshire Ale' need not detain us. It is meant to be a jovial and amusing poem, and aims at no high flights. But it has some local allusions. Thus, at p. 6:—

*'North-Allerton in York-shire doth excell  
All England, nay all Europe for strong Ale,' &c.*

At p. 14:—

*'This famous Ale-Town of North-Allerton.'*

At p. 15:—

*'To Easingwold they then away would pass,  
With Nanny Driffield there to drink a glass.'*

And again, at p. 29, we have allusions to North Allerton, Easingwold, Sutton and Thirsk. Hence we may safely consider the locality of the Dialogue to be the neighbourhood of Swaledale, in the North Riding.

The first edition of the book (1683-4) has been made the basis of the present reprint; but I have collated it with my own (imperfect) copy of the third edition, and Mr. Parker has rendered me much useful help, by referring to the copies in the Bodleian Library. Some lines have been

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<sup>1</sup> The author was once (in a bookseller's catalogue) said to be Gervase Markham; clearly a bad guess. Markham died in 1655, and evinces no special knowledge of the Northern dialect, as far as I know.

purposely omitted, as being unfit for publication; but the right numbering of the lines is exactly followed.

The three editions are easily distinguished; the first (1684) has no 'Clavis,' and the second (1685) has not the Observations and the Proverbs. The third edition alone is complete.

The Observations on the Dialect were added by Mr. Francis Brokesby, as is obvious from the fact that they agree, word for word, with the same 'Observations' as printed by Ray; see E. D. S. reprint of Ray's Glossary, ed. Skeat, p. 7. Ray describes him (*id.* p. 2), as 'sometimes Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and since Rector of Rowley in the East Riding of Yorkshire.' Rowley (only shown in maps on a large scale) is to the SW. of Beverley, and WNW. of Hull, so that Brokesby's remarks are applicable rather to the southern border of the East Riding than to the Swaledale district of the North Riding. The difference is not very great, but it should be borne in mind.

It is equally certain that the Collection of Proverbs (which follows the 'Observations') was also added by Brokesby, for the first six of them agree exactly with the six proverbs printed in the third edition of Ray's Proverbs (*ed.* 1737), at p. 277, where they are described as 'Northern Proverbs communicated by Mr. Francis Brokesby of Rowley, in Yorkshire.' If Ray was thus indebted to Brokesby for six of the proverbs, it is equally clear that Brokesby was indebted to Ray for nearly all the rest. It must be remembered that Ray's Collection of Proverbs had already gone through its two first editions, in 1670 and 1678, before the appearance of the first edition of *The Praise of Yorkshire Ale* in 1683-4. For example,

Brokesby's Proverbs 84 and 85 appear just at the end of the second edition of Ray's Collection; but Brokesby slightly alters the spelling so as to give them a dialectal appearance. They appear in Ray in ordinary English, thus:—

'There's great doings in the *North* when they bar their doors with tailors.'

'Three great evils come out of the *North*,  
A cold wind, a cunning knave, and a shrinking cloth.'

See Ray's third edition, 1737; p. 266.

Proverbs 79–83 are from Fuller's Worthies (under the heading Yorkshire); but appear also in Ray.

The 'Clavis' or Glossary is unauthentic, as it was not made by the author himself. It was made, as we know, by Brokesby, who in one instance at least did not understand the word he was commenting upon. I refer to the word *belive* ('quickly, soon'), which he explains by 'in the evening.' This is the obvious source of Ray's erroneous explanation of the same word, and shows that we must take Brokesby's explanations for what they are worth; and the same is of course to be said of the explanations which I offer myself.

Brokesby, like all other of the old glossarists, gives no references; yet he does something which is nearly as good. That is, he arranges the words under each letter *not* according to the alphabetical order, but according to the order of precedence of their occurrence. Thus, under A, his first word is *arfe*, in l. 11; the next is *anters*, in l. 14; and so on. Even thus, some words are out of place; but we have some sort of clue to the passage which he is considering. However, I have supplied most of the references (some few words occurring in lines which are not reprinted here);

and I have added a considerable number of words which he leaves unexplained. All these additions (except the numbers of the lines) are marked by being inserted between square brackets. Taken as a whole, this is a good specimen, and will be useful for purposes of quotation.

It will be understood that the present selection has been made with especial regard to the requirements of the *ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY*; and this is why so many word-lists and references have been included. I have now only to wish Professor Wright all success in his important and arduous undertaking.



# YORK MINSTER SCREEN

*Being a specimen of the Yorkshire Dialect  
as spoken in the North Riding*

---

MALTON : PRINTED BY R. SMITHSON, IN YORKERSGATE, 1833

---



# YORK MINSTER SCREEN



SCENE—GOODRAM GATE, YORK.

“Mike Dobson is standing still in the street leaning on his stick; Bob Jackson, on horseback, rides quickly past him.”

MIKE. Hollo, Bob Jackson, owr't<sup>a</sup> the plague's thee boon<sup>b</sup>,  
Ganging at sike a pe'ace as that thruff 't toon.—  
Stop, mun, let's touch thee flesh<sup>c</sup>,—what, is thà blinnd,  
Or wadtha<sup>d</sup> wish te trot ovr an o'ad<sup>e</sup> frinnd?—  
There's nowther sense nor mense in sike a pe'ace, 5  
It leaks as thoff<sup>e</sup> thoo dossent show thee fe'ace;  
A gayish nag<sup>1</sup> that leaks, at thoo's asthrarde,  
Ah's seer it diz, is't good te owt te rarde?

BOB. The best that ivver put a fe'at on t' ro'ad,  
And will be bet'ther, he's noot twe'a yeer o'ad. 10

MIKE. Bood what brings thee te York this tarme o't yeer,  
Ah's seer it diz yan good te see ye heer;

---

## GLOSSARY.

<sup>a</sup> where.    <sup>b</sup> bound.    <sup>c</sup> shake hands.    <sup>d</sup> would you.    <sup>e</sup> old.

---

<sup>1</sup> No dialogue strictly characteristic ever took place between Yorkshiremen, the subject of which did not begin and end with 'a hoss'—the present therefore, in this respect at least, will be found correct.

Hestha<sup>a</sup> browt owt to't market; ovr's thee te'ame?  
 Are all thee bairns quite fresh at yam, and t' de'ame?  
 Ah sud ha' thowt you 'd all been thrang at t' farm 15  
 Mang t' hay and coorn, for this is't thrangest tarme.

BOB. Wi' soom foo'aks it may be, bood, bairn, mah hay  
 Hez all been stack'd<sup>b</sup> and theack'd<sup>c</sup> this monny a day;  
 And as t'wheat weant be ripe a fotnith yit,  
 And glooaring<sup>d</sup> at it winnot mak it fit, 20  
 Ah've coom te York te weast<sup>e</sup> an hoor or se'a,  
 Since ah had nowt partick'ler else te de'a;  
 And mun, for soom tarme past Ah've re'ally been  
 Just crazed te knaw aboot this '*Minsther Screen.*'  
 T'newspapers used te talk of nothing else, 25  
 It mead mair noise than yan o't minsther bells,  
 And sea ah've coom'd te see what it be like,  
 Diz thoo knaw owt at all aboot it, Mike?

MIKE. Thoo mood ha' seerched all t'coountry sarde te see  
 A chap at knaws yah hauf<sup>f</sup> as mich as me.— 30  
 Put up thee hoss<sup>g</sup>, mun, heer i't Minsther Yard,  
 And then we'll gang and hev a leak insard.

[*Bob here gives his horse to Mr. Moss's hostler, with sundry directions respecting the treatment of him, &c. They then enter the Minster.*]

BOB. Bon! its a strange gre'at ple'ace, and dash it, Mike,  
 It maks a chap feel desprit lahtle<sup>h</sup> like<sup>1</sup>;

---

<sup>a</sup> have you.    <sup>b</sup> stacked.    <sup>c</sup> thatched.    <sup>d</sup> staring.    <sup>e</sup> spend.  
                   <sup>f</sup> half.            <sup>g</sup> horse.        <sup>h</sup> little.

---

<sup>1</sup> Sentiments of the deepest awe and veneration cannot fail to strike any person, however otherwise insensible, on entering so sublime a structure as York Minster, and it was no doubt as much with a view to excite such sensations, as in honour of the Deity, that such magnificent edifices have been erected.

Ah' feels all iv a trimmle<sup>a</sup>, with the dre'ad 35  
 Lest ony bad thowt now sud fill mah he'ad.  
 Bood, show us ovr this Screen is te be foond<sup>b</sup>,  
 Is't summut up o't re'af<sup>c</sup>, or doon o't ground<sup>d</sup>?

MIKE. Whah' sootha, lootha, leakstha<sup>e</sup>, there it stands,  
 The bonniest wark ere me'ad by mottal hands; 40  
 That thing all claired<sup>f</sup> wi lahtle dolls, is't screen,  
 About which all this noise and wark hez been,  
 And if thoo'l whisht a minnit, mun, or se'a,  
 Ah'l sean insenstha<sup>g</sup> into t' yal te de'a<sup>h</sup>.  
 Thoo sees, when Martin, wiv his crackbrained tricks,  
 Set fire t'minster like a he'ap o' wicks<sup>i</sup>, 46  
 Foo'aks<sup>k</sup> frev all pairts<sup>l</sup> o't coontry vary se'an,  
 Clubbed bras<sup>m</sup> te pay for reeting<sup>n</sup> it age'an;  
 Se'a Ah, mang t' rest o't quality, put doon  
 (For iv'ry lahtle helps, thoo knaws) a croon. 50  
 Noo se'an as t' brass was getten, afore lang,  
 Frev iv'ry pairt a soort o' chaps did thrang:  
 Ste'an-me'asins<sup>o</sup>, airchitecks, and sike-like straight  
 All clusthered roond like mennies<sup>p</sup> at a bait,  
 Soom te leak on and give advice, and, Bob, 55  
 Ne'a doot, soom on em com te late<sup>q</sup> a job.—  
 Bood when te leak thruff t' minsther they began,  
 They started te finnd faut weet tiv' a man;

---

\* tremble.    b found.    c roof.    d ground.    e sootha, lootha,  
 leakstha; see, look, behold—these words are always used together.  
 f covered over.    g explain to you.    h t' yal te de'a—the whole to-do  
 —the whole affair.    i quick grass.    k folks.    l parts.    m clubbed  
 bras—subscribed money.    n repairing.    o stonemasons.    p min-  
 nows;    q seek.

This thing was ower big, that ower small,  
 While t'other had ne'a business there at all.— 60  
 If ivver thoo did tiv a cobler send  
 A pair of sheun<sup>a</sup> he did not mak, to mend,  
 Thoo's heerd what scores o' fauts he vary seun  
 Wad start to finnd oot wiv thà poor o'ad sheun;—  
 'T'sowing wad be bad, and se'a wad t' mak<sup>b</sup>, 65  
 And t' leather good te nowt at all bood crack.'  
 Just se'a the'as chaps foond faut wi' ne'a pretense,  
 Bood just 'at ple'ace was noot belt<sup>c</sup> by theirsens;—  
 Noo when they com to t' screen, it strake em blinnd;  
 For noot yah singel faut weet could they finnd, 70  
 Until yah cunning chap, te show his teaste,  
 Threaped<sup>d</sup> oot like mad at it wur *wrangly plea'ced*.—  
 He said 'it sud ha' been thrast fodther<sup>e</sup> back,  
 For t' Ne'ave<sup>f</sup> leak ower lahtle it did mak,  
 And that it se'a confarned his view o' t' ple'ace 75  
 To let it bard<sup>g</sup> wad be a sair disgre'ace.'

**BOB.** Wha, sike a feal as that sud nivver stop  
 Doon heer beloe, but gang and gloore fre' t' top;  
 Ah mood as weel ding<sup>h</sup> mah back-deer<sup>i</sup> of t' creaks<sup>k</sup>,  
 And then tell t' wife at it confarned mah leaks; 80  
 Mah wod! she'd se'an confarn mah leaks for me,  
 Wiv what Ah weel sud merit, a black ee<sup>l</sup>.

**MIKE.** 'Yah feal maks mony,' is a thing weel knawn,  
 And t' truth of it was heer me'ast truly shown;

<sup>a</sup> shoes.  
<sup>f</sup> the nave.  
<sup>k</sup> hinges.

<sup>b</sup> make.  
<sup>g</sup> bide, remain.  
<sup>l</sup> eye.

<sup>c</sup> built.  
<sup>d</sup> insisted.  
<sup>h</sup> throw off.

<sup>e</sup> farther.  
<sup>i</sup> door.

A soort o' chaps, at scarcely could desarn 85  
 The dif'rence twixt an oad chetch<sup>a</sup> and a barn<sup>1</sup>,  
 Fre' t' coontry-sarde all roond about did thrang,  
 And sware it sud be shifted, reet or wrang;  
 Noo de'ant thoo think that Ah had nowt te say,  
 Bood just did let em hev their o'an fond way; 90  
 Nay—hundhreds, bairn, of foo'aks agreed wi' me  
 That stoored<sup>b</sup> it owt noot, and sud nivver be.—  
 Disputes and diffrences that had ne'a end  
 Began te start, friend quarrelled sean wi friend.—  
 Mair nonsense te'a, aboot it, bairn, was writ, 95  
 Than ivver hez been fairly read thruff yit;  
 For mony a feal, his help each way to lend,  
 Gease-quills and fealscap we'asted without end.  
 Meetings were held, men spak till they gat hoo'arse,  
 And barley-seager<sup>c</sup> raise in price, of coo'arse; 100  
 While soom foo'aks to their friends said se'a mich then,  
 Yah wod<sup>d</sup> together they've noot spokken sen<sup>e 2</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> church.<sup>b</sup> stirred.<sup>c</sup> sugar.<sup>d</sup> word.<sup>e</sup> since.

<sup>1</sup> A difference, by the way, not so very easily to be distinguished.—I myself, with shame be it spoken, have seen many an antique church in Yorkshire so like an old barn with a dove-cote on the top by way of a steeple, that it would have puzzled my *namesake* himself to have discovered at a little distance—'which was which.'—*Printer's Devil*.

<sup>2</sup> To such a pitch was the discussion respecting the screen carried on in York about this time, that nothing else was heard, spoken, or thought of. Footmen picking up scattered arguments in the dining-room, debated together furiously in the servants' hall; while in the kitchen the cook, housemaid, and scullion were all engaged in the dispute. At a dinner party, given by Mr. C—, a gentleman, who sat with his back to the fire, feeling rather cold, requested a servant, whose head was full of the argument, to 'remove the screen'—meaning that one at the back of his chair—John started from his reverie at once, and quite forgetting where he was, called out, he would be d—d if it should be stoored for any man.

Bood tho' se'a despritly they talked and fowt<sup>a</sup>,  
 Ne'an o' theas meetings ivver com te owt:  
 At last they did resolve te call anoother, 105  
 Te settle t' queshun<sup>b</sup> at yah way or t'ooother,  
 When efther beals and shouts, and claps and gre'ans,  
 Eneaf te wakken t' vary tonpike<sup>c</sup> ste'ans,  
 The queshun to t' subscribers there was poot,  
 Whether it sud be shifted, or sud noot.— 110  
 We gat it, mun, as se'af as se'af could be,  
 For ivry man o' sense did vo'at wi me;  
 When lo! t' o'ad chairman frev his pocket-beuk  
 A lot o' vo'ats<sup>d</sup> lapt up in paper teuk<sup>1</sup>,  
 With which, in spite of all at we could say, 115  
 He turned the queshun clean the t'ooother way,  
 And thus desarded<sup>e</sup> it sud shifted be,  
 Bood *shifted* t' nivver was, as thoo may see.  
 For perhaps they thowt, in spite of all their wits  
 T' screen wad, if stoo'ared<sup>f</sup>, ha' tummeled<sup>g</sup> all te bits.—  
 Nea doot, thoo knaws t' oad riddle of an *egg*, 121  
 I've knawn 't sen Ah was boot t' book<sup>h</sup> o' my leg,—  
 Its 'hoompty-doompty sat upon a wall,  
 'And hoompty-doompty gat a desprit fall,  
 'And all t' king's hosses there, and all t' king's men,  
 'Could neer set hoompty-doompty reet agen.' 126

---

<sup>a</sup> fought.      <sup>b</sup> question.      <sup>c</sup> turnpike.      <sup>d</sup> votes.      <sup>e</sup> decided.  
<sup>f</sup> stirred.      <sup>g</sup> tumbled.      <sup>h</sup> bulk, size.

---

<sup>1</sup> By 'Voats lapt up in paper'—Mike means votes by proxy.—What a great effect the speeches and arguments at any meeting must have upon those who have given their votes by proxy three or four days before the meeting takes place!



Se'a they consated<sup>a</sup> if they rarved this screen  
 Bood yance fre 't ple'ace in which t' had awlus been,  
 Like hoompty-doompty, it could neer age'an  
 Be set te reets, let what pains wad be te'an.— 130  
 Bood there thoo sees it stands, yal and compleat,  
 And that's because they've nivver de'an nowt weet:  
 A bonny thing like that, is bonny still,  
 Put it in whatsumivver ple'ace you will;  
 And as t'was weel while nowt was at it de'an, 135  
 They've just de'an weel in letting weel ale'an.  
 Bood what did seam to me uncommon hard,  
 And vexed me se'a, Ah knew noot how te bard<sup>b</sup>,  
 Was that mah money, dash it, sud be te'an,  
 Te de'a that with, Ah wished sud noot be de'an,— 140  
 Could Ah hev<sup>c</sup> gotten mah croon back, Ah sware  
 That egg or shell on't they sud noot see mair.

BOB. Thah keas<sup>c</sup> joost<sup>d</sup> maks me think o' Jamie Broom,  
 T' oad dhrunken carpenter of our toon.—  
 Thoo sees, yah day to Jamie's hoose<sup>e</sup> Ah went, 145  
 And fand he'd gotten t' bailier's<sup>f1</sup> in for rent.  
 His wife, poor thing, was awmeast flay'd<sup>g</sup> te de'ad,  
 And rarved<sup>h</sup> off t' hair by neavesful<sup>i</sup> frev her he'ad,  
 And t' bairns all roo'rd te see their moother roore,  
 Ah nivver i my life seed sike a stoore.— 150

---

<sup>a</sup> conceived.      <sup>b</sup> bear.      <sup>c</sup> case.      <sup>d</sup> just.      <sup>e</sup> house.  
<sup>f</sup> bailiffs.      <sup>g</sup> frightened.      <sup>h</sup> rived, tore.      <sup>i</sup> handful.

---

<sup>1</sup> Bailiffs.—'The Sheriff being answerable for the misdemeanors of these Bailiffs, they are usually bound in an obligation, with sureties, for the due execution of their office, and thence are called bound bailiffs, which common people have corrupted into a much more homely appellation.'—*Blackstone's Com., Book I, p. 345.*

Oa'd Jamie he was set in t' ingle<sup>a</sup>-neuk,  
 Glooaring at t' fire wiv a hauf fond leuk;  
 Yah hand waz iv his britches pocket thrast,  
 While t'other picked his nooas<sup>b</sup>-end desprit fast<sup>1</sup>;  
 For him, thoo sees, Ah cared n't hauf a pin, 155  
 For dhrink had browt him te t' state he was in,  
 Bood mah heart warked<sup>c</sup> te see t' poore bairns and t'  
 de'ame;

And se'a Ah moonted<sup>d</sup> t' meer<sup>e</sup> and skelped<sup>f</sup> off he'ame,  
 And there Ah teuk fahve<sup>g</sup> poond, pairt ov a hoo'ard<sup>h</sup>,  
 Ah'd felt<sup>i</sup> in t' bahble<sup>k</sup> te be out o't ro'ard<sup>12</sup> 160  
 (For Ah's yan o' thor chaps at's ommust se'af<sup>m</sup>  
 To spend all t' bras at's handy te my ne'af<sup>n</sup>),  
 And sent it tiv him by our dowther<sup>o</sup> Nance,  
 At he mood pay off t' bailiers at yance<sup>p</sup>.  
 Wad you believe, as se'an as t' brass he gat, 165  
 He off te t' public-hoose, and there he sat,  
 And sat and smeuk'd<sup>q</sup>, and smeuk'd and dhrank away,  
 Fra two'alve<sup>r</sup> o'clock, te two'alve o'clock next day,

---

<sup>a</sup> fire-side.	<sup>b</sup> nose.	<sup>c</sup> ached.	<sup>d</sup> mounted.	<sup>e</sup> mare.
<sup>f</sup> scampered.	<sup>g</sup> five.	<sup>h</sup> hoard.	<sup>i</sup> hid.	<sup>k</sup> Bible.
<sup>l</sup> road.	<sup>m</sup> sure.	<sup>n</sup> hand.	<sup>o</sup> daughter.	<sup>p</sup> once.
<sup>q</sup> smoked.	<sup>r</sup> twelve.			

---

<sup>1</sup> The nose of an habitual drunkard (*haud ignarus loquor*) is always afflicted with a tickling and tormenting heat—in fact that member seems constantly itching to be in the flagon.

<sup>2</sup> Country folks hide their money in strange places—old jars, bottles, bedsteads, and tea-pots have occasionally been the emporia of hidden treasure.—By Bob having hid his money in the Bible, *to be out of the road*, we may without much hesitation imply, that that worthy character did not often make the sacred volume the subject of his perusal. Sir Walter Scott makes one of his characters hide bank notes in a Bible, under the impression that it was the most unlikely place for a thief to pry into.

Just then Ah enthered t' hoose as Ah past by,  
 Te get a dhrink, for Ah was desprit dry, 170  
 And there Ah fand t' oad raggil<sup>a</sup>, te be seer,  
 Stritched on his back, dea'd dhrunk, o't parlour-fleer.—  
 Ah thrast mah hand intiv his pocket-neuk,  
 And back agean mah fahve poond noo'ate Ah teuk,  
 For when Ah gav him't, it was mah intent, 175  
 That he sud de'a nowt weet bood pay his rent.  
 Just se'a, Ah think thoo had a reet to tak  
 T' croon thoo subscarbed, cud thoo ha' gotten't back;  
 Since they te whom t'was geen<sup>b</sup> had got ne'a reet  
 Te de'a owt else, bood what t'was geen for, weet. 180

MIKE. Thoo's reet, thoo's reet, Ah'd seaner had that  
 croon,

Te we'ast in blush<sup>c</sup> and dhrink like Jamie Broon,  
 Than they ha' gotten't, for then, mun, at le'ast,  
 Ah'd ple'ased mah oan, and noot anoother's te'ast.

BOB. Pray whe'ah belt minsther? for it se'ams te me  
 He kenned far best just whor this screen sud be; 186  
 What tho' theas chaps may talk a he'ap o' blush<sup>c</sup>,  
 Ah wad'nt give a haup'ny<sup>d</sup> for their trash,  
 Unless te pre'ave<sup>e</sup> his joodgment good, some yan  
 Builds sike a spot as t' minsther here, and than, 190  
 And noot till than, thoo sees, a body may  
 Be called upon te heed what he may say.

MIKE. And noo Ah thinks Ah've telled thee all Ah' ken,  
 And mead thee just as wise, mun, as mysen,

---

<sup>a</sup> rascal.

<sup>b</sup> given.

<sup>c</sup> trash.

<sup>d</sup> halfpenny.

<sup>e</sup> prove.

Se'a coom thoo yam<sup>a</sup> wi me and see t' o'ad lass,  
 And get a bite o' summut and a glass; 196  
 For Ah'se se'a hungered tonned<sup>b</sup> Ah scarce can barde,  
 Ah've getten quite a wembling<sup>c</sup> in t' insarde.

BOB. Ah've ne'a objection, bood afore Ah wag  
 A single leg, Ah's tied<sup>d</sup> te see mah nag. 200

MIKE. Thoo need n't, mun, in Moss's yard he's seaf;  
 Ah's warrant, he'll get hay and coorn eneaf,  
 His is'nt t' inn where rogueish hostlers che'at<sup>1</sup>,  
 And grease t' hoss' mouths te set 'em past their  
 me'at.

Nay, Moss's man will tak mair tent<sup>e</sup> o' t' be'ast 205  
 Than ony moother of her bairn, awme'ast.

BOB. Nea doot, nea doot, he'll tent it weel, bood bon<sup>f</sup>!  
 Ah mood as weel just see how he gets on,  
 He may ha' slipped his helther<sup>g</sup> wiv a tug,  
 Or getten yah leg owr't te scrat his lug<sup>2</sup>. 210

---

<sup>a</sup> home.      <sup>b</sup> turned.      <sup>c</sup> yearning.      <sup>d</sup> obliged.      <sup>e</sup> care.  
<sup>f</sup> burn it.      <sup>g</sup> halter.

---

<sup>1</sup> A knavish hostler, in the presence of an inexperienced traveller, will give his horse a very large feed of oats, and, as soon as the gentleman's back is turned, he will subtract from the manger all the corn but a few handfulls, and then grease the horse's teeth with a candle, which will effectually prevent the animal, for some time at least, from touching his food.—When the traveller returns and sees some oats still remaining in the manger, he liberally rewards the hostler for giving his horse more than he can eat!!—*Printer's Devil*.

<sup>2</sup> Many a horse has got a leg over the halter in scratching his ears with the hind hoof, and hath thus hung himself. An ingenious farrier named Snowden, near Kirbymoorside, has invented a very clever halter to prevent such accidents.

MIKE. Aweel, leak sharp, and dean't be ovr lang,  
Or yam bedoot<sup>a</sup> thee Ah'se be foorced te gang.

BOB. Yah minnit for me, bairn, thoo need n't stop,  
For Ah'll be back in t' cracking ov a lop<sup>b</sup><sup>1</sup>. 214

---

<sup>a</sup> without.

<sup>b</sup> flea.

---

<sup>1</sup> Reader! didst thou ever behold thy dog Tray, suddenly starting from a sound nap on thy hearth-rug, curl himself up and begin to sniff and snap through his hide from head to tail; if so, thou hast seen 'the cracking of a lop.'

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 Beals, bellowings, outcries, 107.  
 Bedoot, without, 212.  
 Belt, built, 68, 185.  
 Beuk, book, 113.  
 Blash, trash, 182, 187.  
 Blinnd, blind, 3, 69.  
 Bon, burn it!, 33, 207.  
 Bonny, handsome, 40, 133.  
 Bood, but, 11, 17.  
 Book, bulk, size, 122.  
 Boon, bound, going, 1.  
 Bras, money, 48, 51.  
 Browt, brought, 13.
- Chaps, fellows, 52, 67.  
 Chetch, church, 86.  
 Clairm'd, covered over, 41.  
 Com, came, 69.
- Confarn, confine, 81; cf. 75, 80.  
 Consated, fancied, thought, 127.  
 Coom'd, come, 27.  
 Coorn, corn, 16.  
 Coonthry, country, 47.  
 Cracking, 214; *see* lop.  
 Creaks, hinges, 79.  
 Croon, crown-piece, 50.
- De'a, do, 22, 140; *see* te.  
 De'ad, death, 147.  
 De'ame, mistress, dame, 14, 157.  
 De'an, done, 132.  
 De'ant, don't, 89.  
 Deer, door, 79.  
 Desarded, decided, 117.  
 Desarn, discern, 85.  
 Ding, throw, 79.  
 Diz, does, 8, 12.  
 Doon, down, 38, 49.  
 Doot, doubt, 56, 207.  
 Dossent, durst not, 6.  
 Dowther, daughter, 163.
- Ee, eye, 82.  
 Eftther, after, 107.  
 Em, them, 56.  
 Eneaf, enough, 108, 202.  
 Ere, ever, 40.
- Fahve, five, 159.  
 Fand, found, 146.  
 Faut, fault, 58, 67.  
 Fe'ace, face, 6.  
 Feal, fool, 77, 83; fealscap, 98.

- Fe'at, foot, 9.  
 Felt, hidden, 160.  
 Finnd, find, 58, 70.  
 Fit, ripe to cut, 20.  
 Flay'd, frightened, 147.  
 Flear, floor, 172.  
 Flesh, i. e. hand, 3.  
 Fodther, further, 73.  
 Fond, foolish, 90, 152.  
 Foo'aks, folks, 17, 47.  
 Foond, found, 37.  
 Fotnith, fortnight, 19.  
 Fowt, fought, 103.  
 Fre' (before a consonant), from, 78.  
 Frev (before a vowel), from, 47, 52.  
 Frinnd, friend, 4.  
  
 Gang, go, 32, 212.  
 Ganging, going, 2.  
 Gav, gave, 175.  
 Gayish, fine, 7.  
 Geen, given, 179, 180.  
 Getten, gotten, got, 51, 178.  
 Glooaring, staring, 20, 152.  
 Gloore, stare, gaze, 78.  
 Gre'ans, groans, 107.  
 Groond, ground, 38.  
  
 Hauf, half, 30, 152.  
 Haup'ny, half-penny, 188.  
 He'ame, home, 158.  
 Helther, halter, 209.  
 Hestha, hast thou, 13.  
 Hev, have, 32; hez, has, 42.  
 Hoo'ard, hoard, 159.  
 Hoose, house, 145, 169.  
 Hoss, horse, 31; horses', 204.  
  
 Ingle-neuk, chimney-corner, fire-  
 side, 151.  
 Insenstha, explain to thee, 44.  
 Insard, inside, 32, 198.  
 Intiv, into, 173; *see* tiv.  
 Is't, is the, 41.  
 Iv (before a vowel or *h*), in, 35,  
 153.  
  
 Iv'ry, every, 52.  
 Ivver, ever, 9, 61.  
  
 Joost, just, 143.  
  
 Keas, case, 143.  
 Ken, know, 193.  
 Kenned, knew, 186.  
 Knaw, know, 24, 28.  
 Knawn, known, 83.  
 Knaws, knowest, 50.  
  
 Lahtle, little, 34, 41, 74.  
 Lang, long, 51, 211.  
 Lapt up, wrapped up, 114.  
 Late, seek, 56.  
 Leak, *s.* look, 32.  
 Leaks, looks, seems, 6, 7.  
 Leakstha, seest thou?, d'ye see, 39.  
 Leuk, *s.* look, 152.  
 Like; lahtle like, rather little, 34.  
 Lootha, lo! thou, look!, 39.  
 Lop, flea, 214; t' cracking of a lop,  
 a second, 214.  
 Lug, ear, 210.  
  
 Mah, my, 17, 36.  
 Mair, more, 26, 95, 142.  
 Mak, make, *s.* 65; *v.* 74.  
 Mang, among, 16, 49.  
 Mead, made, 40, 194.  
 Me'ast, most, 84.  
 Meer, mare, 158.  
 Mennies, minnows, 54.  
 Mense, decency, 5.  
 Mich, much, 30, 101.  
 Monny, many, 18; mony, 83.  
 Mood, might, 79, 208; mightest, 29.  
 Moonted, mounted, 158.  
 Mottal, mortal, 40.  
 Mun, man, 3, 23, 31.  
 Mysén, myself, 194.  
  
 Ne'a, no, 56, 60.  
 Ne'af, fist, hand, 162.  
 Ne'an, none, 104.

Neavesful, handfuls, 148.

Nivver, never, 77, 118.

Noo, now, 51.

Nooas-end, nose-end, 154.

Noo'ate, note, 174.

Noot, not, 10, 68.

Nowt, nothing, 22, 66.

Nowther, neither, 5.

O'ad, old, 4, 10, 64.

Ommust, almost, 161.

On em, of them, 56.

Ony, any, 36.

O't, on the, 38; of the, 11, 49.

Owr, where, 1, 13.

Owr, over, 4; ower, 59.

Owt, aught, 13; te owt, for anything, 8.

Owt, ought, 92.

Pairt, part, 52; pairts, *pl.* 47.

Pe'ace, pace, 2, 5.

Ple'ace, place, 33.

Pocket-neuk, corner of the pocket, 173.

Poot, put, 109.

Pre'ave, prove, 189.

Pretense, reason, 67.

Quality, gentlefolks, 49.

Qeshun, question, 106.

Raggil, rascal, 171.

Rarde, ride, 8.

Harved, rived, tore, 127, 148.

Re'af, roof, 38.

Reet, right, 88, 179; reets, 130.

Reeting, repairing, 48.

Ro'ard, road, way, 160.

Roond, around, 54.

Roore, roar, 149.

'S, is (*for art*), 7.

Sair, sore, 76.

Sarde, side, 29.

Scrat, scratch, 210.

Se'a, so, 21, 27.

Se'af, safe, 112, 161.

Seager, sugar, 100.

Sean, soon, 44; se'an, 47; seun, 63.

Seed, saw, 150.

Seer, sure, 8, 12, 171.

Sen, since, 102.

Sike, such, 2, 5, 190.

Sike-like, such-like, 53.

Sheun, shoes, 62, 64.

Shifted, moved, 88, 110.

Skelp'd, scampered, hurried, 158.

Smeuk'd, smoked, 167.

Soom, some, 17, 23.

Soort, sort, lot, 52.

Sootha, look thou, look, see, 39.

Stack'd, stacked, 18.

Start, begin, 64.

Started, began, 58.

Ste'an-me'asin, stone-mason, 53.

Stie'ans, stones, 108.

Stoore, stir, tumult, 150.

Stoored, stirred, 92; stoo'ared, 120.

Strake, struck, 69.

Subscarbed, subscribed, 178.

Sud, should, 15.

Summut, something, 38.

Sware, swear, 141.

'T, t', the, 2, 9.

T', to the, 46.

Tarme, time, 11, 16, 23.

Te, to, 4, 8, 12.

Te'a, too, 95.

Te'ame, team, 13.

Te'an, taken, 130, 139.

Te'ast, taste, 184.

Te-de'a, to-do, a-do, 44.

Telled, told, 193.

Tent, *s.* care, 205.

Tent, *v.* mind, 207.

Teuk, took, 114.

Thà, those, 64.

Thà (unemphatic), thou, 3.

Theack'd, thatched, 18.

The'as, these, 67.



- Thee, thy, 14, 31.  
 Theirsens, themselves, 68.  
 Thoff, though, 6.  
 Thoo, thou, 6, 7; *see* thà.  
 Thor, those, 161.  
 Thowt, thought, 15.  
 Thrang, busy, 15.  
 Thrang, *v.* throng, 52.  
 Thrangest, busiest, 16.  
 Thrast, thrust, 73, 153, 173.  
 Threap'd oot, insisted, 72.  
 Thruff, through, 2, 57.  
 Tied, bound, obliged, 200.  
 Tiv, to (before a vowel or *h*), 58, 61, 163.  
 Tonned, turned, 197.  
 Tonpike, turnpike, 108.  
 Toon, town, 2, 144.  
 Trimmle, tremble, 35.  
 Tummeled, tumbled, 120.  
 Twe'a, two, 10.  
 Two'alve, twelve, 168.  
  
 Vary, very, 47.  
 Vo'at, *v.* vote, 112; *s.* 114.  
  
 Wad, would, 64.  
 Wadtha, wouldst thou, 4.  
  
 Wag, stir, 199.  
 Wakken, wake, 108.  
 Wark, work, 40, 42.  
 Warked, ached, 157.  
 Weant, won't, 19.  
 We'ast, spend, 21, 182.  
 Weel, well, 79, 82.  
 Weet, with it, 58, 70.  
 Wembling, 'yearning,' inward movement, 198.  
 Whah', why, 39.  
 Whatsumivver, whatever, 134.  
 Whisht, be silent, 43.  
 Whor, where, 186.  
 Wi, with (before a consonant), 91.  
 Winnot, will not, 20.  
 Wiv, with (before a vowel or *h*), 45, 209.  
 Wicks, quick-grass, couch-grass, 46.  
 Wod, word, 102; mah wod, on my word!, 81.  
 Wur, was, 72.  
  
 Yah, one, 30, 71, 210; yan, 12, 26.  
 Yal, whole, 44, 131.  
 Yam, home, 14, 195, 212.  
 Yan; *see* yah.  
 Yance, once, 128, 164.  
 Yit, yet, 19, 96.



JIM AN' NELL

*A Dramatic Poem in the Dialect of North Devon*



# JIM AN' NELL



## PEART I.

SCENE—*Guenever Varm.*

- 1 'CUM! dang et, Will—Ott art about?  
An' dithn't muve, I'll gie th' a clout—  
Yen ma thick Cris'mus brawn:  
An' dra' thick settle nigh tha clock,  
An' auff tha brandis tak' tha crock,  
Yer's Maister a-cum haum.
- 2 'Doant strake about tha house, bit muve,  
Tha stinpole lout!—'Od rat it, you've  
Smâl time to git things vitty:  
Cum, doo be peart a-bit—tha mux  
A-tap the draxel's up ta hux,  
I'm vexed tha keaks be clitty.
- 3 'We've hailed tha neck, tordned pegs ta arish,  
We'm gwain ta zee up haff tha parish,  
Fegs, they'll be yer azoon;  
Ott a gurt busker toad thee art!  
I thort thee'st got et all by heart,  
Where have 'e clapped tha spūne?

- 4 'Jan, clare tha 'cess in t'other house<sup>1</sup>  
 Vrom they old kex, an' bring tha browze,  
 And cricks vrom Cockhedge plat;  
 Muve, bloggy, clopping blindego!  
 Whare is voaks' docity a-go?  
 They doant know ott be at.
- 5 'Giles, git zum stroyl out o' tha shippen,  
 And carr et down to tha bee-lippen;  
 Tha bee-butts be all bare:  
 An' whare tha busks an' barras be,  
 Tie a bullbagger to tha tree,  
 I zeed tha ackmals thare.'
- 6 'Lord, dame, doant agg an' argy zo,  
 Bin 'e wur aprilled hours ago,  
 'E've creusled vur tha day;  
 I niver zeed 'e zo vore-wained,  
 Avore tha cock-leart all wur clained,  
 Zo, ott's tha use vor zay.'
- 7 'I don't drill time in thease gude place,  
 Wangèd or no, mine's tutwork pace,  
 Zo ott's this hackle vor?  
 Chewers ban't gwain to crick my back,  
 Britting o' thick an' crazing thack,  
 But yet I'll do my coure.'
- 8 'Yer be tha voaks! I'm glad vor zee 'em,  
 An' brórt Jan Scrape tha Crowder wi' 'em:  
 Well, Gaffer Voord, how be?  
 And Gammer too! Dame, how d'ye doo?  
 And scrimmit Joe, an' lanky Loo,  
 We'm<sup>2</sup> cruel glad vor zee.

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* houze.<sup>2</sup> *Orig.* We'me.

- 9 'An' leetle Bob! tha daps o's veather,  
 (Hoi, wull, us did count on un, reather:)  
 Yer, Bobby, yer's tha crickett;  
 Tha chield's a-vroared, tha conkerbells  
 Be hangin' to un—Yett theesel,  
 Bob—Yen thick autther thicket.
- 10 'Ah, Bob, thee wisn't biver there,  
 Thee cricket kip by Granny's chair;  
 How all at home d'ye laive?'  
 'Why Zukey's pinswell's going wrang,  
 An' Nance 's got a nimpingang,  
 An' Urchy tha bone-sheave.'
- 11 'Ay, wull, ther always is a summet,  
 Laist Zinday wi' a drap o' runnet  
 I jist a junket made,  
 An' whe'r twur wort or mazzard-pie,  
 Ur whe'r it wur tha junket, I  
 Zem, 't hurt my leetle maid.'
- 12 'Why, now you mine ma, wan vornoon,  
 Hur mitched vro' schule, an' I'll be boun'  
 Hur ait zum greenish trade.  
 Sloans, bullans, and haigles be about,  
 I'll warney now, as el turn out  
 'Twur they that harmed tha maid.'
- 13 'Jist put her tooties in hot watter,  
 An' gie'r a few strang argans arter,  
 Or else zum featherfowl;  
 I zarve my man zo when he is sick,  
 Et dith more gude than kautchy vizzick,  
 'Tes gude vor young an' oul'!

- 14 ' Well, Giles, tha hatch as well may hapse :  
 Cum, cum, you buoys, hitch up yer caps,  
 We'll try vor pick a bit.  
 Cum, naybors, doo dra nigh tha board,  
 Tha very best us can avoord—  
 Cum, all know whare vor zit.
- 15 ' Vrens, yer's a squab-pie ; there's a guse ;  
 Zum laver ; whitpot ; ott d'ye chuse ?  
 Zee, yer's zum yerly chibbol.  
 Doant look vor lathing, limmers. Be  
 Them taties cladgy ? Rabbin, zee ;  
 Doo hayt if 'e be ibble.
- 16 ' Us killed a peg laist Munday, but  
 Tha natlings an' tha bliddy-pot  
 Both turned out gude vor nort.  
 But howmsomdever us ded wull,  
 The corbetts be wi' beäcon vull,  
 Bezides dree stanes o' mort.
- 17 ' Doo let me help 'e, Varmer Hayl,  
 Vrom theäse yer dibben o' roast vayl,  
 Or vrom theäse muggett-pie.'  
 'No, I've a-doo, but if 'e plaise,  
 I'll have a crub wi' vinhed chaise,  
 'Tis 'most too gude vor I.
- 18 ' Yer, leetle<sup>1</sup> Bobby's plate's a-slat ;  
 Till un a traunchard vrom tha tack  
 Wi' zum nice doucet-pie.  
 Bobby, doant ait them trade o' crumplings,  
 Shalt ha' thee vill o' appul dumplings  
 An' clotted crayme bam-bye.

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* eetle ; *see stt.* 9, 39, 43.



- 19 ' Lewy, hell Bet a cup o' zider ;  
 Or, Jan, thee zitt'st tha naist o' zide her,  
 An' doattiest 'pon tha gurl.  
 Why, buoy, art bosky, or scoochy-pawed ?  
 Thee'st slottered all thee drink abroad,  
 Ott maks tha luke sa thurl ?
- 20 ' Ther's Lew a-glinting at thy maid !  
 I marvel Lewy isn't vraid,  
 Thee'rt zich a stuggy brute :  
 Why ott dith luke sa gallied vor ?  
 Tha luvè that hath a jillus mor'  
 'll bear a bitter vruit.
- 21 ' I'll warn, thee neesn't vear o' Bess,  
 Her used vor slammocky hur dress,  
 Bit now hur frap'th up tight ;  
 Hur used vor ha' a poochy way,  
 But now hur's mostly peart an' gay,  
 Laist re'el set her right.
- 22 ' Lawks, good-now, naybors, hav 'e din ?  
 I sem, 'e 've hardly yit begun.'  
 ' Ees, ev'ry squinch es vull :  
 Jist now es veelt unkimmon leary,  
 I'm glitted now, wi' vaisting weary,  
 So ait na moor I wull.'
- 23 ' Wull, if 'e 've din, zay grace out loud,  
 An', Janny Scrape, go get tha crowd,  
 And crowd a merry toon !  
 Dame Voord 'll sug a bit 'n'er chair,  
 An' Gaffer p'raps 'll snoozle wi' 'er ;  
 We'll daunce in t'other room.

- 24 ' Bit now I think on't, on tha plaunchin',  
 Our veet'll zet et all a-scaunchin',  
 Go zwaip tha zand away ;  
 Giles, git a mite o' rubbly cawl ;  
 They've drawed a wallage on o' small,  
 'T 'as smeetchèd all tha day.
- 25 ' Now let it blunk, us ban't afraid ;  
 Poor Bobby's hands wi' cold be spraid,  
 Don't scrap 'em to tha vire ;  
 A derrymouse might nest wi' you,  
 And snooze away tha winter dro'  
 An' not vor spring desire.
- 26 ' Jim, is all reart ? Now, Scrape, thee toon !  
 Nelly, my chuckie, mainy to 'un,  
 An' tell un ott vor crowd !  
 Cum, hands acrass, tha middle down,  
 An' up again. War wing ! turn roun',  
 I'm in a parfick soud.
- 27 ' Us ha' a kintry-daunce sa sil'm,  
 I be a'most a-choked wi' pilm,  
 Do gie's a drap o' trade !  
 When 'e be tired o' dauncing, try  
 A game o' bunky-bean bam-bye,  
 Or let us bunky Ned.
- 28 ' How menny vingers do 'e zee ?  
 Darney, 'tis dimmit all ta me,  
 I dinnaw wher I'm gwain ;  
 Kip ma tha vire an' winder vrom,  
 Why wher' be all tha voaks a-gone ?  
 Ther's noan be yer, 'tis plain.

- 29 'I've beed a quarter be tha watch;  
 Oh, lawks! I've trad upon a patch,  
 I'm veared a shall go scat;  
 The plaunching's lick a gliddered pond,  
 I used o' blindy-buff be vond,  
 But I must zee, that's vlat!
- 30 'Ah! I ha' cotched tha! If 'e please,  
 'Tis pudgy Will. I've lost ma paise,  
 But 'it I'll hould en vast.  
 Darney! et es na use vor pote  
 Er tussell zo. I've vound 'e out,  
 And you'll be bunked ta last.
- 31 'Et mak'th a pusky chap vor blow,  
 I oughdn't ta be pussled up zo;  
 Et made ma amost mazed:  
 I moody-hearted got 'to be,  
 Jist as a poked ma hand on thee,  
 I wur most nation taysed.
- 32 'I zee, Jim's tired o' this yer sportin',  
 He'd zoonder Nelly Brown be courtin'.  
 'Her's vit vor live ta town;  
 I'd rayther awn her purty mou'  
 Than ha' our mewstead's beggest mow  
 Or vang up veevety poun'.'
- 33 'Well, Jim, to tak' her at thy waartin,  
 Thee kisin't think to ha' 'er, that's sartin;  
 So pitha, tell na more;  
 Dwellin' o' maids thee kisin't ha'  
 'll werritt all thee loive away,  
 An' vill thee brow wi' vores.

- 34 'Nor welgars, no, nor withy-bans,  
 'll vix ther herts ner bin' ther hans ;  
 When all sems gwayin' suant,  
 Jist when 'e sem 'e 've schuled ther hart  
 An' a' yer awn's a-gettin' sart,  
 Yer schollard rin'th a-truant.
- 35 'I've zeed a power o' nice young wimmen,  
 But, cum vor knaw mun an' what be mun,  
 The chits be leetle vally ;  
 Avore I'd be as I've a-beed,  
 I'd, 'stead of daysent niching reed,  
 Dra' popples wi' a Mailey.
- 36 'Bet zee, they be tha pawns a-draying,  
 An' harkee ! ott's our Bess a-zaying ?  
 "Tha awner o' thick thing  
 Mus' kiss tha velly o' tha butt,  
 An' on tha sharp a dashel put  
 Avore 'a hath es ring."
- 37 'Away Dick rin'th. Now vor tha naist ;  
 "Mus' grip es maid around ur waist,  
 An' tak' ur to tha barn,  
 An' shet tha curt an' gurd-en-geats,<sup>1</sup>  
 An' stay vor wimb a strik' o' wets,  
 An' gie tha maid tha carn."
- 38 'Tis Jim an' Nelly Brown ! I warn,  
 Jim's not o'er queck vor wimb tha carn ;  
 Well, niver min'. Let's yer !  
 "Tha next v'r a turn o' hood mus' laid  
 's gurl to tha linhay in tha meäd,  
 An' kiss a yaw that's ther."

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* gurd-en-geats ; *but st. 47 has yeat.*

- 39 'Oh lawks! 'tis little Bobby. Whuse  
Thee maid, Bob? queck, cheeld, 'ich dith choose?'  
'Is Granny Voord in rume?  
I doant lick gurt axwaddle Sal,  
Nor pimping duggytratty Mal,  
Gran's worth a dizzin o' 'em.'
- 40 'Yer's Jim an' Nell! (all auver doust;)  
Why, Nell, thee handkecher's a-foust,  
Ott vor dith luke sa wist?'  
''Tis thick gurt hunk. I tell 'e all,  
Auver tha passon's desk I'll vall  
Avore I wool be kist.'
- 41 'Law, Nell, doant quarley, 'tis bet fun,  
I zem, Jim Barrow's lick ma sun;  
Ye'll zing anither tune  
Avore the braun's a-burned again,  
I'll warn, yer vust rewtratter's gwain  
Fegs, I'll be gossip to 'un.
- 42 'I 'sure 'e, Jim's no dumbledrane,<sup>1</sup>  
Drashel an' mattick 's all tha zame  
T' he, —'s a likely lad;  
A beat'th mun all vor hack an' hail,  
An' if he shar'th yer feather-pail,  
Ye needn't be o'er zad.
- 43 'Yer, Vaarmer Voord, wher be? Ya knaw  
Jim always was my dollylaw.  
Cum, us be wull to-do;  
We've yarned anew vor leetle<sup>2</sup> Bob,  
I want 'e build vour waalls o' cob  
Vor thaise yer purty two.'

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* drumbledrane; *gloss.* dumbledrane.<sup>2</sup> *Orig.* eetle.

- 44 'Wi' all ma hert. Ees, Jim an' Nell,  
 'e 've zarved yer Dames an' Maisters well,  
 And yer rayward shall vend ;  
 I'll gie tha 'ouse, hoy, an' hadge roun' ;  
 Smaal-acker Close vor gurden-groun',  
 An' proud to caal tha<sup>1</sup> vrend.
- 45 'Jim's jist tha chap as I admire ;  
 FRANK BERRY'S<sup>2</sup> BUKES mak' menny a 'Squire,  
 They can't yet mak' a man ;  
 Thee'st din thee dooty all thee live,  
 Now do thee dooty to thee wive—  
 Nelly, gie Jim thee hand.
- 46 'And naybors all, 'tis gitting neart,  
 So, Giles, go geese ould Brock up teart,  
 Jim, zee all shore an' sartin !  
 An' thees day month, if all be well,  
 Our Jim, plaise God, 'll marry Nell—  
 All meet ta Whitveel Bartin.'

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* th'a (=thee a) ; *but* tha (thee) *is better.*

<sup>2</sup> Francis Berry was long the chief steward of the North Devon landlords. His 'bukes' held, consequently, the great claim to squiredom.

## PEART II.

SCENE—*Out ta Whitveel Barton.*

47 'WELL, Grace, my banns be out to-day,  
Jim has a'reddy bin vor zay,  
'Tis cruel hard vor wait.  
Lawks, Varmer Voord's a-trattin in  
Wi' Dame Voord (bless hur mappet chin);  
They'm close aneest the yeat.

48 'O, Gracey! I be all ageest,  
Ott be mun cum vor? I've a-guest!  
Oh—I'm sa timmersom'.  
'Now doant make-wise an' finey zo,  
Yer galdiment must zoon be go,  
Vor yer is Jim a-cum.

49 'How nice a look'th wi's bran new coat  
An' bits o' buoy's-love stickt into 't;<sup>1</sup>  
Oh! ott a sight o' vlowers!  
Sweet butter-roses,<sup>2</sup> gooly-cups,  
Whit-zindays, snap-jacks, goosey-vlops,  
An' baisiers too in pours.

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* in to't.

<sup>2</sup> *Orig.* -rosems; *gloss.* -rose.

- 50 ' Pollyantice an' cuckoe too, i' fegs,  
 Lent-roses, withy-wind, butter 'n eggs,  
 Yew-brimmel too sa early,  
 Zayhaddick, that vine harb vor hosses,  
 Yarreth,<sup>1</sup> to kip us all vrom crosses,  
 Zoursalves, an' hiles o' barley.
- 51 ' Well, Jim, how be? Urn in, man, urn!  
 Doant stand drawbreeching<sup>2</sup> to tha durn,  
 Bit step wayin tha zell.  
 Play vore thy leg, min. Pithee, spaik,  
 Or else poor Nelly's heart 'll braik—  
 Why doant 'e spaik to Nell?'
- 52 ' Nelly, tha day's a-cum ta last,  
 When us twain 'll be linkt up fast:  
 I zim'd, 'twid niver cum:  
 Ees, fegs, I thort my nits wur deeve;  
 Zaid I, "Od zooks, I can't beleeve  
 I shall carr Nelly haum."
- 53 ' Thees morn I yeard the gladdies zing,  
 And drishes too lick enny thing,  
 I thort my heart'd bust;  
 A reed-mote 'd a-knact ma down;  
 Thort I, zo zweet wur ivry zoun'  
 When I zeed Nelly vust.
- 54 ' Bet now, I zem, I cou'd laype owre  
 Guenever<sup>3</sup> pool or Mar'od tower;  
 Ees, fey, I zem, I be  
 Sa lissom an' sa limber, Grace,  
 That if thee shaw'st that purty face,  
 Fath, I shall towsell thee!

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* Zarreth; *read* Yarreth. <sup>2</sup> *Orig.* drabbreaching; *gloss.* drawbreeching.

<sup>3</sup> *Orig.* Guennever; *see* st. 84.



- 55 'Bit yer cums Maister.' 'How be, Nell?  
 Ott's matter, Gracey, ban't hur well?  
 Nan? is our Nell apurt?'  
 'Tha frump o't, Varmer, as may zay,  
 Hur layv'th us all, 'e zee, to-day,  
 An' veelth a littul hurt.'
- 56 'Pitha, git out! No looking down;  
 Jim dithn't car'e in-ta town,  
 Ye'll ha a varmeric loive;  
 'Tis lime-ash vloor an' a cob-walled home,  
 But thof yer cheney 'll be cloam,  
 He'll mak th' a happy woive.
- 57 'I've zeed voaks clapped in manor-houzes  
 Wi' herts no bigger than a lowze's,  
 And knawed the pimpin'st place  
 Wi' bowerly maids, an' vore-right men;  
 The gurt-house shou'd a' be vor them,  
 They wid tha Manor grace.
- 58 'Well, how d'ye fadge, Nell?—better? hoy?  
 Cum dress, maid, 'e 'll be late bam-bye,  
 Do, gal, as 'e be bidden.'  
 'Lawk, Voord, doant werritt. How d'ye try?  
 (Wan drap o' gommer-margery,  
 'E ke'p'th on zich a lidden.)
- 59 'Ay, wull, I thort hur'd crickle-to;  
 Now, Jim, jist while tha maids be go,  
 I must commerce wi' thee—  
 When 'e be jined, thof things go wrangy,  
 Not e'en the passon can untang 'e,  
 Zo strive vor both agree.

- 60 'Thee'st got thy latch, Nell vor thee woive,  
 I know thee lov'st her as thee loive,  
 I ausney zich a farra'!  
 But, Jim, doant dra thee stroile away;  
 The shetlake that rin'th out to-day  
 Can grind no grist ta-marra.
- 61 'I mind an alkitotle o't  
 Avore a month had got a-quot,  
 How us did documenty!  
 'Tis ninnyhammer's work, I zay,  
 To graunge an' guddle all tha day,  
 Being gude things be sent 'e.
- 62 'Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs  
 O' cart-hoss heft, an' hulking dug;  
 Hur shan't be pauched about;  
 Tho' thee'rt in desperd haydigees,  
 Doant flerry Nell. But by degrees  
 Ha thee vull shillard out.
- 63 'Hey, yer hur com'th vor pruve her truth;  
 Hur zmill'th ta me like elder-blooth.'  
 'Oh, Nelly, my dare Nell,  
 Vrom all the worl' were I to chusy,  
 'Twid still be thee. I widn't cusey,  
 Vor Queen Victoria's sel'.
- 64 'Stap! Ott's the dringet ta the door?'  
 'Up vour-an'-twenty maids an' more,  
 Dame dithn't zem tha fuss;  
 But they've a-strubb'd vlower-knats an' heaths,  
 And fudgeed up zum purty wreaths  
 To waalk ta church way us.

- 65 'Ees, there is burly-faced Jan,  
 And Urchy Thorn's bonehealthing's gan,  
 Or layv'd behind ta Bartin ;  
 And Joe an' Will have each a-bro't  
 A main peart o' the leet they've got,  
 Gosh, 'e 'll ha quite a vortin.
- 66 'Urchy 'th a-made 'e pair o' crooks,  
 Joey, codgloves an' copperclouts,  
 Vor when 'e vreeeth tha hadge ;  
 And leetle Bob 'th bro't Nell zum daffer,  
 A new-fardelled bible vrom es gaffer,  
 A velling-plough an' a dradge.
- 67 'An' Bobby 'th vaught 'e vor es sel'  
 Haimses, a hanniber, a vell,  
 A drapper vor tha calves,  
 A barker, barraquail, a bittle,  
 A ribb an' cheesewring. That's no little ;  
 Bob dithn't gie by halves.
- 68 'Us wur betwitting Bob to-day,  
 Vor gieing all es things away,  
 Begummers, us wur cort.  
 A-kether, " bin ma kit's ago,  
 I can't work whe'r I wull or no,  
 I'll maunch an' drink vor nort."
- 69 'But, Jim, I've tould 'e bit tha earning ;  
 Dame, gie's a morgt vor thy house-waarming.  
 Thee needst git leet thysel',  
 An elsh vourpost wi' vittings prapper,  
 A few Welsh flannin vor a flapper,  
 A bed-tye, too, vor Nell.

- 70 'Dame send'th, too, a skillet, cowl, an' trundle,  
 A kieve, o' pillor-drawers a bundle,  
 Tay-dishes, keigers, waiters,  
 Zum inkle, gurts vor bliddypots,  
 A latten lantern, stales vor mops,  
 A standard, an' four heaters.
- 71 'Two carmantrees, a pony-saddle,  
 Witch-ellem limbers vor mewstaddle,  
 Amost tha courtlage vull;  
 A seedlip, scuffle, skerryflief,  
 Sal-trees an' whink vrom Varmer Dyer,  
 Way use of his prime bull.
- 72 'A two-bill, ticherook, an' tormentor,  
 Gude when vor burn tha pile 'e ventur',  
 A piler, an' paddle-iron,  
 A pair o' kittibats, an' gallaces;  
 They was, gude-now, es puir buoy Wallis's;  
 All thaise vrom Varmer Hiern.
- 73 'But more an' that, I'm towld by gaffer  
 To gie tha Sparkie, that prime yaffer  
 That's down in Goiley mead;  
 An' I've a-zent to thee pegs-looze  
 Vrom my laist farra' two young zows;  
 I'm glad they wasn't speyed.
- 74 'My ould asneger 'll doo vor put  
 Into a little gurry-butt  
 That Varmer Voss has sent 'e;  
 An' girts, a guidestrap, hayvor-seed,  
 A gaff, dree picks vrom Varmer Reed,  
 An' two gude zoles (wan's plenty!)

- 75 'Ould, northering, gurbed, hadge-tacker Dick,  
 Hath brort (I zed 'twas lick-a-to-lick)  
 Dree pearts o' Dick's awn yusen;  
 Skeerings o' wormeth, tweeny-legs,  
 Clum, limp'skrimp, velvet-docks, so, fegs,  
 I'd burn it, bit doant refuse 'en.'
- 76 'Stap, stap, I yer a dap ta door,  
 I thort the oss 'd bin avore,  
 Poor ould piebaldish thing!  
 Doant creem me, Nell, nor sem unwillin';  
 Git up by Jim, tap o' the pillin;  
 James, hav' 'e got tha ring?'
- 77 'Jim, we'll jist ha' a dash-an-darras.'  
 'No, Voord, 't'll mak' en auver dairous,  
 I want ha' Nelly déred.'  
 'I'm drow, 'tes buldering, Dame, ta-day.  
 No geowering, Voord, mind ott I zay,  
 Or I shall be afeared.
- 78 's a longful while a-muving vore,  
 They'll be ta latter lammas, zure,  
 Ould Brock's a gittin' gastable;  
 I want vor zee 'e clear an' shear,  
 Gie Brock a whop, Jim; while 'e 'm yer,  
 I wad a-be to Bastable.
- 79 'There, lick two culvers they 'm a-go;  
 Gracey, yen arter 'em thee shoe,  
 And broodle o' tha day,  
 When Radgy Vuzz or Rabbin Knapp,  
 Or zum more weather-lucker chap  
 'll help thee to unray.

- 80 'Dame, 'e've a-tiched a allernbatch,  
 Ye'm always diddling o' my latch,  
 You doant min ott 'e zay.  
 'Twas don an' doff all droo tha spring,  
 An' now I be a davered thing,  
 An' not young Gracey Gray.
- 81 'Cou'd my poor chumber-coander spaik,  
 'Twid zay, my hart ed lick to braik  
 A-creudling auver's letters ;  
 Till wan day, tachy, hackled, forth,  
 I zed, more tears they wasn't worth,  
 An' brock mun all ta flitters.
- 82 'Why did 'a all tha zummer bother  
 Me wi' 'es tutties an' es vlother,  
 A-daggling arter me?  
 But there, I be a-telling doil,  
 Ott dith et argy, Dame, to roil ;  
 There's noan, I zem, like he !
- 83 'Vump goeth my hart if Robert frown,  
 Aw, do 'e strive vor much en down,  
 They zay 'a Tamsin coorts ;  
 There's nort bit leather-birds be flying,  
 Larks be turned windles, Love goeth sighing ;  
 Lawks ! Rab ['s] zo put to's shourts.
- 84 'Zarch tha whole worl', vrom Guenever  
 To Squier Mules' ta Muddever,  
 Moot iv'ry brack about un ;  
 But thof us doan't jist now agree,  
 Nort, Dame, shall bock ma luve vor he,  
 'Tis 'n unket e'th way-out un.'

- 85 'Lawks, doan't be clummed by Rabbin Knapp,  
 's a bibbling, boosting, brinded chap,  
 A dinderhead hadge-boar!  
 Begorsey! vor a coager's en',  
 I'll till 'e vievety better men;  
 Rab was made backsevore.
- 86 's a got a whargle in es eye,  
 An' 's a parfick rames v'r all 's sa high,  
 Isn't ha ramaking!  
 An' then 'es swinkum-swankum waâlk,  
 An' taffety dildrums in es tâlk;  
 Rucky ta zich a thing!
- 87 'A lubbercock, gurt wangery toad,  
 'A niver carr'th but half a load,  
 Tha quirking fule's two-double;  
 A panking, pluffy nestledraff,  
 'e 'm too good haveage vor 'n by haff,  
 Ha isn't worth zich trouble.
- 88 'Let un take Tamsin to es mixen,  
 'A trap'th wi' thick stayhoppin' vixen,  
 Her 's trignomate now to 'un;  
 Good honest voaks shid kibbits keep  
 Ta wallop all zich mangy sheep;  
 You shan't, Grace, edge a croom.
- 89 'Why, if ha lik'th ta walve in mux,  
 Let un ward in it to es hux,  
 Droo iv'ry hole an' drang;  
 If ha lov'th jakes<sup>1</sup>, why let un beckon  
 Hagegy Bess; wi' zich, I reckon,  
 Ha now delight'th<sup>2</sup> vor mang.

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* jaques.<sup>2</sup> *Orig.* delight'h.

- 90 'Had 'e bin always iteming,  
 A flittering, coltree, giglot thing,  
 'A might 'a flinked 'e vrom en ;  
 The tilty, twily, preckett toad,  
 'A striv'th vor stample 'e abroad ;  
 Soce! why do 'e dwell on en?'
- 91 'Aw, Dame, doant beysle 'n all tha day,  
 Vor I be dunch to all 'e zay,  
 I luvè en as ma loive ;  
 Oh, es shall belve vrom hour ta hour,  
 Ur blake away avore es door,  
 If 'a mak'th Tam es woive.'
- 92 'Doant zoundy now, zoaks, vor yer be  
 The voaks back wi' tha woodquists. Zee!  
 Poor Nelly 'th got the flickets.  
 I zee, Joe Routley 's maximing ;  
 I mind, I blished lick enny thing,  
 Zich times they will be wecket!'
- 93 'Yer, Dame, us be! The job's a-doo!  
 Vor wull begun es best peart droo,  
 Eute all a mug o' ale ;  
 Take, soce, a sliver as a nummett,  
 Jimmy, your Missus wanty'th zummett,  
 Ur look'th as if her 'd quail.'
- 94 'Me? Varmer Voord, I ban't amiss,  
 But I can't hulder haff zich bliss.'  
 'Nelly, in this yer nappy,  
 I wish th' a merry honey-mune,  
 Grace—be all zingle married zoon,  
 And all tha marri'd happy!



95 'And now we'd better all make haste;  
Ta Barracott 's tha weddin'-vaist,  
Zo let us muve along;  
We'll ait thur mait, thur ale we'll quaff,  
Till they vorgit in happy laugh  
That weddin' days be long.'

### PEART III.

SCENE—*Out ta Barracott.*

- 96 'FEES, Nelly, 'twill be veeveteen year,  
Naist Zinday zennett, we've be yer,  
Es voot Time spraddl'th fore;  
An' tho' es sive bet lightly vall,  
'E dithn't fail ta skeer down all,  
'E dithn't skip a vore.
- 97 'Dear Varmer Voord, an' Dame not yer!  
An' their poor cracky lie-a-bier!  
There's Dame an' Maister's chair;  
Wi' thick, I zem, they ban't a-go,  
I hear "Jan Anderson my Jo,"  
An' zee tha ould pair there.
- 98 'Plum be tha zoil a-tap their breast;  
May nort vrom out their place o' rest  
Less zweet than vi'lets spring;  
May sexton's shoul, or ploughman's vell  
Hulve not wan turf where they two dwell—  
Their grute 's a holy thing.'

- 99 'Let's hope Death's mapot is a-clit,  
 Ha zurely wan't clunt more o 's 'it,  
 Tha bell won't always doll;  
 Et auffen wulv'th wi' merrier noise.  
 (Honey! we've got two purty buoys,  
 Peart-an'-parcel of our soul!)
- 100 'Ees, bit jist now voaks lie in swars,  
 Guns niver blast in ould Death's wars,  
 Ha zoon vill'th up es stroll:  
 Tha cockered cheeld, tha doylish chun,  
 Bushed or unbushed, if Death jet'th one,  
 Ha must obey es call.
- 101 'Zum buckle vor a lang time wi' en,  
 An' zum sluze down an' niver creen;  
 Zum git a rudderish nudge;  
 Wi' zum 'a hold'th a lang corrosying,  
 Wi' ithers not an hour 's a-cosing,  
 No dawdling, they must budge.
- 102 'Radge Fuzz went slap-dash, pack an' fardel,  
 Chucked down by Routledge in a quardel,  
 'A valled flump on a shord;  
 Scummerd wi' blid, es clathers doused,  
 'A died wi' jeers vrom all tha house,  
 He calling on es Lord.
- 103 'Joe, drinking bed-ale wort next day,  
 Went wi' tha bellyharm away;  
 An' pumble-footed Will,  
 Wi' cropping church-house grules long fed,  
 Chammed a crume-mite o' warm clit-bread,  
 An' made a churchyard-hill.

- 104 'Old Jones and Smith, two half-saved fools,  
 Ait gullamouths o' pixy-stools  
 To kill a score enoo ;  
 Young litterpouchy, lop-legged Hunt  
 Hid Ned the michard in a bunt,  
 And fairly squeezed en droo'.
- 105 'The dawcock buoy, young Harry Tulk,  
 Was pixy-led into a pulk,  
 An' there we found en dead ;  
 Drink had begoodgered creunting Dick,  
 An' a cricked his niddick way a pick,  
 Which made Dick gook his head.
- 106 'At Varmer Voss, ta Comb's gurt survey,  
 A tut turned young Giles topsey-turvey,  
 An' vump a cum on tha vad ;  
 Two buoys at their gammets in a brake,  
 One's sparrabled shoes kicked t'ither's neck ;  
 Tha horseplay killed tha lad.
- 107 'Suke died to grubby Sam's upsetting,  
 A-cause her aller wanted letting,  
 Or jist a soak in barm ;  
 Ould Tom tha tucker was strick by dinder ;  
 Es clibby-mouth buoy vâllled out o' winder,  
 Down ta Hulsander Varm.
- 108 'Stiverpowl George, wi' th' aigle-tooth,  
 That lerrupped Blake vor kissing Ruth,  
 Was broached by Gommer's bull ;  
 A blunk o' vire skrent Chrisemore Nan ;  
 Buddled in 's drink was runty Jan ;  
 Tha hesk es mostly vull.

- 109 'Doan sheets cawed poor want-catcher Ned,  
 They didn't coalvarty es bed  
 Down ta tha 'Bunting Tups ;'  
 A slinnaway stram vrom Balsden's evil  
 Sent Cat-handed Humphrey to tha d——l,  
 Vor all es chucky chups.'
- 110 'Law! massy, Jim, ot kautch be tellin'!  
 On ivry shammock 'e be dwellin';  
 Let's cuff another tale ;  
 Vrom limbick thee shalt ha' a gill,  
 Ott do 'e think o' leetle Will ?  
 I zem, 'a looketh pale.
- 111 'Which is tha sherpest, he or 's brither ?  
 Eart wan, I zem, an' eart the t'ither ;  
 I gied mun out to-day  
 Freyed ribbins, and tiefilled rattletaps ;  
 An' in mun tha dear little chaps  
 Their rabberts did array.
- 112 'Ott a cawbaby Jimmy is—  
 But 'it ta day es blid war riz ;  
 Gale-headed Jones, ta Cleve,  
 Was playing maxims upon Will,  
 An' made tha little fellow squeal ;  
 'A did es halse-nits theeve.
- 113 'Says Jim, "Jones, you've condiddled they  
 Just in your huggermugger way ;  
 Cum, yen mun back agen."  
 With that Jones hullèd out a kern—  
 "Co, Co," says he, "I've you to learn,"  
 An' chawed up close to Jim.

- 114 'Jim flosed up, "I shan't bate, or 'it  
 Ha' stewers wi' you or 'it your kit;  
 Jist gie our Bill his right,  
 Or ha' this quickbean on thy back."  
 Wi' that Jones gied hissell a tack,  
 An' axed Jim if he'd fight.
- 115 'Jim looked tha chaunting<sup>1</sup> chap ta paise,  
 Then ran agen en way a vaise,  
 An' mauled en sure anew;  
 'A zoon tanned out o'en es condudle,  
 An' zent en on tha quar'l ta broodle,  
 Making zich a to-do!
- 116 'There's nort to Jimmy lik' es brither;  
 How they doo clitch to wan anither,  
 Jist like two chucky-cheeses!  
 Lang may their youthful redeship grow,  
 And be their station high or low,  
 As God A'mighty plaíses.
- 117 'Jim had to-day a gurt disaster,  
 'A brock a quar'l o' glass, an' 's maister  
 Gie'd en the custis vor't;  
 Et squashed tha chill-bladder on's hand,  
 An' home a cum wi's vingers scrambled—  
 Jim shan't be whopped vor nort.'
- 118 'Dowl take tha lamiger Methodie!  
 'Till be zum hinderment ta he;  
 I'll dudder en wi' noise;  
 Ees, Nell, Jimmy shall layve that schule,  
 I'll drash tha back o' tha crippledly vule,  
 I'll back en 'vore es buoys.'

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* chounting; *gloss.* chaunting.

- 119 'Jim, that cloam-buzza wi' two handles,  
 'E bought laist vair ta Maister Randal's,  
 Was tored abroad to-day;  
 Giles chucked at Jan Peart's head a gammer;  
 Jan drewed a coping-stone, a strammer;  
 And I o' coose must pay.
- 120 'I can't abide, Jim, they two men,  
 I leathered Giles to tha true ben,  
 Gurt chuckle-headed toad;  
 Tha crime o' the country go'th that Jan  
 Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan—  
 Hur's vaaling all abroad.'
- 121 'Hur dith sem slagged. Tha trapes mus' go,  
 Jan's wraxling ginged tha wildego;  
 Yer 's a brave briss an' herridge!  
 Tha diddlecum toads. I thort I glimpsed  
 Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse—  
 Ott must et be—a marriage?'
- 122 'Niver min' they. Yer's Will an' Jim.  
 Well, ducksey-dooseys, wher 've 'e bin?'  
 'Pickin-a-rabberts' meat, mo'r,  
 Crowtoe, an' charlock, an' caul-leaves,  
 Cowslop an' cock-grass. Ban't us thieves?  
 Will hath es breeches tor'.
- 123 'Where Coonie gut by tha shord turns roun',  
 Close by tha stickle-path us foun',  
 In a heymaiden-bush,  
 These corniwillins,<sup>1</sup> an' in tha cliver  
 A copperfinch an' hoop's nest. O my iver,  
 Tha leetle wans all flush!'

<sup>1</sup> *Orig.* corniwillisn; *gloss.* corniwillin.

- 124 'Will! you 'bide in, I'll mend thy breeches ;  
 Jim, go and zarch vor angle-twitches,  
 An' blackworms vor tha burds ;  
 Cubabys be good, an' maskills too,  
 Oakems, ticks, long-cripples 'll do ;  
 Kip min in bits o' sherd'.
- 125 'D'ye mind? tha flaw blawed to tha tallet  
 A skirdevil, or ott they call it.'  
 'No, 'twas a wash-dish, Jim ;  
 Poor leetle pixy, wi' the tripes  
 'E pored down es poor oozle-pipes,  
 'E made es peeper tin'.
- 126 'Be dodding, Will? Why, iss, 'e must ;  
 Here, chiel, 's a nudge o' kissing-crust  
 After thy leeky broth :  
 I've warmed thy porridge on tha trivet,  
 Jimmy, zay prayers avore 'e have it,  
 An' doant 'e slat tha clath.—
- 127 'Well, James, tha buoys be in their beds,  
 God bless their purty leetle heads !  
 I laive mun all to Him ;  
 I ask His blessing night an' day,  
 An' this, my dear, is all I zay,  
 "May they be like my Jim."
- 128 'An' zo they be. I zay ta Betty,  
 They've been gude children vrom the tetty,  
 Not fulshin' wan anither.  
 I've all my latch. Jimmy's like you,  
 An' leetle Will, 'tis gospel-true,  
 Grows up jist like his brither!'



- 129 'Nell, dout the light. I zem, tha e'enin',  
 Tha blessed hour 'vore candle-teenin'  
 's the loveliest peart o' life:  
 I sometimes wish tha toiling sun,  
 Like me, when 'es day's wark wis done,  
 Could zit down wi' 'es wife!
- 130 'Wan flinket cast a-top tha yeath,  
 Seems to throw out a loving breath,  
 Which Winter's self would dōve;  
 Even age, when creudling by home's fire,  
 Warms up agen wi' young desire,  
 An' thinks o'er years o' Love.
- 131 'Now, as I hear tha pendalow  
 O' maister's clock tick to an' vro',  
 I zem, "Well, there is past  
 Another moment spent wi' Nell:  
 Let us enjoy love's moments well,  
 While tha sweet blessings last!"
- 132 'A man an' s wife, not stocks an' stones,  
*Must* vall down on their dolly-bones,  
 An' bless tha God who gives!  
 What *have* I done to 'sar such bliss,  
 Dear Nell, as is in wan sweet kiss?  
 'Tis worth a dizzen lives.
- 133 'A thousan' happy fancies dring  
 To paint tha blossoms of my spring,  
 But now, I zem, I've learned  
 Ould age don't scrimp wan single bliss,  
 Nor dubb tha rapture o' wan kiss,  
 Wher love's once fully kernered.

- 134 'Lawk! ott's a cockle here an' there?  
'Tis but a channel vor love's tear,  
Tha moutering o' the dove;  
Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth  
Chuse vor tha fob, and vor tha smooth:  
But this, Nell, isn't love!
- 135 'Love isn't a mere simathin  
Begaiged wi' bloo' o' lips or skin,  
Or person short or tall;  
'Tis vor a kindred soul ta sigh,  
With it ta live—without it die;  
'Tis this, or nort at all.
- 136 'Tis well enoo vor lips to meet,  
'Tis sweet—I own 'tis cruel sweet,  
I don't zich things disparage;  
But when a heart weds way a heart,  
When soul weds soul they'll niver part,  
Vor this is heavenly marri'ge.
- 137 'An' surely, Nell, zich luv is ours,  
An' zo we'll pass our earthly hours,  
While we together dwell;  
That, when in tha bright ways above,  
Two spirits fly still joined in Love,  
They'll zay, "THAT'S JIM AN' NELL."

## GLOSSARY OF DEVONSHIRE WORDS.

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MEM.—The chief object of the foregoing story is to interweave every provincial word known to the Author; and he has kept this object in view so closely that few verses have been added during the progress of the tale without the introduction of at least three or four new words. This may have, in many instances, interfered with the poetical interest of the tale, but will, it is presumed, increase its local value. The Author is not aware of any composition formed on a similar plan, and he must reiterate that the object of the story of ‘Jim and Nell’ is to string together, not merely the county pronunciations, but the idioms and the provincialisms of the Devonshire dialect.

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[The references are to the stanzas of the poem. The glossary contains some words which do not occur there. Explanations within square brackets are additional.]

A. The letter a precedes many adverbs [and participles] without much qualifying their meaning.

A-bear, } *v.* to endure, to put up  
Abide, } with, 120.

[A-beed, *pp.* been, 35.]  
[A-choked, *pp.* choked, 27.]  
Acker, *s.* acre, 41.  
Ackmal, *s.* nuthatch, 5.  
[A-clit, *pp.* glutted, 99. *See* Clut.]  
[A-cosing, *ad.* loitering, tarrying, 101. *See* Cozing.]  
[A-creudling, 81. *See* Creudle.]  
[A-cum, *pp.* come, 1, 48, 52.]  
[A-dagging. *See* Daggle.]  
[A-doo, *pp.* done, 17, 93.]  
[A-draying, *pres. pt.* drawing, 36.]  
Afeared, *ad.* afraid, 77.  
[A-foust. *See* Foust.]  
Ageest, *ad.* aghast, terrified, 48.  
[Agg, *v.* to nag, argue, 6.]  
Agging, egging on, raising quarrels.

A-gin or Agen, against, near to.  
[A-glinting. *See* Glint.]  
Ago, *pp.* gone, past, 4, 68. Ex. ‘Jist ago,’ nearly dead.  
Aigle-tooth, *s.* double-tooth (*qq.* aiguille tooth, sharp tooth), 108.  
[Ait, *v.* to eat, 18; *pt. s.* ate, 12, 104.]  
A-kether, quoth he, 68.  
[A-knact, *pp.* knocked, 53.]  
Alkitotle, *s.* silly elf, 61.  
All-abroad, *adv.* open.  
Aller, *s.* a pinswell, a sore, 107.  
Allernbatch, *s.* an old sore, 80.  
[An’, *conj.* if, 1.]  
An, than. Ex. ‘More an that.’  
A-nan (*see* Nan), say it again.  
Aneest, anear, near. Ex. ‘Close aneest,’ next to, 47.  
[A-new, *ad.* enough, 43.]  
Angle-twitch, *s.* an earthworm, bait-worm, 124.  
An’t, am not.

- Aprilled, soured, 6. .  
 Apurt, *ad.* pouting, out of temper, 55.  
 A-quot, a-squat, squatted, weary of eating; [cloyed], 61.  
 Arg, } *v.* to argue, to dispute. *See*  
 Argify, } Argy.  
 Argans. *See* Organs.  
 [Argy, *v.* argue, 6; signify, 82.]  
 Arish, *s.* stubble, ground fit for the plough, 3.  
 [A-scranching. *See* Scraunch.]  
 A-slat, *pp.* cracked as an earthen vessel, 18.  
 Asneger, *s.* an ass, 74.  
 [A-strubbed, *pp.* *See* Strub.]  
 [A-tap, *prep.* on the top of, 2, 98.]  
 [A-telling. *See* Doil.]  
 [A-ticked, *pp.* touched upon, 80.]  
 A-top-o', on the top of, on; A-top, 130; A-tap, 2, 98.  
 [A-trattin, *pres. pt.* trotting, 47.]  
 Ausney, *v.* to augur, to anticipate, 60.  
 [Auver, *adv.* over, 100, 77; *prep.* 40.]  
 [Avoord, afford, 14.]  
 Avore, *adv.* afore, before, 61, 76.  
 Avroar, *pp.* frozen, frosty.  
 [A-vroared, *pp.* frozen, 9.]  
 Ax, *v.* to ask.  
 Axwaddle, *s.* a waddling unwieldy woman, 39.  
 [A-zent, *pp.* sent, 73.]  
 Azoon, *adv.* soon, 3.
- Back, *v.* to beat, 118.  
 Backsevore, *ad.* wrong-sided, [wrong side before], 85.  
 Baisiers, *s.* auriculas, 49. [Lit. bear's-ears].  
 Bam-bye, by-and-by, soon, 18, 27.  
 Ban't, am not; [are not, 7, 25.]  
 Barker, *s.* a whetstone for scythes, 67.  
 Barm, *s.* yeast, 107.  
 Barra, *s.* barrow, a gelt pig, 5.  
 Barraquail, *s.* a spreader, to prevent traces touching horses' heels, 67.
- Bartin, *s.* Barton, a large farm, 65.  
 Bate (*qv.* contraction of debate), *v.* to contend, to quarrel, 114.  
 Be, *pp.* been, 57. Ex. 'I've a-be up to aunty's.'  
 Beat, *s.* peat, the spine or turf.  
 Bed-ale, *s.* ale brewed for conviviality at a birth, 103.  
 Bed-tye, *s.* a bed, [bed-tick], 69.  
 Bee-butt, *s.* beehive, 5.  
 Bee-lippen, *s.* beehive, 5. [Probably once 'bee-hives,' pl. of *bee-lip*; *see* Seed-lip.]  
 Been, *s.* a band or twisted twig.  
 [Beg, *ad.* big, 32.]  
 Begaiged, *ad.* bewitched, 135.  
 Be-goodgered, *ad.* bedevilled, 105.  
 Begorsey, a little oath, 85.  
 Begummers, a little oath, 68.  
 Being, because, 61. Ex. '*Being* 'tis so.'  
 Bellyharm, *s.* the colic, 103.  
 Belve, *v.* to bellow, 91.  
 Ben, *idiom.* 'to tha true ben,' to the full purpose, 120.  
 Be-scummer, *v.* to smear.  
 [Bet, *conj.* but, 36. *See* Bit.]  
 Bettermost, best.  
 Betwit, *v.* to upbraid, 68.  
 [Beysle, *v.* to revile, 91.]  
 Beysled, *ad.* beastlied, dirtied, demeaned.  
 Bible, *v.* to bib, to drink, to tipple, 85.  
 Bide, *v.* to abide, to stay.  
 Billed, *ad.* distracted.  
 Bin, because, 6, 68.  
 [Bit, *conj.* but, 100. *See* Bet.]  
 Bittle, *s.* a large wooden hammer, 67.  
 Biver, *v.n.* to shake, 10.  
 Blackworm, *s.* a black beetle, 124.  
 Blake away, *v.* to faint, 91.  
 Blast, *v.* to explode, 100; 'blast i' the pan,' to miss fire.  
 Blid, *s.* blood, 102; 'blid an' ouns,' blood and wounds, an oath.  
 Bliddy-pot, *s.* black pudding, 16, 70.  
 Blindego, *s.* a short-sighted person, 4.

- [Blindy-buff, *s.* blindman's buff, 29.]  
 [Blish, *v.* to blush, 92.]  
 Bloggy, *ad.* sullen (*qy.* blocky, unmoveable), 4.  
 Bloo', }  
 Blooth, } *s.* blossom, bloom, 63, 135.  
 Blowsy, *a.* red-faced.  
 Blunk, *s.* a spark of fire, 108.  
 Blunk, *v.* to snow, 25.  
 Board, *s.* the table spread for meals, 14.  
 Bock, *v.* to hinder, 84.  
 Bolt, *v.* to swallow food without chewing it.  
 Bonehealing, *s.* inflammation in the bones, 65.  
 Bone-sheave, *s.* rheumatism, 10.  
 Boostering, *ad.* labouring busily, flustering, 85.  
 Bosky, *ad.* tipsy, 19.  
 [Bother, *v.* to vex, 82.]  
 Bowerly, *ad.* blooming, comely, 57.  
 Brack, *s.* a flaw, 84.  
 Brake, *s.* a thicket, 106.  
 Bran, *ad.* quite.  
 Brandis, *s.* a triangular frame to support the kettle on the fire, 1.  
 Braun, *s.* the yule or Christmas fire-log, 41. [A brand.]  
 Brimmel, *s.* bramble.  
 Brinded, *ad.* sour-looking, frowning, 85.  
 Briss, }  
 Brist, } *s.* breeze, dust, [fuss], 121.  
 Brit, *s.* a bruise, an indentation.  
 [Brit, *v.* to bruise, 7.]  
 Broach, *v.* to gore, 108.  
 [Brock, *pt.* *s.* tore, 81.]  
 [Brock (badger), a horse's name, 46.]  
 Broodle, } *v.* to brood or meditate,  
 Brudle, } to be as a child when just waking, 79, 115. Ex. 'Purty thing, it hathn't broodled yet.'  
 Browze, *s.* underwood, sprouts of trees on which cattle browse or feed, 4.  
 Buckle, *v.* to struggle, 101.  
 Buckle-to, *v.* to bend, to surrender.  
 Buddle, *v.* to suffocate, 108.  
 Buldering, *ad.* sultry, 77.  
 Bullan, *s.* a bullace, 12.  
 Bullbagger, *s.* a scarecrow, a frightener, 5.  
 Bunk, }  
 Bunky, } *v.* to hide, 27, 30.  
 Bunky-bean, *s.* a game of hide and seek a bean, 27.  
 Bunt, *s.* a bolting mill, 104.  
 Bunt, *v.* to fight with the horns, 109.  
 [Buoy, *s.* boy, 105.]  
 Buoy's-love, *s.* the plant southernwood, 49.  
 Burlyfaced, *ad.* rough or pimply faced.  
 Bushed, *ad.* bishopped, confirmed, 100.  
 Busk, *s.* a calf too long unweaned, 5.  
 Busker, *s.* a boy too long unweaned; [a term of reproach], 3.  
 Butt, *s.* a close-bodied cart, 36.  
 Butt, *adv.* suddenly.  
 Butter-and-eggs, *s.* jonquils, 50.  
 Butter-rose, *s.* a primrose, 49.  
 [Buzza, *s.* a pan. See Clume.]  
 By goodger, an oath.  
 Caaling, *part.* giving public notice.  
 [Cabbed, } *adj.* blotched or messy,  
 Cabby, } like the glaze sometimes on inferior earthenware.—R. F. Weymouth (*Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1854, p. 84).]  
 Candle-teenin', *s.* candle-light, 129.  
 [Car, Carr, *v.* to carry, take, 5, 52, 56.]  
 Carmantree, *s.* axles and wheels without carriage, 71.  
 [Carn, *s.* corn, 37, 38.]  
 Carry-on, *v.* to take to heart. Ex. 'Ott mak'th 'e carry-on so?'  
 Cast, *pp.* condemned, found guilty. Ex. 'Cast in damages.'

- Cat-handed, *ad.* awkward, 109.  
 Caul-leaves, *s.* colewort, cabbage, 122.  
 Cawbaby, *s.* an awkward, timid boy, 112.  
 Cawed, *ad.* diseased, as in sheep. [Cawl, *s.* coal, 24.]  
 Cawsey, *s.* causeway.  
 Cess, *s.* recess, corn placed in the barn in a small mow before thrashing, 4.  
 Cham, *v.* to chew, 103.  
 Châmer or Chummer, *s.* a chamber, a room. *See* Chumber.  
 Charlock, *s.* the plant treacle-and-mustard, 122.  
 Chaunting, *ad.* taunting, jeering, 115. [Chaw, *v.* (perhaps) to push, 113.] [Cheeld, *s.* child, 100. *See* Chiel.]  
 Cheese, *s.* the pile of pommage in a cider-press.  
 Cheesewring, *s.* cheese-press, 67. [Cheny, *s.* china, 56.]  
 Chet, *s.* a kitten, a small child, an insignificant person. *See* Chit.  
 Chewer, *s.* a char, a small job, 7.  
 Chibbol, *s.* a small kind of onion, 15. [Chiel, *s.* child, 126. *See* Cheeld.]  
 Chill-bladder, *s.* a chilblain, 117.  
 Chine, *s.* the end of a cask. [Chits, *s. pl.* 35. *See* Chet.]  
 Chrismore, *s.* an unchristened child, a poor creature, 108.  
 Christling, *s.* a small wild fruit.  
 Chuck, *v.* to jerk, throw, 102, 119.  
 Chucklehead, *s.* a dunderpate, a slow-witted person. [Chuckle-headed, *ad.* slow-witted, 120.]  
 Chucky, *s.* a term of endearment, 26.  
 Chucky, *ad.* cherry-coloured, 109.  
 Chucky-cheese, *s.* seed of the mal-low, 116. [Chumber-coander, *s.* chamber-corner, 81. *See* Chamer.]  
 Chun, *s.* a quean, a bad woman, 100.  
 Chups, *s.* chops, cheeks, 109.  
 Church-house, *s.* poor-house, 103. [Chusy, *v.* to choose, 63.]  
 Cladgy, *ad.* close, cloggy, glutinous, waxy, 15.  
 Clap, *v.* to place or put down suddenly, 3, 57.  
 Clathers, *s.* clothes, 102.  
 Clear and shear, *ad.* quite gone, completely [gone], 78.  
 Cleve, *s.* a cliff.  
 Clibby, *ad.* sticky, 107.  
 Climmy or Clammy, *ad.* viscous (cold; clammy hands).  
 Clint, *v.* to clinch.  
 Clit-bread, *s.* heavy bread, bread not raised, 103.  
 Clitch, *v.* to [clutch], stick to, 116.  
 Clitchy, *ad.* sticky.  
 Clitter-clatter, *s.* continuous noise, as of a mill.  
 Clitty, *ad.* close, clotty, 2.  
 Cliver, *s.* goosegrass, 123.  
 Cloam, *s.* delft, earthenware, 56, 119. *See* Clume-buzza.  
 Cloamy, *ad.* made of loam.  
 Clopping, *ad.* lopping, lame, limping, 4. [Clotted-crayme, 18. *See* Clouted.]  
 Clout, *s.* a blow, a cuff, 1.  
 Clouted-cream, *s.* cream raised by heat. *See* Clotted.  
 Clum, *v.* to pull about unseemly, 85.  
 Clum, *s.* a peat cake, 75.  
 Clume-buzza (*qq.* Cloambuzzer), *s.* an earthen pan. *See* 119.  
 Clunt, *v.* to glut down, to swallow, 99.  
 Clut, *ad.* glutted. *See* A-clit.  
 Co, Co! *inter.* an exclamation, 113.  
 Coager's end, *s.* end of a cobbler's thread, 85.  
 Coalvarty, *v.* to warm a bed with a warming-pan, 109.  
 Coander, *s.* corner, 81.  
 Cob, *s.* mud or loam mixed with straw for building, 43.

- Cobnut, *s.* a wild nut, a game with nuts.
- Cockered, *ad.* foolishly indulged, 100.
- Cock-grass, *s.* plantain, 122.
- Cockhedge, *s.* a quickset hedge.
- Cockle, *s.* a wrinkle, 134.
- Cockleart, *s.* cocklight, dawn, 6.
- Codglove, *s.* a glove used in hedge-mending, 66.
- Colbrand, *s.* smut in wheat.
- Colting, *ad.* frolicking as a colt.
- Coltree, *ad.* playful as a colt, 90.
- Comb or Combe, *s.* a valley between hills, open at one end only.
- Come, *v.* to become ripe. Ex. 'Cherries be come.'
- [Commerce, *v.* to converse, 59.]
- Commercing, *ad.* conversing.
- Condiddle, *v.* to convey away secretly, 113.
- Condudle, *s.* conceit, 115.
- Conkerbell, *s.* cock-a-bell, an icicle, 9.
- [Coort, *v.* to court, 83.]
- Cope, *s.* the top.
- Coping-stone, *s.* a top stone, 119.
- Copper-clouts, *s.* spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg, 66.
- Copperfinch, *s.* the chaffinch, 123.
- Corbett, *s.* a deep salting-tub, 16.
- Cornish, *v.* to use one pipe or glass for many.
- Corniwillin, *s.* a lapwing, 123.
- Corrosy, *s.* a grudge, ill will.
- [Corrosying, 101. See Corrosy.]
- Cort, *pp.* caught, 68.
- Cottoning, *s.* a flogging.
- Country, *s.* the strata of the earth.
- Coure, *s.* a course of work, a turn, 7.
- Courtlage, *s.* the fore or back yard of a house, 71.
- Cowal, *s.* a fishwoman's basket, 70.
- Cowslop, *s.* the foxglove, 122.
- Cozing or Coosing, *ad.* loitering, soaking.
- Cracky, *s.* a wren, a small thing or person, 97.
- Craze, *v.* to crack, 7. Ex. 'I've crazed the tay-pot.'
- Crazed, *ad.* cracked so as not to ring.
- Creem, *v.* to squeeze, 76. [Mr. Weymouth (*Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1854, p. 84) says, 'Cram [kraam], to crease or crumple. This word I have never heard used in the sense of *to stuff*, and therefore do not believe it to be identical with the common verb *to cram*']
- Creen, *v.* to complain, to pine, 101.
- Creudle, *v.* to gather up yourself, [to crouch], 81, 130. Ex. 'To creudle auver the vire.'
- Creunting, *ad.* groaning, complaining, 105.
- [Creusle, *v.* to complain causelessly, 6. See Cruzle.]
- Creusling, *ad.* complaining without cause.
- [Crick, *v.* cause a 'crick in,' 7, 105.]
- Crick, *s.* a spasm in the back or neck.
- Crickett, *s.* a three-legged stool, a low stool used near the fire-place, 9.
- Crickle-to, *v.* to bend or submit, 59.
- Cricks, *s.* dry hedge-wood, 4.
- Crim, *ad.* scrimped. Ex. 'A crim mite o't,' a small part of it. See Crume.
- Crime o' the country, *idiom*, common report, 120.
- Crippledy fellow, *s.* a cripple; [crippledy vule, a crippled fool], 118.
- Crock, *s.* a large iron pot for boiling, 1.
- Crooks, *s.* bent sticks to hold a horse-load on by, hooks, 66.
- Croom (*qq.* Crumb), *s.* a little. Ex. 'Edge a croom,' move a little, 88.
- Croping, *ad.* griping, stingy, penurious, 103.
- Crowd, *s.* a fiddle, 23.
- [Crowd, *v.* to play a fiddle, 23.]
- Crowder, *s.* a fiddler, 8.

- Crowtoe, *s.* crowsfoot, *ranunculus repens*, 121.
- Crub, *s.* for Crib, a crust of bread, 17; the wooden supporters of panniers or bags on a horse.
- Cruel, *ad.* very, 8.
- [Crume mite, *s.* small bit, 103. *See* Crim, Croom.]
- Crumpling, *s.* a little knotty or wrinkled apple prematurely ripe, 18.
- [Cruzle, } [krooz-1] *v.* a nursery word;  
Croozle } to make a low whispering noise like an infant just on the point of waking. Perhaps not peculiar to Devonshire.—R. F. Weymouth (*Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1854, p. 84). *See* Creusle.]
- Cubaby, *s.* a lady-bird, 124.
- Cuckoe, *s.* the harebell, 50.
- Cuckold-buttons, *s.* bur[s] from plant burdock.
- Cuff, *v.* *Ex.* 'To cuff a tale,' to exchange stories, as if contending for the mastery, 110.
- Culver, *s.* a wood-pigeon, 79.
- Cuniè, *s.* moss, the green vegetation covering a pool or well.
- Cusey, *v.* to swop, to exchange, 63.
- Custis or Custic, *s.* a schoolmaster's ferula, 117.
- Dab, *s.* an adept.
- Daffer, *s.* small crockery ware, 66.
- Daggle, } *v.* to run like a young  
Duggle, } child, 82.
- Dairous, *ad.* daring, bold, 77.
- Dang, *v.* a diminutive oath, 1.
- Dap, *s.* a tap, a gentle knock, 76.
- Daps, *s.* a duplicate, an exact likeness, 9.
- [Darney, a small oath, 28.]
- Dash-an-darras, *s.* the stirrup-glass, a parting cup, 77.
- Dashel, *s.* a thistle, 36.
- Daver, *v.n.* to fade.
- Davered, *ad.* faded, blighted, 80.
- Dawcock, *s.* a silly, awkward fellow, 105.
- Dawdle, *v.* to trifle, to loiter, 101.
- [Ded, *pt.* *s.* did, 16.]
- Deeve, *ad.* rotten. *Ex.* 'A deeve nit' [deaf nut], 52.
- Dere, *v.a.* to hurry, to frighten.
- Derrymouse, *s.* the dormouse, 25.
- Desperd, *ad.* desperate, very, extremely.
- Dibben, *s.* a fillet, as of veal, 17.
- Diddlecum, *ad.* half-mad, sorely teased, 121.
- Diddling, tattling. *Ex.* 'Always a-diddling,' 80.
- Dildrums (*qq.* Doldrums), *s.* childish nonsense, 86. *Ex.* 'To tell Doldrums and Buckingham Jenkins,' to talk wildly.
- Dimmit, } *s.* dimlight, twilight, 28,  
Dimpse, } 121.
- [Din, *pp.* done, 22, 45; Dinnaw, do not know, 28; Dith, does, 13; Dithn't, does not, 56.]
- Dinder, *s.* thunder, 107.
- Dinderhead, *s.* a foolish person, 85.
- Dish, *s.* a cup; as tay-dish, for tea-cup, 70.
- Dishwater, *s.* the water wagtail. [Rather, a *dish-washer*. *See* Wash-dish.]
- Dizzen, *s.* a dozen, 39.
- Do, *pp.* done. *Ex.* 'It's a-do,' it is done, 93.
- Doan, *ad.* wet, damp, 109.
- Doattie, *v.* to dote on, 19.
- Dòcity, *s.* aptness, knowledge, 4.
- Documenting, lecturing, advising. [Documenty, *v.* 61. *See* above.]
- Dodding, *pres.pt.* nodding, sleeping, 126.
- Doil, *v.* to talk distractedly. *Ex.* 'To tell doil,' to talk deliriously as in fever, 82.



- Doll, *v.* to toll. Ex. 'The bell *dolls*,' 99.
- Dollybones, *s.* the knees, 132.
- Dollylaw, *s.* a darling, one foolishly indulged, 43.
- Don an' Doff, to put on and off, 80.
- Doucet-pie, *s.* sweet-herb pie, 18.
- Douse, *v.* to drench, 102.
- Doust, *s.* chaff, barn-dust, 40.
- Dout, *v.* to do out, to put out, to extinguish, 129.
- Döve, *v.* to thaw, 130. Ex. 'It *döveeth*,' it thaws.
- Dowl, *s.* the devil, 118.
- Doylish, *ad.* light-headed, 100.
- Dradge, *s.* a bush-harrow, 66.
- Drang, *s.* a narrow passage, 89.
- Drapper, *s.* a bucket for feeding calves, 67.
- Drash, *v.* to thresh.
- Drashel, *s.* a flail, 42.
- 'Drat, an oath.
- Drawbreech, *v.* to loiter, to draggle tail, 51.
- [Drawed, *pt. s.* threw, 119.]
- Draxel, *s.* a threshold, 2.
- Dredger, *s.* a sprinkler, or caster.
- [Dree, *num.* three, 74, 75.]
- Drill, *v.* to dribble, to drop or drain wastefully. [Also], to dry, as a mop, by running it round; drill time, to waste time, 7.
- Dring, *v.* to throng, to squeeze, 133.
- Dring, } *s.* a throng, a crowd, 64.
- Dringet, }
- Drish, *s.* a thrush, 53.
- [Droo, *prep.* through, 80, 93.]
- Drool, *v.* to drivel, to water at the mouth.
- Drooling, *part.* drivelling, letting slip, 120.
- Drow, *v.* to dry.
- Drow, } *ad.* dry, 77.
- Drowy, }
- Drudge or Drudger, *s.* a team-rake.
- [Dub, *v.* to blunt, 133.]
- Dubbèd, *ad.* blunt, flattened by blows [Ducksey-doosey, a term of endearment, 122.]
- Dudder, *v.* to deafen with noise, to render the head confused, 118.
- Duggy-tratty, *ad.* dog-trotting, short-legged, 39.
- Dumbledrane, *s.* a drone bee, an idle person, 42.
- Dump, *s.* a heavy sound.
- Dunch, *ad.* deaf, 91.
- Durn, *s.* a doorpost, 51.
- [E, *pro.* you, 3, 6.]
- Earn, *v.* to give earnest, 69.
- Eart, *adv.* sometimes. Ex. 'Eart one, eart another,' 111.
- [Edge. See Croom.]
- Ee, *pro.* ye. See 'E.
- Ees, *adv.* yes, 44.
- Eet, yet. See 'It.
- [El, *i. e.* it will, 12.]
- [Elder. See Bloo'.]
- Ellem, *s.* the elm tree, 71.
- Elong, *ad.* slanting.
- Elsh, *ad.* new, fresh, 69. Ex. 'An elsh maid,' a raw, uncouth girl.
- En, un, or 'n, *pro.* him or it; as 'I told en,' 'I bought en.'
- Epping-stocks, *s.* stepping-stocks, stonesteps for mounting on horse-back.
- Es, ise, ish, *pro.* used indiscriminately for almost any personal pronoun; [e.g. I], 91.
- E'th, *s.* earth, 84.
- Eute, *v.* to pour out, 93.
- Evet, *s.* an eft or water vein.
- Evil, *s.* a three-pronged fork, 109.
- Evor or Every grass, rye-grass. See Hayvor.
- [F frequently appears as V; hence the forms vear, vill, vire, vix, vlat, vrom, vruit, vull, for fear, fill, fire, fix, flat, from, fruit, full; &c.]

- Fadge, *v.* to fare. Ex. 'How d'ye fadge?' 58.
- Fang or Vang, *v.* to receive, to finger, to get possession of. Ex. 'I vang'd to that estate last Christmas,' 'I vang'd a vive-poun' note.'
- Fardel, *s.* forrill, cover of a book, 102.  
[Fardel, *s.* bundle. *See* Pack.]
- [Farra', *s.* farrow, litter of pigs, 73 ; number of children, 60.]
- Fast, *s.* the understratum of the earth.
- Fath, }  
Fegs, } in faith, truly, indeed, 3, 54.  
Fey, }
- [Featherfowl, *s.* feverfew, 13.]
- Feather-pail, *s.* a pillow, 42.  
[Fegs. *See* Fath.]
- Fess, *ad.* licentious.
- Few, *ad.* some, a small quantity of, 69. Ex. 'A few broth.'
- [Fey. *See* Fath.]
- Finey, *v.* to mince, to pretend gentility, 48.
- Fitpence, *s.* fivepence.
- Flannin, *s.* flannel.
- [Flapper, 69. *See* Flopper.]
- Flaw, *s.* a sudden gust of wind, 125.
- Flerry, *v.* to shake, to agitate, to worry, 62.
- Flickets, *s.* blushes, flushes in the face, 92.
- Flink, *v.* to shake off or out, 90.
- Flinket, *s.* a small bundle of wood, 130.  
[Flittering, *ad.* fluttering, light in conduct, 90.]
- Flitters, *s.* rags, 81.
- Flopper, *s.* an under petticoat. *See* Flapper.
- [Flosh, *v.* to flush, 114.]
- Flosh-out, *v.* to dash.
- Flower-knat, *s.* a flower-plot, from their being planted in shape of true lovers' knots, 64.
- Flummocks, *s.* a flurry.
- Flump, *ad.* heavily, 102.
- Flushed, *ad.* fledged ; Flush, 123.
- Fob, *s.* froth, 134.
- Fore-right, *ad.* straightforward, plain, honest. *See* under V.
- Foreward, *ad.* wilful.
- Fore-weaned, *ad.* cross, difficult to please. *See* Vore-wained.
- Forth, *ad.* out of temper, not one's self, 81.
- Foust, *ad.* rumpled, 40.
- Frape, *v.* to draw tight, to brace, 21.
- Freeth, *v.* to wattle, to mend the hedge. *See* Vreeth.
- Freyed, *pp.* [rather, Frayed], displaced as the threads of ribbon, by washing or wear, 111.
- Frith, *s.* brushwood.
- From, after.
- Frump, *s.* the upshot, the principal matter, 55.
- Fudge, }  
Fudgee, } *v.* to contrive to do, 64.
- Fulch, *s.* a push, a blow.  
[Fulsh, *v.* to push, hit, 128.]
- Fump, *s.* a slap. *See* Vump.
- Fustilugs, *s.* a big-boned person, 62.
- Fustle, *s.* bustle.
- Fustle, *v.* to bustle, 134.
- Gads, *inter.* an exclamation of disgust.
- Gaff, *s.* an instrument with long handle, used to pull furze out of the furze-rick, 74.
- Gaffer, }  
Gatfer, } *s.* grandfather, an old man,  
Goffer, } 8, 23.
- Galdiment, *s.* a great fright, 48.
- Gale-headed, *ad.* heavy, stupid, 112.
- Galey or Goiley, *ad.* damp, as ground where springs rise, 73.
- Gallaces, *s.* braces, 72.
- Gallied, *part.* frightened, 20.
- Gally, *v.* to frighten.

- Gammer, }  
 Gommer, } s. grandmother, an old  
 Grammer, } woman, 8.
- Gammer, s. a butcher's spreading stick, 119.
- Gammet, s. a game, a little sport, 106.
- G'and or G'ender, v. to go yond or yonder.
- Gastable, *ad.* unruly, 78.
- Geese, v. to girth, 46.
- Geowering, *ad.* quarrelling, 77.
- [Gied, *pt.* s. gave, 117.]
- Giglot, s. a female laughing or playing wantonly, 90.
- Gill, s. a measure, quarter of a pint, 110.
- Ginged, *ad.* bewitched, 121.
- Girt, s. a girth, 74.
- Gladdie, s. the yellow-hammer, 53.
- Glidder, s. ice; gliddered, frozen, 29.
- [Glimpse, v. to catch sight of, 121.]
- Glint, v. to look askew, 20.
- [Glit, v. to glut, 22. See Glut.]
- Glut, v. to cloy, to satiate.
- Gommer-margery, s. a spirit distilled from dregs of beer, 58.
- Googer, s. the devil.
- Gook, v. to hang down, 105.
- Gooly-cup, s. the flower golden-cup, the buttercup, 49.
- Goosey-vlop, s. the foxglove (*digitalis*), 49.
- [Gosh, a small oath, 65.]
- Gossip, s. a sponsor, 41.
- Graunge, v. to eat, 61.
- [Grubby, *ad.* small, 107.]
- Grules, s. greaves, the dry residue of melted fat, 103.
- Grute, s. earth, stock, 98. Ex. 'He's of good grute.'
- Guddle, v. to drink greedily, 61.
- [Gude-now, well now, 72; Good-new, 22.]
- Guidestrap, s. a long bridle, 74.
- Gullamouth, s. a pitcher, 104.
- Garbed, *ad.* splashed with mud, 75.
- Gurry-butt, s. a dung-cart, 74.
- Gurt, *ad.* great.
- [Gurt-house, s. great house, manor-house, 57.]
- Gurts, s. groats, 70.
- Gut, s. a large open gutter, or channel on the sea-shore, 123.
- [Gwain, *pres. pt.* going, 3, 7, 34.]
- [Ha, v. to have, 62.]
- Hack, v. to dig, 42.
- Hackle, s. anger, 7.
- Hackled, *ad.* angered, 81.
- [Hadge, s. hedge, 44, 66.]
- Hadge-boar, s. hedgehog, 85.
- Hadge-tacker, s. hedger, 75.
- Hagegy, *ad.* loose, untidy, 89.
- Haigle, s. a hawk, 12.
- Hail, v. to cover, 3, 42.
- Hailingstones, s. roof-slates.
- Haimses, s. part of horse-collar, 67.
- [Half-saved, *ad.* silly (the same as Not-half-saved), 104.]
- Halse-nits, s. hazel-nuts, 112.
- Handsel, s. a gift attending a bargain or first act; as, handselling the new year, or a new purchase.
- Hanniber, s. neck-collar for horses, 67.
- Hapse, v. to fasten with a bolt, 14.
- Hatch, s. a breast-high door, 14.
- [Haum, s. home, 1, 52.]
- Haveage, s. race, lineage, 87.
- Hawbuck, s. [a lout.]
- Haydigees, s. frolicsome mood, high spirits, 62.
- [Hayt, v. to eat, 15. See Ait.]
- Hayvor-seed, s. grass-seed (*qy.* seed for hay), 74. [No; *haver*, oats.]
- [He, *pro.* him, 84, 118.]
- Heckett, s. fuss.
- Heft, s. weight, 62.
- Hell, v. to pour, 19.
- Hend, v. to hand over, to throw.
- Here-right, on the spot, instantly.
- Herridge, s. bustle, 121.

- Hesk, *s.* a hearse, 108.  
 Heymaiden, *s.* ground-ivy, 123.  
 Hile, *s.* the beard of barley, 50.  
 Hinderment, *s.* hindrance, 118.  
 [Hissel, *pro.* himself, 114.]  
 Hitch-up, *v.* to hang up, 14.  
 Hoke, *v.* to wound with horns, to gore.  
 Holm, *s.* holly (*qy.* if local).  
 Honey, *s.* sweet, an endearing epithet, 99.  
 Hood, *s.* wood.  
 Hoop, *s.* the bullfinch, 123.  
 Horse-hood, *ad.* in kind.  
 Horseplay, *s.* rough sport.  
 House, *s.* room. Ex. 'In t'other house,' 'in the other room,' 4.  
 [Howsomdever, *adv.* however, nevertheless, 16.]  
 [Hoy, *interj.* hey! 58.]  
 Hugger-mugger, *adv.* grovelling, clandestine, 113.  
 Hulle, *v.* to hide, to conceal, 94.  
 Hulking, *ad.* large, 62.  
 Hull, *v.* to dig out, to hollow; [to shell out], 113.  
 Hulsander, *s.* the white ash, 107.  
 Hulve, *v.* to turn over, 98.  
 Hunk, *s.* a great lump, 40.  
 [Hur, *pro.* she, 12.]  
 Hurt, downhearted, 55.  
 Hux or Huxon, *s.* the hock-bone, 2, 89.  
 [I, *pro.* me, 17.]  
 [Ibble, *ad.* able, 15.]  
 Inkle, *s.* tape, 70.  
 [Iss, *adv.* yes, 126.]  
 'It, *adv.* yet, 30, 114.  
 Iteming, *ad.* fidgeting, trifling, 90.  
 Items, *s.* fidgets.  
 Jakes, *s.* filth, 89.  
 Jet, *v.* to jolt, to touch in way of token, 100.  
 Jiffy, *s.* an instant of time.  
 Junket, *s.* a preparation of milk and rennet, 11.  
 Kautch, *s.* a disagreeable mixture, [rubbish], 110.  
 Kautch, *v.* to mix disagreeably.  
 [Kautchy, *ad.* nasty, 13.]  
 Keak, *s.* cake, 2.  
 Keiger, *s.* a cask, 70.  
 Kern, *s.* a kernel, 113.  
 Kern, *v.n.* to form into substance, to curdle, 133.  
 Kex, { *s.* dry stalks; some plants,  
 Kexies, { as hemlock, &c., are so  
           called, 4.  
 Kibbit, *s.* a large stick, 88.  
 Kieve, *s.* a large tub used for fermenting beer, 70.  
 [Kintry-dance, *s.* country-dance, 27.]  
 [Kisn't, canst not, 33.]  
 Kissing-crust, *s.* middle crust, 126.  
 Kit, *s.* a tribe, collection, gang, 114.  
 Kit, *s.* a collection of tools, 68.  
 Kittibats, *s.* gaiters, 72.  
 [Laist, *ad.* last, 73.]  
 Lamiger, *ad.* lame, crippled, 118.  
 Lanky, *ad.* tall, thin, 8.  
 Latch, *s.* a door-fastening.  
 Latch, *s.* a fancy, a wish, 60, 80, 128.  
 Lathing, *s.* invitation, 15.  
 Latten, *s.* tinned plate, 70.  
 Latter-lammas, [later Lammas; ta (i.e. at) latter-lammas], late, behind time, 78.  
 Laver, *s.* a marine vegetable, 15.  
 [Laype, *v.* to leap, 54.]  
 [Learn, *v.* to teach, 113.]  
 Leary, *ad.* empty, 22.  
 Leather, *v.* to beat, 120.  
 Leatherbird, *s.* a bat, 83.  
 Leet, *ad.* little, 65.  
 [Leetle, *ad.* little, 9, 35.]  
 [Lent-rose, *s.* (a flower-name), 50.]

[Lerrup, *v.* to flog, 108.]  
 Lerruping, *s.* a flogging.  
 Let, *v.* to lance, 107.  
 Lew, *s.* the lee, [shelter.]  
 [Lick, *ad.* like, 41, 53, 75.]  
 Lidden, *s.* clack, annoying reiteration, 58.  
 Lie-a-bier, *ad.* dead, 97.  
 Likely, *ad.* promising, hopeful.  
 Limber, *ad.* pliant, 54.  
 Limbick, *s.* an alembic, a still, 110.  
 Limmers, *s.* limbers, joints, 71.  
 Limmers, *s.* friends, acquaintance, connexions, 15.  
 Limperskrimp, *s.* wild celery, sought by horses when ill, 75.  
 Linhay, *s.* a shed for cattle, 38.  
 Lissom, *ad.* pliant, supple, lithesome, 54.  
 Litterpouch, a slovenly person.  
 [Litterpouchy, *ad.* slovenly, 104.]  
 Lock, *s.* an armlock or armful, as of hay.  
 [Loive, *s.* life, 33, 56, 91.]  
 Long-cripple, *s.* earthworm, 124.  
 Longful, *ad.* full long, long (applied to time), 78.  
 Lop-legged, *ad.* lame, 104.  
 Loplolly, *ad.* lounging, not firm.  
 Ex. 'A great loplolly boy.'  
 Lopsided, *ad.* one-sided.  
 Lout, *s.* a stupid fellow.  
 Lubbercock, *s.* a turkey cock, a term of derision, 87.  
 ['M, *i. e.* are, 3, 8, 79.]  
 [Ma, *pro.* me, 12.]  
 Maddick, *s.* a mattock.  
 Main, } *v.* to beckon to, to give  
 Mainy, } directions by action, 26.  
 Make-wise, *v.* to pretend, 48.  
 Making sich a to-do, making a fuss or disturbance.  
 Mallard, *s.* a drake.  
 Malley, *s.* a donkey, a female ass, 35.  
 Mang, *v.* to mix, to mingle with, 89.

Mang, *prep.* amongst.  
 Mapot, *s.* the maw, the stomach, 99.  
 Mappett, *ad.* mopping (*sic*). Ex. 'A Mappett chin,' 47.  
 Maskill, *s.* a caterpillar, 124.  
 [Massy, *s.* mercy, 110.]  
 Maul, *v.* to touch unseemly, to handle roughly, 115.  
 Maunch, *v.* to munch, to eat, 68.  
 Mawn, *s.* wicker hamper with two handles.  
 [Maxim, *v.* to joke, 92.]  
 Maxims, *s.* practical jokes, play, 112.  
 Mazed, *ad.* mad, 31.  
 Mazzard, *s.* a small black cherry, 11.  
 Methodie, *s.* a Methodist, 118.  
 Mewstaddle, *s.* a frame on which the mow is set, 71.  
 Mewstead, *s.* place where the mows are set, 32.  
 Michard, }  
 Mitcher, } *s.* a truant, 104.  
 Mickled, *ad.* choked.  
 Min or Mun, *s.* man, used contemptuously, 51; [*pro.* them, 104. See Min.]  
 [Mind, *v.* to remember, 92.]  
 [Mine, *v.* to remind, 12.]  
 Mitch, *v.* to play truant, 12. [Mr. Weymouth gives *mitch*, or *meech* (*Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1854, p. 84).]  
 Mixen, *s.* a dunghill, 88.  
 Moody-hearted, *ad.* weak-hearted, dispirited, 31.  
 Moot, *v.* to root out roots of trees, 84.  
 Moots, *s.* stumps, &c.  
 Morgt, *s.* a great quantity or number, 69.  
 Morr, Maur, *s.* a root, 20.  
 Mort, *s.* lard, 16.  
 Moutering, *ad.* moultering (*sic*), 134.  
 Much en down, *v.* to appease or please, by making much of, 83.  
 Ex. 'Much down the cat.'  
 [Muggett-pie, *s.* a kind of pie, 17.]

Mun, *pro.* them, 35, 113, 127.

Mux, *s.* muck, mud, 2, 89.

[Naist, *ad.* next, 37.]

Nan, *adv.* what? 55.

[Nappy, *s.* a kind of ale, 94.]

Natling, *s.* gut tied in small knots, 16.

[Neart, *s.* night, 46.]

Neck, *s.* the last sheaf of the wheat harvest, 3.

[Nestle-draff (*see* below), 87.]

Nestle-draught, *s.* the last born, the clearing of the rest [*? nest*].

Nettle, *v.* to offend.

[New-fardelled, 66. *See* Fardel.]

Niche, *s.* a bundle. *Ex.* 'A niche of reed.'

[Niching, *ad.* suitable for a bundle, 35.]

Niddick, *s.* back of the neck, 105.

Nimpingang, *s.* a whitlow, 10.

Ninnyhammer, *s.* a foolish person, idiot, 61.

[Nit, *s.* a nut, 52.]

Noggin, *s.* a quarter-pint or gill.

Nort, *s.* nothing, 68, 135.

Northering, *ad.* wild, incoherent, 75.

Not-half-saved, *ad.* foolish. *See* 104.

Nudge, *v.* to jolt, to call attention by touching.

[Nudge, *s.* a bit, 126.]

Nummet, } *s.* a luncheon, a small  
Nunch, } bit, 93.

Oakebb, } *s.* the cockchafer, 124.  
Oakem, }

Oozle-pipe, *s.* wheezing pipe, the windpipe, 125.

Organs, *s.* the herb pennyroyal, 13.

Ort, *s.* aught, anything.

Orts, *s.* scraps, refuse.

[Oss, *s.* a horse, 76.]

Ott, *adv.* what? 1.

[Ould, *ad.* old, 76.]

Pack an' fardel, *adv.* entirely, with packages and bundles, 102.

Paddle-iron, *s.* an instrument to clean the plough, 72.

Paise, *v.* to poise.

Paise, *s.* a poise, a pair of steel-yards.

Panking, *ad.* panting, 87.

[Parfick, *ad.* perfect, 26, 86.]

Patch, *s.* stone seed of fruit, 29.

Pauch, } *v.* to handle in an un-  
Paunch, } seemly manner, 62.

[Pawn, *s.* forfeit, 36.]

[Peart, *s.* part, 75, 99.]

Peart, *ad.* sharpwitted, dapper, 2, 21.

[Peeper, *s.* eye, 125.]

[Peg, *s.* pig, 3, 16.]

Pegs-looze, *s.* a pigstye, 73.

Pendalow, *s.* a pendulum, 131.

Pick, *s.* a hay or pitchfork, 74.

Pick-a-back, carrying like a pack on back.

[Pick a bit, eat something, 14.]

[Piebaldish, *ad.* somewhat piebald, 76.]

Piler, *s.* a farm instrument to remove the piles from barley, 72.

Pillin, *s.* pillion, behind-saddle for females, 76.

Pillor-drawer, *s.* pillow-case.

Pilm, *s.* dust, 27.

Pimping, *ad.* small, 39, 57.

Pinswell, *s.* a sore, a black-headed sore, 10.

[Pitha, Pithee, I pray thee, 33, 51, 56.]

Pixy, *s.* a Devonshire fairy, 125.

Pixy-led, *ad.* led by fairies, 105.

Pixy-stool, *s.* a fungus, 104.

Plash, *v.* to repair or interweave the hedge, [to pleach.]

Plaunching, *s.* wooden floor, plank-ing, 24, 29.

Play vore, *v.* throw forward, 51.

Pluffy, *ad.* not solid, 87.

Plum, *ad.* light, soft, springy, puffy.

*Ex.* 'plum soil, plum bed,' 98.

- Pollyantice, *s.* the polyanthus, 50.  
 Poochy, *ad.* pouting, 21.  
 [Popple, *s.* 35. *See* below.]  
 Popplestone, *s.* a pebble.  
 Pote, *v.* to throw about the legs,  
 30.  
 Power of, much, many, 35.  
 Preckett, *ad.* perked up, pert, self-  
 conceited, 90.  
 Pudgy, *ad.* fat, thick, 30.  
 Pulk, } *s.* a shallow pool of water,  
 Pulker, } 105.  
 Pumble-foot, *s.* club-foot, 103.  
 [Purty, *ad.* pretty, 43, 54.]  
 Pusky, *ad.* difficult of breathing, 31.  
 [Puss, *v.* push, 31.]
- Quail, } *v.* to faint away, 93.  
 Queel, }  
 [Quardel, *s.* quarrel, 102.]  
 Quarrel, *s.* square of window-glass,  
 117.  
 Quickbean, *s.* mountain-ash, 114.  
 Quirking, *ad.* complaining, 87.
- Rabbert, *s.* a rabbit, 111, 122.  
 Rabbin, *s.* Robert, 85.  
 Ramaking, *ad.* thin, 86.  
 Rame, *v.* to stretch out the person.  
 Rames, *s.* a stretched-out or lean  
 person, 86.  
 Rattletrap, *s.* useless lumber, make-  
 shift; [odds and ends], 111.  
 Ray, *v.* to array, to dress. *See* Unray.  
 [Reart, *ad.* right, 26.]  
 Rebeck, *s.* the enclosed part of a  
 barn, 121.  
 Redeship, *s.* trust, confidence, friend-  
 ship, 116.  
 Reed, *s.* straw unbroken by thrash-  
 ing.  
 Reed-mote, *s.* a pipe of straw, 53.  
 Re'el, } *s.* a revel, a country fair,  
 Rowl, } 21.  
 Rewratter, *s.* a swing for infants,  
 a cradle, 41.
- Ribb, *s.* an iron bow used for  
 gathering barley, 67.  
 [Ribbin, *s.* riband, 111.]  
 [Rin, *v.* to run, 34, 57.]  
 Roil, } *v.* to rail, 82.  
 Roily, }  
 Rubble, *s.* small lumps.  
 [Rubbly, *ad.* lumpy, 24.]  
 Rucky, *v.* to crouch, 86.  
 Rudderish, *ad.* hasty, careless, rude,  
 101.  
 Runt, *s.* one of stunted growth, a  
 thick, short-set person.  
 [Runty, *ad.* thick, short-set, 108.]
- [S usually becomes Z initially; as  
 in Zinday for Sunday, &c.]  
 Sal-trees, *s.* poles fixed in a cow-  
 house to tie cattle to, 71.  
 Samsawed, *ad.* half-cooked.  
 Sar, *v.* to deserve, to earn, to get,  
 132.  
 Sarasing, *s.* a fussy preparation.  
 [Sart. *See* Zart.]  
 'Scant, us can't, we cannot.  
 Scat, *v.* to strike flat.  
 Scat, *ad.* flat, 29.  
 Scat, *s.* a flat slap.  
 Scoochy-pawed, *ad.* left-handed,  
 awkward, 19.  
 Scourey, *ad.* smeared.  
 Scrammed, *ad.* benumbed, 117.  
 Scrap, *v.* to burn, to singe, 25.  
 Sraunch, *v.* to grind, 24.  
 Scrimmit, *ad.* shrunk, shrivelled, 8.  
 Scrimp, *v.* to curtail, 133.  
 Scrummage, *v.* to rummage.  
 Scuffle, *s.* a farm instrument re-  
 sembling a harrow, 71.  
 Scummer, *v.* to smear, to clean in-  
 differently, 102.  
 Seedlip (pronounced Zellup), *s.* a  
 wooden vessel used to contain  
 seeds while sowing, 71.  
 Sem, *v.* Ex. 'I sem,' it seems to me.  
 Settle, *s.* a seat including a screen, 1.

- Shag, *s.* a seabird.  
 Shamrock, *s.* a lean miserable person or animal, 110.  
 [Sharp, *s.* shaft, 36.]  
 [Shear. *See* Clear.]  
 Sherd, *s.* broken earthenware, 124.  
 [Sherp, *ad.* sharp, 111.]  
 Shetlake, *s.* a stream which feeds a shoot, 60.  
 [Shid, *pt. pl.* should, 88.]  
 Shillard, *s.* a shilling's worth, 62.  
 Shippen, *s.* a cattle-stall, 5.  
 [Shord, *s.* 102. *See* Sherd.]  
 Shord, *s.* a gap in the hedge, 123.  
 [Shore, *ad.* sure, 46.]  
 Shoul, *s.* a shovel, 98.  
 Shourts, *s.* shifts, contrivances, 83.  
 Sight, *s.* a large quantity.  
 Simathin, *s.* fondness, 135.  
 Simmett, *s.* the bottom of a sieve.  
 Sive, *s.* a scythe, 96.  
 Skaredevil, } *s.* a black martin or  
 Skirdevil, } swift, 125.  
 Skeer, *v.* to mow lightly over, 96.  
 Skeerings, *s.* hay made in pasture land, the cuttings of a light crop, 75.  
 Skerryfliier [*i.e.* scarifier], *s.* a farm instrument used to destroy weeds in potato-alleys, 71.  
 Skillett, *s.* a little saucepan, 70.  
 [Skip, *v.* to skip over, miss, 96.]  
 [Skirdevil. *See* Skaredevil.]  
 Skrent, *ad.* burnt, singed, 108.  
 Slagged, *ad.* slackened, loose, untidy, 121.  
 Slammock, *s.* an untidy person.  
 Slammocking, *ad.* untidy.  
 [Slammocky, *v.* to make untidy, 21.]  
 Slapdash, *s.* rough lime and gravel, a ready coating for buildings.  
 Slapdash, *ad.* offhand, quickly, 102.  
 [Slat, *v.* to splash, 126.]  
 Slinge, *v.* to loll, 121.  
 [Slinnoway, *ad.* sidelong, side, 109.]  
 Slinnoways, *ad.* sidling, slanting.
- Sliver, *s.* a slice, 93.  
 Sloan, *s.* a sloe, 12.  
 Slotter, *v.* to spill, 19.  
 Sluze, *v.* to slide down, 101.  
 [Small, *s.* small coal, 24.]  
 Smeetch, *v.* to smoke, 24.  
 Snapjack, *s.* white smock, lady-smock, a flower, 49.  
 [Snooze, *v.* to sleep, 25.]  
 [Snoozle, *v.* to take a nap, 23.]  
 Soce! *s.* a plural in the vocative case, friends! companions! 93.  
 [Sing. in st. 90.]  
 [Soud, *s.* sweat, 26.]  
 Soursalves, Soursopps, *s.* sorrel.  
 Sparky, *ad.* spotted.  
 Sparrables, *s.* small nails, 106.  
 Speyed, *ad.* gelt, 73.  
 Spine, *s.* turf, sward.  
 Spire, *s.* reed.  
 Spraddle, *v.* to stride, 96.  
 Spraid, *ad.* chapped by cold, 25.  
 Squab-pie, *s.* a Devonshire pie, composed of apples and flesh, 15.  
 Squash, *v.* to squeeze, to burst, 117.  
 Squeal, *v.* to squeak.  
 Squinch, *s.* a crevice, 22.  
 Staff, *s.* nine feet, half a rod.  
 Staid, *a.* settled, confirmed.  
 Stale, *s.* handle of a mop or broom, 70.  
 [Stample abroad, *v.* to tread upon, 90.]  
 Stampled abroad, *pp.* trodden upon.  
 Standard, *s.* a large salting tub, 70.  
 Stane, *s.* a stone pot, an earthen vessel.  
 [Stap, *v.* to stop, 76.]  
 Stayhopping, *ad.* giddy, wanton, 88.  
 Stewer, *s.* a dust, a fuss, 114.  
 Stickle, steep, 123; a small stream.  
 Stinpole, *s.* a stupid person, 2.  
 Stiver-powl, *ad.* bristle-headed, 108.  
 Stocked or Stooded, *ad.* immovable, stuck, as in mud.  
 Strake, *v.* to loiter, 2.



Stram, *s.* a loud [*or* hard] knock, 109.

Stram, *v.* to knock hard.

Strammer, *s.* a great thing, a lie, 119.

Straw-mote, *s.* a pipe of straw.

Strike, *s.* half a peck, 37.

Stroile, *s.* strength, 60.

Stroll, *s.* a narrow slip of land, 100.

Stroyl, *s.* couch-grass or other long weed usually raked out of the soil, 5.

Strub, *v.* to strip, to take away all, 64.

Stuggy, *ad.* short, thick, 20.

Suant, *ad.* even, 34.

Sug, *v.* to sleep, 23.

Survey, *s.* an agricultural auction, 106.

Swankum, *ad.* careless. Ex. 'Swinkum-swankum walk,' 86.

Swar, *s.* the ridge of corn as it falls from the sickle, 100.

Swathe, *s.* ridge of grass from the scythe.

[Swinkum. See Swankum.]

[Ta, *prep.* at, 76, 107. See To.]

Tachy, *ad.* touchy, irritable, 81.

Tack, *v.* to slap; [*s.* a slap, 114.]

Tack, *s.* a shelf, 18.

Taffety, *ad.* delicate, nice, dainty, 86.

[Ta last, at last, 30, 52.]

Tallet, *s.* a hayloft, 125.

Tamsin, *s.* Thomazin, a woman's name, 83, 88.

[Tan, *v.* to beat, 115.]

Tang, *v.* to tie.

Tanning, *s.* a beating.

[Tap, for A-tap, on the top of, 76.]

Taty, *s.* a potato, 15.

[Tay-dish, *s.* tea-cup, 70. See Dish.]

[Teart, *ad.* tight, 46.]

Tetty, *s.* a teat, 128.

Thack, } *pro.* that, 7.

Thacky, }

Thecky, *pro.* those.

[Thee, *pro.* thou, 3, 10; thy, 10.]

Thick, } *pro.* this, 1, 7.

Thicky, }

[Thicket, *s.* (?), 9.]

[Thof, *conj.* though, 84.]

Thurl, *ad.* thin, 19.

Tich-crook, } *s.* implements to turn

Tormentor, } peat with, 72.

[Tick, *s.* name of an insect, 124.]

Tiefil, *s.* a filament.

Tiefilled, *ad.* untwisted, fringed out,

111.

Till, *v.* to deliver over, 18, 85.

Tilty, *ad.* testy, soon offended, 90.

Timmersome, *ad.* timorous, fearful, 48.

Tine, *v.* to shut, to close, 125.

To, *prep.* at, 78. Ex. 'To-last,' at last; 'He lives to Barnstaple.'

[Toad, *s.* a common term of reproach, 3.]

To-do, *s.* a-do, fuss, bustle, 115. Ex. 'Ott's this to-do for?'

Toil, } *s.* a hassock, 106.

Tut, }

[Toon, *s.* tune, 23.]

Tooties, *s.* the toes, 13.

[Topsey-turvey, *adv.* upside down, 106.]

[Tored, *pp.* broken, 119.]

[Tormentor. See Ticherook.]

Towsell, *v.* to towse, to handle roughly, 54.

Trade, *s.* trash, 12, 18; [weak drink, 27.]

Trape, *v.* to walk idly, 88.

Trapes, *s.* a slut, a sloven, 121.

Traunchard, *s.* a trencher, a wooden plate, 18.

Trignomate, *s.* a walking companion, 88.

Trivet, *s.* the turn-round of a grate, a tripod, 126.

Trundle, *s.* a salting-tub, 70.

Try. Ex. 'How d'y' try?' how do you get on? 58.

- Tucker, *s.* a fuller, 107.  
 Tucking-mill, *s.* a fulling-mill.  
 [Tup, *s.* ram, 109.]  
 Tussell, *s.* a contention.  
 Tussell, *v.* to contend, 30.  
 Tut, *s.* a hassock, 106.  
 Tutty, *s.* a nosegay, 82.  
 Tutwork, *s.* piecework, 7.  
 Tweeny-legs, *s.* [name of] a weed, 75.  
 Twily, *ad.* toily, troublesome, 90.  
 Two-bill, *s.* a tool, mattock at one end  
 and bill (or axe) at the other, 72.  
 Two-double, *ad.* bent, crooked, 87.
- [Un, *pro.* him, 26. See En.]  
 Unket, *ad.* dreary, lonesome, 84.  
 Unray, *v.* to undress, 79.  
 Untang, *v.* to untie, 59.  
 Upsetting, *s.* a christening, 107.  
 [Ur, *pro.* her, 37.]  
 [Ur, *conj.* or, 91.]  
 Urchy, *s.* Richard, 10, 65.  
 [Urn, *v.* to run, 51.]  
 [Us, *pro.* we, 9, &c.]
- [V often represents F, especially  
 initially. See below.]  
 Vad, *s.* beam of cider-press, 106.  
 Vaige, } *s.* the strength gained in  
 Vaise, } taking a leap by previ-  
 ously receding, [a rush], 115.  
 [Vaist, *s.* feast, 95; Vaisting, feast-  
 ing, 22.]  
 [Vall, *v.* to fall, 96; Valled, fell, 102,  
 107.]  
 [Vally, *s.* value, worth, 35.]  
 Vang, *v.* to receive, to raise  
 money, 32.  
 [Varmeric, *ad.* farmer-like, country-  
 fied, 56.]  
 Vaught, *pp.* fetched, 67.  
 Veag, *s.* ill temper, a fit of passion.  
 [Vear, *v.* to fear, 31.]  
 [Veared, *pp.* afraid, 29.]  
 [Veather, *s.* father, 9.]  
 [Veelt, *pl.* s. felt, 22.]
- [Veeveteen, *num.* fifteen, 96.]  
 [Veevety, *num.* fifty, 32.]  
 Vell, *s.* part of a plough, 67, 98.  
 Vell, *v.* to separate the turf from  
 the soil.  
 Vell, *v.* to fell.  
 Velling-plough, *s.* a plough to take  
 off the turf, 66.  
 Velly, *s.* a felloe, 36.  
 Velvet-dock, *s.* the verbascum, 75.  
 Vend, *v.* to find, 44.  
 [Vievety, *num.* fifty, 85.]  
 [Vill, *s.* fill, 18.]  
 Vinhed, *ad.* moulded, mouldy as  
 cheese, 17.  
 [Vire, *s.* fire, 25.]  
 [Vissick, *s.* physic, 13.]  
 [Vittings, *s.* *pl.* fittings, 69.]  
 Vitty, *ad.* fitting, proper, 2.  
 [Vix, *v.* to fix, 34.]  
 [Vlat, *ad.* flat, 29.]  
 Vlother, *s.* unmeaning talk, non-  
 sense, 82.  
 [Voaks, *s.* *pl.* folks, 57.]  
 [Voot, *s.* foot, 96.]  
 [Vor, *prep.* to; Vor say, to say, 6;  
 Vor crowd, to play, 26.]  
 Vore, *adv.* forward, 51, 78.  
 Vore, *s.* a furrow, 33, 96.  
 [Vore-right, 57. See Fore-right.]  
 [Vore-wained. See Fore-weaned.]  
 [Vortin, *s.* fortune, 65.]  
 [Vraid, *ad.* afraid, 20.]  
 [Vreeth, 66. See Freeth.]  
 [Vrens, *s.* *pl.* friends, 15.]  
 [Vule, *s.* fool, 118.]  
 [Vump, slap, thump, 83, 106. See  
 Fump.]  
 [Vust, *ad.* first, 41.]
- Waartin, *s.* weighing, valuation, 33.  
 [Wad, would, 78. See Wid.]  
 Waiter, *s.* a tray, 70.  
 Wallage, *s.* a large quantity, 24.  
 [Wallop, *v.* to beat, 88. See Wollop.]  
 Walve, *v.* to wallow, 89.

- [Wan, *ad.* one, 81.]  
 Wangèd, *ad.* tired, 7.  
 Wangery, *ad.* soft, flabby, 87.  
 Want, *s.* a mole, 109.  
 Ward, *v.* to wade, 89.  
 Wardship, *s.* a wagtail.  
 Warn, *v.* to warrant, 21, 44.  
 [Warney, *v.* to warrant, 12.]  
 War-wing! beware, take care! 26.  
 Wash-dish, *s.* a wagtail, 125.  
 [Way, *prep.* with, 71; Wayin, with-  
 in, 51; Wayout, without, 84.]  
 Weather-lucker, *ad.* better-looking,  
 79.  
 [Wecket, *ad.* wicked, mischievous,  
 92.]  
 Welgar, *s.* a willow, 34.  
 Werritt, *v.* to tease, to worry, 33, 58.  
 Wets, *s.* oats, 37.  
 [Whargle, 86. *See* Whirgle.]  
 [Whe'r, *conj.* whether, 11, 68.]  
 Whink, *s.* a small machine for  
 spinning straw ropes for thatch-  
 ing, 71. [*Rather*, wink = winch.]  
 Whirgle, *v.* to twirl, to roll.  
 Whirgle, *s.* a twist. *See* Whargle.  
 Whishful, } *ad.* dismal, 40.  
 Wist, }  
 Whitpot, *s.* a Devonshire mixture  
 of milk, flour, and treacle, 15.  
 Whittaker, *s.* a species of quartz.  
 Whit-zindays, *s.* daffodils, 49.  
 Whop, *v.* to beat, 117.  
 Whop, *s.* a heavy blow, 78.  
 Whopping, *s.* a beating.  
 [Wid, would, 57. *See* Wad.]  
 Wildego, *s.* a harum-scarum person,  
 121.  
 Wimb, } *v.* to winnow, 37.  
 Wimby, }  
 Winder, *s.* a window.  
 Windle, *s.* a fieldfare, 83.  
 [Wink. *See* Whink.]  
 [Wisn't, wilt not, 10.]  
 Wist. *See* Whishful.  
 Witch-ellem, *s.* seedling elm, 71.
- Withe, } *s.* a willow twig, 34.  
 Withy, }  
 Withy-wind, *s.* the woodbine, 50.  
 [Woive, *s.* wife, 56, 91.]  
 Wollop, *v.* to beat.  
 Wood-quist, *s.* a wood pigeon, 92.  
 Wormeth, *s.* wormwood, 75.  
 Wort, *s.* new beer, 103.  
 Worts, *s.* whortleberries; [Wort-pie,  
 11.]  
 Wraxle, *v.* to wrestle.  
 [Wull, *adv.* well, 16.]  
 [Wulve, *v.* go (as a bell), 99.]
- [Yaffer, *s.* heifer, 73.]  
 Yarreth, *s.* the yarrow, 50.  
 Yaw, *s.* an ewe, 38.  
 [Yeard, *pt.* *s.* heard, 53.]  
 Yeat, *s.* a gate, 47.  
 Yeat, *s.* heat.  
 Yeath, *s.* the hearth, 130.  
 Yeathstone, *s.* hearthstone.  
 Yen, *v.* to throw, to hand over, 1, 9,  
 79, 113.  
 [Yer, *v.* to hear, 38, 76.]  
 [Yer, *adv.* here, 93, 97.]  
 [Yerly, *ad.* early, 15.]  
 [Yett, *v.* to heat, 9.]  
 Yew-brimmel, *s.* dogrose, 50.  
 Yuzen, *s.* a trough to feed cattle  
 from, appended to [a] cowhouse.  
 Yuzen, *s.* a dunghill, 75.
- [Z often appears for S, especially  
 initially. *See* below.]  
 [Zad, *ad.* sad, 42.]  
 [Zame, *ad.* same, 42.]  
 [Zand, *s.* sand, 24.]  
 [Zarch, *v.* to search, 84, 124.]  
 Zart, } *ad.* soft; Sart, 34.  
 Zat, }  
 [Zarve, *v.* to serve, 13, 44.]  
 [Zay, *v.* to say, 81; Vor zay, to talk,  
 6.]  
 Zayhaddick, *s.* the herb valerian, 50.  
 [Zed, *pt.* *s.* said, 81.]

- [Zee, *v.* to see, 29; Zeed, saw, 5; Zeed, seen, 57.]
- [Zell, *s.* door-sill, 51.]
- Zem, *v.* to seem, to seem pleased with, 64; [I zem, I fancy, I think, 11, 41, 54, 129.]
- [Zennet, *s.* se'nnight, week, 96.]
- [Zich, *ad.* such, 58, 60.]
- [Zider, *s.* cider, 19.]
- [Zim, *v.* to seem; I zim'd, I thought, 52.]
- [Zinday, Sunday, 11, 96.]
- [Zingle, *ad.* single, 94.]
- [Zit, *v.* to sit, 129.]
- [Zmell, *v.* to smell, 63.]
- [Zo, *adv.* so, 95.]
- Zoaks, Zooks, a small oath, 92.
- [Zoil, *s.* soil, 98.]
- Zole, *s.* a plough or plough-iron, 74.
- [Zoonder, *adv.* sooner, 32.]
- Zounds, wounds.
- Zoundy, *v.* to swoon, 92.
- [Zoursalve, 50. *See* Soursalve.]
- [Zow, *s.* sow, 73.]
- [Zum, *ad.* some, 15.]
- [Zummer, *s.* summer, 82.]
- [Zummett, *s.* something, 93.]
- [Zure, *adv.* surely, 78.]
- [Zwaip, *v.* to sweep, 24.]
- [Zweet, *ad.* sweet, 53.]

JOHN NOAKES AND MARY STYLES



## JOHN NOAKES AND MARY STYLES

---

- 1 AT Tottum's Cock-a-Bevis Hill,  
A sput suppass'd by few,  
Where toddlers qlis haut to eye  
The proper pritty wiew ;
- 2 Where people crake so ov the place,  
Leas-ways, so I've hard say ;  
An' frum its top yow, sarteny,  
Can see a monsus way.
- 3 'Bout this oad hill, I warrant ya,  
Their bog it nuver ceases ;  
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it  
Beats Danbury's au' to pieces.
- 4 But no sense ov a place, some think,  
Is this here hill so high,—  
'Cos there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,  
But that don't argufy.

- 5 Yit, if they their inquirations maake  
In winter-time, some will  
Condemn that place as *no great shakes*,  
Where folks ha' the *coad-chill*!
- 6 As sum'dy, 'haps, when nigh the sput,  
May ha' a wish to see 't,—  
From Mauldon toun to Keldon 'tis,  
An' 'gin a four-releet.
- 7 Where up the road the load it goos  
So lugsome an' so stiff,  
That hosses mosly kitch a whop  
Frum drivers in a tiff.
- 8 But who'd pay a hoss when tugging on?  
None but a tetchy elf:  
'Tis right on plain etch chap desarves  
A clumsy thump himself.
- 9 Haul'd o'er the coals, sich fellars e'er  
Shud be, by Martin's Act;  
But, then, they're rayther muggy oft,  
So with um we're not 'zact.
- 10 But thussins, 'haps, to let um oaf  
Is wrong, becos etch carter,  
If maade to smart, his P's and Q's  
He'd mine for ever arter.
- 11 At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, too, the  
Wiseacres show a tree,  
Which if yow clamber up, besure,  
A precious way yow see.



- 12 I dorn't think I cud clime it now,  
 Aldoe I 'uster cud ;  
 I shudn't warsley loike to troy,  
 For gulch cum down I shud.
- 13 My head 'ood swim,—I 'oodnt do't  
 Nut even for a guinea:  
 A naarbour ax'd me, t'other day ;  
 'Naa, naa,' says I, 'nut quinny.'
- 14 At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, I was  
 A-goo'n to tell the folks,  
 Some wares back—when I bargun—  
 In peace there lived John Noakes.
- 15 Ees, John a bee'un foun' upon  
 That cried-up sput,—and I  
 Have hard he there lived under one  
 Who follar'd husbandry.
- 16 The cot, a yard it had, in shape  
 A sort ov *a three square*<sup>1</sup> ;  
 An' as for weeds or litters, oh !  
 Yow nuver saa um there.
- 17 No, nut in the time John's dad it hued,  
 Though 'twas to some a puzzle,—  
 'Cos long 'fore he the buckit kick'd,  
 He e'er was arter guzzle.

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<sup>1</sup> Who knows ? perhaps that Solomon the Second, King James, imbibed all his vast mathematical knowledge in the good county of Essex, for, in his celebrated ΔΕΜΟΝΟΛΟΓΥ, he talks of '*square and triangular circles*' !

- 18 Had the ol' bouy nut yarn'd a deal,  
An' fortun met him smilin',—  
He'd sich a family, he coon't  
Ha' brote up the whole biling.
- 19 Who are in the warld well to do,  
*They* onny shud ha' cubs;  
Who's nut, lore! how he's hamper'd up,  
As through this life he grubs.
- 20 *Youn'* John seem'd nut at all to be  
A chip ov the ol' block:  
To see some wet their whissles so,  
It oft gave him a shock.
- 21 Through tipplin', in his manners, John,  
No hole he'd maade at all—  
(Some naarbours sed)—sen long afore  
His dad lay by the wall.
- 22 No, had yow 'quired his charriter,  
As people sometimes shud;  
Frum those who know'd him, yow'd bin toad  
'Twas altogether gud.
- 23 To doe his jarney at the plough,  
With boddle an' with bag,  
Etch moarn he'd sturt some time afore  
The grass was dry frum dag.
- 24 He sich a dapster was at plough,  
Few match'd him nigh or far:  
Ees, jes to rights, my bouys, John Noakes,  
The thurrars he 'ood draa!

- 25 But at *all* jobs he handy was,  
He'd sich a knack at wark;  
Where'er *he* sew, or rep, or mew,  
Yow werry soon cud mark.
- 26 No aukard, hulking fellar John,  
He starr'd with nimble pace;  
Nor yit bad lookin', for he had  
A chubby, smilin' face.
- 27 —By gom! where's he who's e'er withstud  
The foce ov beauty's smiles?  
Soon 'twas found out John seem'd to be  
In loave with Mary Styles.
- 28 But John long in his eye had had  
His naarbour Styles's darter;  
An' he'd the pluck, at length, to tell  
His loave, an' har goo arter.
- 29 Had John bin mealy-mouth'd, 'tis plain,  
(An' lovers oft are wary),  
He'd lost his gal, for *oathers* had  
A hank'rin' arter Mary.
- 30 A werry nice youn' oommun seem'd  
This Mary Styles to all;  
An' some—sich eyes an' cheeks she had—  
Har pritty ust to call.
- 31 Far from a slammacks. Mary was—  
No darty trollops she;  
But—though no finnick—clean an' neat  
Yow ollis har ded see.

- 32 Sen but a mauther, sarvant she  
 Had bin to Mr. Bright;  
 One who'd retired from biznus now,  
 An' meant to live upright.
- 33 A woundly larned man was he,  
 But some folks sed a queer un;  
 I met him once, an' foun' he was  
 Nut werry list o' hearin'.
- 34 Once, when to his house John Noakes had cum  
 A-courtin', in due form,  
 To fine him 'gin his kitchin-racks,  
 Lore! how he 'gan to storm!
- 35 'Blame me,' thote John, 'if this here ain't  
 A werry pritty sturt:  
 Poll seems full coad, an' now I am  
 Put still more *out o' heart!*'
- 36 John hafe inclined to winnick was,  
 Whoile settin' on his stool,  
 An' acted so, some thote he was  
 A-goo'n to tourn a fool.
- 37 Oh! he'd nuver sich an upset had,  
 As he ded git that day;—  
 Ah! that things e'er shud goo cross-grain'd  
 When loavers 'ood be gay!
- 38 But git on better soon, it seem'd,  
 Ded tim[m]ersome John Noakes;  
 An' Mary's marster, he found out,  
 With him but play'd his jokes.

- 39 'sides, Mary's conduct to poor John,  
It now den't seem so wusser;  
An' liddle fuss she now 'ood maake  
Whene'er he troy'd to buss her.
- 40 An' dash my buttons! if she den't—  
(But then sich oft the case is)  
Nex time John cum, soon 'gree to goo  
With him to Tiptree Races.
- 41 How pleased was he! the face ov hope  
Etch former cross so chases,  
Thote he, ' with me, I was affeard,  
She oon't goo to the races.'
- 42 'Twas now the middle ov July,  
An', all gud people, they  
Well know the races e'er cum roun'  
When 'tis St. James's Day.
- 43 An' 'twas the time ov haysel, too—  
A bizzy time with farmers;  
But ah! to-year, sich rains they'd had,  
E'en banges wor alarmers.
- 44 A follarin' time, the farmers' crups,  
It ollis suits um best;  
Their hay becums too oft but mulch—  
When wet,—as may be guess'd.
- 45 Poor honest John? 'tis plain, he know'd  
But liddle ov life's range,  
Or he'd a-know'd, gals oft, at fust,  
Have ways tarnation strange.

- 46 'Dorn't yow maake count,' John's mates him ax'd,  
The day afore they fell,  
'To goo an' see the races, mate,  
If you're alive an' well?'
- 47 'I dorn't knaa that I shain't,' said John,  
'As there's to be sich spote:  
I s'pose, together, you'll all goo?—  
Ar, you'll all goo, I thote.'
- 48 The day arrived—the twenty-fifth—  
An' nuthin' threaten'd rain;  
The ark worn't out—no clouds appear'd,—  
That fine 't ood be was plain.
- 49 A nice day 'twas, as it advanced,  
Yow had no call to shelter;  
So close it, howsomever, was,  
Lore! how folks seem'd to swelter!
- 50 'When race-time 'tis, it ollis rains!'  
Yow who cry this mus' mizzle;  
But oft, by gom! when we've bin there,  
It seem'd amos' to drizzle.
- 51 If nut then in our bettermust,  
Our cloaths, we shoon't so mind um,  
An'—if umberrellas there we take—  
So cumbersome we find um.
- 52 When wet, etch swell, he grumpy is,  
An' glum etch lass so smart;  
'sides, od rabbet it! I hate to see  
Sich trapesin' through the dart.

- 53 To-year, howe'er, so fine the day,  
It seem'd quoite an enticer ;  
An' some, at Tiptree, wow'd right on  
They'd nuver sin a nicer.
- 54 John Noakes, his marster, over-night,  
When he'd done pitchin' hay,  
He'd ax'd him, as 'twas race-time, for  
An artnoon's hulliday.
- 55 John's marster—no jocoshus man—  
Declared to him, in brief,—  
That buckle-to well arterwuds  
He mus',—then gave him leaf.
- 56 Some sed John seem'd—but, then, too oft  
Folks prattle loike a parrot—  
When brush'd-up he for Tiptree was,  
As smart as any carrot.
- 57 That day, besure, a bran-new suit  
He'd claa'd out ov his hutch ;  
Ees, bran-span-new,—as yit, in them  
He'd nut e'en bin to chutch.
- 58 Cout—weskit—britches, all so smart,  
(At Tiptree who seems sparin' ?)  
John's weskit, howsomever, 'haps,  
That was amos' too flarin'.
- 59 With Mary Styles to 'pear a lout !  
John's proide, it seem'd to shock it ;  
'sides, two suvrins ded the puss contain  
He'd in his britches pocket.

- 60 An' Mary, too, har scringin' John,  
She'd toad him to his head,—  
By none but one well tighted-up  
To Tiptree she'd be led.
- 61 Sed she,—'I'd's lieve yow'd nut at all  
With me that day be found,  
If you're nut drest as smart as I  
When in my yallar gownd.'
- 62 Besure, when yow saa Mary drest,  
Nought she had on look'd buntin';  
An' long she'd niggle at har glass,  
When she har hair was fruntin'.
- 63 Now,—as 'twas race-time—Mary, too,  
She'd gut a hulliday;  
'Twas 'cos har marster, frum the Heath,  
He lived a goodish way.
- 64 'sides, wish to see har mother, sure,  
Does every gud darter;  
So Mary ded,—'twas nut at all  
John Noakes that she was arter!
- 65 At gammickin' John's Mary oft  
Seem'd rayther.ov a sinner:  
That day, at housen so she'd stopp'd,  
She was behine for dinner.
- 66 She (I expect) for lunch, some cake,  
Or suffin gud had had,  
For so late she came, with har, at fust,  
Har mother seem'd quite mad.



- 67 A dinner nice the oad folks have,  
At race-time, ollis 'ood,—  
That day, they had a *toad-in-hole*,  
A dish that's deadly gud.
- 68 But when oad Styles to goffle it  
Bargun, he soon ded cry out:—  
'Missus! I thinks as how, taa-day,  
Yow've put the meller's eye out!
- 69 'The taters, too, they're nut anuff,—  
The meat, 'tis nearly rear;—  
An', about it, to maake a tardo  
Inclined he ded appear.
- 70 His dame rejoin'd—'That mauther, Sall,  
I cain't trust to har yit;  
The oven—by har baakin' thus—  
She den't hafe rassle it.'
- 71 Now, with har daddy, Sall e'er seem'd  
The favourite all o'er,  
Aldoe a harum-scarum slut;  
An' so he jarr'd no more.
- 72 —The dinner o'er, soon in the yard  
To walk some wor inclined,  
To see the flowers—but nut tell they  
Had had a glass ov wind.
- 73 To Tiptree now, afore the house,  
The folks bargun to throng;  
Some wor so anxious to git there,  
Lore! how they tore along!

- 74 John Noakes, bum-by, come up he ded,  
 When Mary seem'd more settled ;  
 For tell he came, that day, some twig'd,  
 She had seem'd rayther nettled.
- 75 Though some days agoo he'd tewly bin,  
 Our John, he now declared,  
 That he was bobbish, when they all  
 Ax'd koindly how he fared.
- 76 Sed John—as Mary seem'd to think  
 His lateness quoite a crime,—  
 'To pack our kilters up, this moarn,  
 It tuck us sich a time.'
- 77 It seem'd, he an' his mate, they hād  
 A-drillin' tunnips bin ;  
 An' none or both cud leave their wark  
 Tell all the sid was in.
- 78 —Poor John, though late, loike fleck he'd walk'd,  
 An' it was hort an' dusty,  
 So—when some mead or wind he tuck—  
 He sed he was so thusty.
- 79 'Though this here wind may squench my thust,'  
 Thote he, as Mary waited,  
 'Twill be a wonderment indeed  
 If I'm intossicated.'
- 80 —John's Mary, who'd har things put on,  
 She now the time was grudgin' ;  
 An' all declared, for Tiptree, it  
 Was high time to be trudgin'.

- 81 Dame Styles, she sed—but then how cud  
They wait for 't sich a while?—  
Quoite arly, if they'd stup to tea,  
She'd maake the kittle bile.
- 82 But so crazy all for Tiptree wor,  
They coodn't thussins stay;  
Though oft begin the spote dorn't tell  
'Tis bline-man's hulliday.
- 83 'No bull's-noon hours I'll ha' ya keep,—  
An' mine what you're about;'  
Dame Styles, too, sed—when kep up late,  
She felt so dilver'd out.
- 84 At las, the pair an' all wor oaf,  
With joyous hearts an' light;  
An' at the gate Dame Styles stupp'd tell  
She'd sin um out o' sight!
- 85 The noise—sich numbers pass'd um dreft—  
Oh! it was duntin' quoite;—  
John's arm along hoap Mary well,  
For still she hued it toight.
- 86 A hare-brain'd set seem'd most ov them  
What pass'd in cart or shay;  
Some, howsomever, so jubb'd on,  
No pontin' hoss had they.
- 87 Oh! sich a hallarbaloo ded soon  
In our pair's aers resoun',  
They know'd but liddle fudder they'd  
To goo to retch the groun'.

- 88 When they'd right afore the Priory gut,  
 An' somewhat slack'd their pace—  
 John remark'd, it seem'd a curous  
 Oad ruinated place.
- 89 When they arrived, of coas, they found  
 Ov visitors a mort:  
 High—low—tag—rag—an' bob-tail,—all  
 To Tiptree e'er resort.
- 90 The Heath seem'd amos kiver'd, there  
 Was sich a kit ov folks;  
 An' nut one molloncholy face  
 Discover cud John Noakes.
- 91 None seem'd to ha' the mulligrubs—  
 None seem'd down in the dumps;  
 An' the folks—though sich a quantity—  
 Most on um starr'd their stumps.
- 92 John was a-dry, an' soon cried out—  
 'Goo'n git some beer we 'ool!'  
 He'd so to wait, it maade him riled,  
 The booths wor all chuck-full.
- 93 Whoile waitin', for a weskit-piece  
 He'd higgled, tell he swore,  
 Aldoe his fingers itch'd to haa't,  
 He'd give the chap no more.
- 94 With waiters, when his beer was brote,  
 John's stinginess increased;  
 He sed, it had bin squiggled tell  
 'Twas jes as thick as east.

- 95 An' thrip-punce for sich stuff as that—  
    'Twas quoite out ov the way ;  
    But he drink'd it up, so John, at las,  
    Down'd with the dubs to pay.
- 96 To stan' sich charge some oathers, too,  
    Inclined den't seem to feel ;  
    But booth-keepers sich expenses have,  
    They'd need to taake a deal.
- 97 —'Twas six o'clock;—an' Mary ax'd,  
    Whoile dawdlin' Johnny stud,  
    If the racin' 'oodn't soon bargin,—  
    John counted that it 'ood.
- 98 Some frins of John's, who at him now  
    Had tuck a squint, they cried—  
    'Sen John's kep comp'ny with that gal,  
    He's quoite transmogrified!'
- 99 Ees, all, with what John ust to be,  
    His present looks contrasted :  
    Oft so many roun' him now 'ood git,  
    He was hafe flabbergasted.
- 100 So close the eve, when nigh him some  
    Their snortin' steeds ded guide,  
    John bawl'd,—'That hoss, with flies, poor thing,  
    Look how he's terrified!'
- 101 —Sich a clatter toards the startin' post  
    Soon maade the hosses fit,  
    'Twas plain, they wor the racers now  
    Together goo'n' to git.

- 102 Folks went so helter-skelter, too—  
     Some this way an' some that;  
 'My goodness! wos-a-matter, John?'  
     Cried Mary, who was scat.
- 103 Some scuttled on, whoile toards the sput  
     They stared loike pigs when stuck;  
 An' John loped on with glee, aldoe  
     With fear his Mary shuck.
- 104 Though, 'tis plain, sich things as cart-racks on  
     No race-coas shud be sin,  
 At Tiptree now, full many gigs  
     Some deep uns jouncèd in.
- 105 John's arm hued Mary up, or, 'haps,  
     In some *she* 'ood ha' bin;—  
 'Tis so hobbly, too, whene'er we'd walk,  
     To stumble we bargin.
- 106 But if folks 'ood coach more gentily,  
     Less oft they'd feel a julk;  
 An' if toddlers 'ood but mine their path,  
     They'd seldom have a hulk.
- 107 John—as he'd nut be wentersome,  
     Ded now his Mary tell,—  
 'If yow loike to stup on this here rice,  
     Yow'll see the hosses well.'
- 108 They stupp'd,—an' to stan' back some now  
     Ov oathers oft ded beg;  
 Yit, some wor so obstropolus,  
     They 'oodnt star a peg.

- 109 Four tits, at las, they mounted wor—  
    To beat etch rider meant ;  
    They sturted in a twinkin' then,  
    An' down the coas they went.
- 110 As they cut away, the company  
    Still kep upon the glare ;  
    An' when comin' in, the hosses ded  
    Along loike blazes tear.
- 111 In the wind, the jockeys' hankerchars  
    An' jackets how they flack'd !  
    An' those wor in a fdgit who  
    Their favourites had back'd.
- 112 The fust hoss, by the liddlest,  
    Some thote he 'ood be beat ;  
    At las, he cotch an' pass'd him,  
    An' soon he won the heat.
- 113 One hoss to kitch anoather thus,  
    The spote it much increases :  
    Some cried,—'Dorn't talk ov Galleywood ;  
    This beats that au' to pieces !'
- 114 One sorry steed, they'd well chopp'd on,  
    As he was gooin' roun',—  
    When right agin a heap o' culch,  
    Oh ! smack he bundled down.
- 115 It proved oad butcher Thingomee's,  
    A hack that ne'er cud win ;  
    Some had sung out they'd jigger'd be  
    If *he* e'er fust came in.

- 116 The secunt hoss—all through the groun',  
It seem'd, he'd had a check,—  
Or he'd a won, some thote, 'cos he  
Lost onny by a neck.
- 117 Oh! ye jockeys, with your hosses, why  
More humoursome ain't yow?  
For when leather'd is a runnin' hoss,  
It ollis maakes him cow!
- 118 Know, the riders at Newmarket,  
Who cute uns yow 'ood call,  
Unloike yow chaps at Tiptree,  
They rarely pay at all.
- 119 An' I tell ya what, ye throsers,  
Sich pluck they've orfan shown,  
Some hosses, they have run untel  
Stone-dead they've tumbled down.
- 120 —To Samwell's an' to Richardson's  
Our pair now bent their way;  
For nicely there, had Mary hard,  
Musicianers ded play.
- 121 An' there the Andraas play'd sich tricks—  
There was sich fun an' joke,  
That many ov the Johnnys thote  
They dreft a pritty stroke.
- 122 Some ov the bouys, upon the stage,  
So carl'd themselves about,—  
'How they can doe that there,' cried John,  
'It wholly beats me out!'



- 123 Agin these shows, oh, what a scrowge!  
So much sich fun delights;  
But John an' Mary, now they thote  
They'd goo an' see the sights.
- 124 John sed,—when they wor sheu at one  
Some wiews that all ded please,—  
'In my born days I nuver saa  
Sich pritty draffs as these!'
- 125 Nex, in a wile-beas show they went,  
Where Mary was affeard:  
There a man so hugg'd some liuns, that  
A-many folks it queer'd.
- 126 John, one dicky-thing, with curous stroips,  
Was woundly pleased to see;—  
The monkeys, too, lore! how he laugh'd  
To eye their deviltry!
- 127 Though oft some jackanips we wiew  
A-handlin' e'en their claas,—  
Ne'er meddle or maake with wile-beas, pray,—  
Nor stan' too nigh the bars.
- 128 If e'er their jars they've maade ya feel,  
This gud advice you'll call;  
For sich warmin's gripe—or I'll be darn'd—  
'T 'ood soon maake ya sing small.
- 129 Our pair now stupp'd where some odd stick  
Attracted many a hearer;  
He frum a cart was sellin' truck,  
Jes loike an auctioneerer.

- 130 He gave away, nut soad his things ;  
 But this was all presumption :  
 His gab the riff-raff pleased, 'cos he  
 Spake sich a deal ov gumption.
- 131 John, jest arter he'd some ballets bote,  
 With him, oh, what a fuss !  
 For I'll be dash'd if some rip han't  
 Bin grabbin' at his puss.
- 132 ' Well, this here is a pritty goo,  
 If they ha' nabb'd my gold !'—  
 Cried John, who cudn't tell his lorss  
 Tell all his cash he'd told !
- 133 But John's puss, his suvrins, bobs an' all,  
 He found it still contain'd ;  
 An' his 'baccar-box, an' muckinger,  
 Wor all the scamps had gain'd.
- 134 Though frum *him* they'd cribb'd but liddle,  
 John was in sich a cue,—  
 If the rapscallion he'd a cotch,  
 He'd put him in a stew.
- 135 —Ov biznus, at the Lunnun booths,  
 Now what a stroke was drivin' ;  
 To git all he cud rap an' rend  
 Etch keeper seem'd a strivin'.
- 136 'Gin *one* ov um some soadgers stud,  
 An' nigh some aukard chaps,—  
 Who seem'd as though they'd 'listed, for  
 They'd ribbuns roun' their caps.

- 137 Sed John,—‘Loike they, wor *I* to ‘list,  
 My mummy, how ‘t ‘ood shock her!  
 But I’ll nut goo a-soadgerin’,  
*Whoile there’s shot in the locker!’*
- 138 —Now, in a booth, our pair, agin  
 They down had snugly sot,  
 But at a table what had on’t  
 Of crumbles sich a lot.
- 139 Both on um to a waiter soon  
 Ded grumble, as was roight;  
 When soon, by elbar-grease, he maade  
 Their table pritty toight.
- 140 There ov oysters some had had a chate,  
 Also ov bread a stull;  
 But that oon’t singafy if they’d  
 Their shells away but hull.
- 141 ‘John! that waiter hinder favours yow,’—  
 So Mary sed she thote:  
 ‘If he *favour’d* me,’ cried John, ‘he’d long  
 Agoo our cidar brote!’
- 142 Now John—than cidar—bettar loiked  
 Some gin-un-water—far;  
 But, though Mary oft had maggots strange,  
 Of coas, he mus please har.
- 143 He cud—when they, at las, it brote—  
 Upon the groun’ it swack’d;  
 For whene’er he cidar drink’d, he’d ov  
 The gullion an attack.

- 144 Poor John! he'd jest his cidar gut,  
An' for 't had tipp'd the cash,—  
When a joggle knock'd the tumbler down,  
An' bruck it au' to smash.
- 145 A joulterhead—an' for the nonce—  
Had gut John in this hobble;  
Leas-ways, he guess'd so, an' there was  
With them a precious swabble.
- 146 The man, who was all rags an' jags,  
To own it soon bargan;  
But 'twas 'cos the table (so he stuck)  
Ded nut more ginnick stan'.
- 147 John's maid, too, now, hafe runty was—  
At any rate, she frown'd:  
Through the job what caused this rumpus,  
Still dreanin' was har gownd.
- 148 An', har boarnt, that, with candle-snace,  
Gut crock'd whoile she sot there;  
Which she cudn't better stummuck than  
To feel har sizzled hair.
- 149 Though the joulterhead was nearly stump'd,  
He an' John ded, at las,  
Fork out the brads—though with a lear—  
To buy anoather glass.
- 150 But, howsomever, spite ov all,  
His seat some time kep John;  
Though hafe quackled oft by 'baccar-smuck,  
To see the gooin's on.

- 151 An' as Mary still seem'd rayther mum,  
John lots ov spice-nuts bought har:  
With they they long went snacks, an' chaw'd  
Them with some gin-un-water.
- 152 When makin' these nice cakes, folks shud  
Much more eke out their spice;  
*John's* wor so hort, more they had put  
Than jest a leetle jice.
- 153 'Oh! there is sich a dullar here!—  
At length, poor Mary sed,—  
'I'm dunted, an' I gin to feel  
Sich mis'ry in my head.'
- 154 An' dang it! well she might, for some  
Cross brats set-up a-blarin'  
In sich a way, you'd wish'd amost  
That you'd bin hard o' harin'.
- 155 But cuttin' teeth two on um wor,  
An' they had gomes so sore;  
Or—though to their chops tares trinkled down--  
I'd had um basted moré.
- 156 Their mummies, sure, they all wor dif,  
Or they'd, when nigh an' handy,—  
To stup such squarls, a pennorth bote  
Ov lollipops or candy.
- 157 —Our pair now left their noisy buth,  
To see agin the plays;  
An' at a stall, soon Mary bote  
A hume-book full ov gays.

- 158 A leetle doddy thing it was,  
 Quoite a curoosity;—  
 Of coas, *John* tipp'd the blunt for 't, for  
 No hunks e'er seemèd he.
- 159 An' John's gud gal, as every  
 Etch Sunday ded cum roun',  
 She'd now taake it to chutch, for long  
 She'd in the singin' joun.
- 160 John, he'd an arrant, too —(his mate  
 Ded as a favour ask it)<sup>1</sup>—  
 It was that John, frum Tiptree, 'ood  
 Bring him a new frail-basket.
- 161 An' where John his mate's basket bote  
 He had anoather deal;  
 He'd gut a bran-new tunnip-hoe,  
 There for 't he bote a steel.
- 162 A rum un he, what kep the stall,  
 Which han't gut any ruff,—  
 (So thote our John)—he saacy was,  
 An' fibs ded troy to cuff.
- 163 —'Tis gittin' late,'—so Mary oft  
 To John now kep declarin';  
 An' now she wish'd to goo an' buy  
 Har liddle niece a fairin'.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Ax it,' gentle reader, it *should* be, but then I am situated as was the author of the Scottish epitaph,—

'Here lies John Campbell—more's the pity,  
 Who met with his death in Campbell city.

N.B. It should have been Campbell *town*, but it wadna rhyme.'

- 164 Har liddle mosey nevvys, too,  
    She thote ov them, I s'pose;  
Or, drat um! when they hard she'd nut,  
    They'd so look at their nose.
- 165 An' if she den't them suffin bring,  
    Har dad 'ood maake a noise;—  
So she bote some kickshaws, at a stall,  
    Also some jim-crack toys.
- 166 John, too, he'd nuver scaly seem,  
    With Mary at his side;  
For them, *he* in his hankerchar  
    Some thingumbobs had tied.
- 167 —At las, John sed,—‘About here thus  
    We mus no longer gawm;  
't 'ool be so late 'fore we git home,  
    The grim oad folks 'ool storm.
- 168 ‘Through potterin' here so late to-night,  
    Mayhap there'll be a row;  
I shain't git up to-morrar-moarn  
    In time to goo to plough.
- 169 ‘Yar mother sed, too, when she las  
    Spake to us 'gin the gate,—  
“Yow'll knock me up, togither, if  
    Yow ain't a-tome tell late.”
- 170 ‘Through har rheumaties so shaky,  
    An', haps, near ov a-fire,  
In the chimbey-corner, sithin',  
    Methink I now can spy har.

- 171 'The moon, too, soon 'ool set, an' then  
 Crope in the dark we may;  
 'sides, though we scue them fills, we've gut  
 To goo a dogged way.
- 172 'An' as yar dad a-tome, yow say,  
 Oft tours things topsitivvy,  
 For keepin' yow so late—(to hide)—  
 He arter me may chevy.'—
- 173 'Yes, if fresh, or in his tantarums,'  
 Said Mary, 'pritty games,  
 'haps, he 'ood play when we gut home,  
 An' call yow ugly names.'
- 174 To git in sich a scrape as this,  
 John trusted 'twont his fate;  
 So they sturted,—for he sed that they  
*Den't ote* to maake it late!
- 175 When far they'd trudged, John wow'd that a  
 New shummaker he'd git;  
 An', whoile stompin', cuss'd the shoes he'd on—  
 They ded so crompt his fit.
- 176 'No, though the oad man gives me tick,  
 An', 'haps, he cobbles stronger,  
 He so perishes my fit,' said John,  
 'I oan't stan' it no longer.'
- 177 —'The las time I was on the Heath,  
 That was a day—my eyes!'  
 Remember'd John,—'it sned loike fun,  
 An' lore! how that ded frize!'



- 178 —At length, our pair—but nut untel  
 The moon was shinin' dimmer,  
 Wor so nigh home, frum charmbers there,  
 Ov loight they eyed a shimmer.
- 179 Soon home they wor, when pleased seem'd all,—  
 John was to soupper ast;  
 An' oaf with flyin' colours ded  
 Both loavers cum at last.
- 180 An' John Noakes, at Tiptree Races,  
 (May all swains doe as much!)  
 On Mary sich impression maade,  
 They soon wor ax'd at chutch.
- 181 Tied-up they now some years ha' bin,  
 But nut e'en Time effaces  
 The mem'ry of the day, when fust  
 They tramp'd to Tiptree Races.
- 182 An' ov crosses shud they have enow,  
 I'll warrant ye this here:—  
 They'll maake a count oad Tiptree still  
 To wisit ev'ry year.
- 183 But I've sich a sight ov warses scarl'd,  
 Yow soon 'ool bellar—'Scruce!'  
 An' my book 'ool sich a bonkka be,  
 How shall I fine excuse,—
- 184 So, I tell ya what, lest I shud nut  
 Frum censure's blab be screen'd,  
 With our Tale ov Tiptree Races, now  
 We'll haut,—so here's—THE EAND.

## A GLOSSARY

*Explaining the most difficult Words and Phrases contained in the foregoing Poem.*  
 [I have supplied all that is included between square brackets, and all the references to the stanzas.—W. W. S.]

[A, have, 116.]  
 Act, *v.* behave, conduct, [go on], 36.  
 A-dry, *adj.* thirsty, 92.  
 Aers, *s. pl.* ears, 87.  
 Affeard, *adj.* afraid, 41, 125.  
 Afore, before, 23.  
 Agoo, ago, 75, 141.  
 A-goo'n, a-going, 14, 36.  
 Ain't, are not, 169; [is not, 35].  
 Aldoe, *conj.* although, 12, 71, 93.  
 A-mos, *adv.* almost, 50.  
 Andraa, *s.* a clown, a mountebank,  
 [merry-andrew], 121.  
 Anoather, another, 149, 161.  
 Enough, enough, 69.  
 Argufy, *v.* hold an argument, argue,  
 [prove a thing], 4.  
 Ark, the, clouds running into two  
 points, thus ( ), 48. [A supposed  
 sign of rain.]  
 Arly, *adv.* early, 81.  
 Arrant, *s.* errand, 160.  
 Arter, *prep.* after, 28, 29; *adv.* 10.  
 Arterwuds, afterwards, 55.  
 Artnoon, *s.* afternoon, 54.  
 Ast, *pp.* asked, 179.  
 A-tome, at home, 172.  
 Attact, *s.* attack, 143.  
 Auctioneerer, *s.* auctioneer, 129.  
 Aukard, *adj.* awkward, 26, 136.  
 Au' to, all to; 'Au' to pieces,' &c.,  
 3, 113.

Ax'd, *pt. s.* asked, 97; [Ax'd at  
 chutch, i. e. they had their banns  
 read, 180].  
 Baccar, *s.* tobacco, 133.  
 Ballet, *s.* ballad, 131.  
 Bange, *s.* light fine rain, [slight  
 shower], 43.  
 Bargin, *v.* begin, 97, 105; Bargun,  
 began, 14.  
 Bast, *v.* flog severely, 155.  
 Beat out, puzzled, put in a quan-  
 dary; cf. 122.  
 Bee'un, *s.* a being, an habitation, 15.  
 Behine, *adv.* behind, [late], 65.  
 Bellar, *v.* bellow, cry out violently,  
 183.  
 [Besure, to be sure, certainly, 11.]  
 Bettermust, best—only applied to  
 clothes, 51.  
 Bile, *v.* boil; 'the kittle biles,'  
 81.  
 Biling, *s.* the whole number, all,  
 18. [Lit. *boiling.*]  
 Bin, *pp.* been, 57.  
 Biznus, *s.* business, 32, 135.  
 Bizzy, *adj.* busy, 43.  
 Blab, *v.* tell secrets, talk; [s. talk,  
 184.]  
 [Blame me (a slight oath), 35.]  
 Blare, *v.* cry, weep aloud; cf. 153.  
 Blazes, Like, fast, quick—probably

- a simile taken from the action of flame, 110.
- Bline-man's hulliday, twilight, 82.
- Blunt, *s.* money, 158.
- Boarnt, *s.* bonnet, 148.
- Bobbish, *adj.* pretty well in health, 75. [Also, 'pritty bobbish.']
- Bobs, *s. pl.* shillings, 133.
- Boddle, *s.* bottle, 23.
- Bog, *s.* boast, 3.
- Bonkka, *s.* very large [thing], 183. [Born days, days of (my) life, 124.]
- Bote, bought, 131.
- Both on um, both of them, each, 139.
- Bouy, *s.* boy, 24, 122.
- Brads, *s. pl.* money—the same as *dubs*, 149.
- Bran-new, and Bran-span-new, quite new, 57, 161.
- Brats, *s. pl.* children (contemptuously), 154.
- Britches, breeches, 59.
- Brote, *pp.* brought, 18, 94.
- Bruck, *pt. s.* broke, 144.
- Brushed-up, *pp.* made smarter, well dressed, put in order, 56.
- [Bucket. See Kick.]
- Buckle-to, *v.* set-to in good earnest, 55.
- Bull's-noon, midnight, 83.
- Bum-by, by-and-by, 74.
- Bundled down, *pt. s.* [was] thrown down violently, 114.
- Bunting, *adj.* not neat, unsightly (said of dress), 62.
- Buss, *v.* kiss, embrace, 39.
- Buth, *s.* berth, situation, 157.
- By gom ! an exclamation, 27, 50.
- Cain't, cannot, 70.
- Call, *s.* occasion, need, 49.
- [Candle-snace. See Snace.]
- Carl, *v.* curl, 122.
- [Carrot. See Smart.]
- Cart-rack, *s.* cart-rut, 104.
- Chap, *s.* a man, a fellow, 93.
- Charmber, *s.* chamber, 178.
- Charriter, *s.* character, 22.
- Chate, *s.* a feast, a treat, 140.
- Chaw, *v.* chew, 151.
- Chevy, *v.* chase, run after, 172.
- Chimbey, *s.* chimney, 170.
- Chip of the old block, like his father, 20.
- Chop, *v.* flog with a whip, 114.
- Chops, *s. pl.* the lips, 155.
- Chubby, *adj.* ruddy, full-faced, healthy, 26.
- Chuck-full, *adj.* quite full, crammed, 92.
- Chutch, *s.* church, 57, 180.
- Claa, *s.* claw, 127 [riming with *bar*]; as *v.*, 57.
- Clamber, *v.* climb up heedlessly, 11.
- Clatter, *s.* a confused noise, 101.
- Close, *adj.* sultry, still (weather), 49, 100.
- Clumsy thump, a heavy blow, 8.
- Coach, *v.* drive, 106.
- [Coad, *adj.* cold, 4.]
- Coad-chill, a ridiculous pleonasm, meaning an ague-fit, 5.
- Coas, course; 'of coas,' 89, 158.
- Come-up, to appear in person, 74.
- [Coon't, could not, 18.]
- 'Cos, *conj.* because, 4.
- Cotch, *pt. s.* caught, 112. See Kitch.
- Count, *v.* think, intend, 97. See Make count.
- Cout, *s.* coat, 58.
- Cow, *v.* cower, 117.
- Crake, *v.* boast—the same as *bog*, 2.
- Crazy, *adj.* over-anxious, excited, 82.
- Crib, *v.* rob, 134.
- Cried-up, well spoken of, much praised, 15.
- Crock, *s.* the black from anything that has been burnt; cf. 148.
- Cromp, *v.* cramp, 175.
- Crope, *v.* grope, walk cautiously, 171.
- Cross-grained, *adj.* and *adv.* troublesome, cross, awry, 37.

- Crumbles, *s. pl.* crumbs, 138.  
 Crups, *s. pl.* crops, 44.  
 Cry out, *v.* call aloud, 68.  
 Cubs, *s. pl.* children—generally used contemptuously, 19.  
 [Cud, could, 12. *See* Uster.]  
 Cue, *s.* humour, temper, 134.  
 Cuff, *v.* try to make believe, insinuate, 162.  
 Culch, *v.* rubbish of any description, 114.  
 [Cum, *v.* come, 179.]  
 Cumbersome, *adj.* cumbrous, in the way, 51.  
 Curocity, *s.* curiosity, 158.  
 Curous, *adj.* curious, 88, 126.  
 Cuss, *v.* curse, 175.  
 Cut away, to proceed expeditiously, 110.  
 Cute, *adj.* acute, clever, 118.  
 Dad, *s.* daddy, father, 21.  
 Dag, *s.* dew, 23.  
 Dang it ! an exclamation, not used angrily, 154.  
 Dapster, *s.* an adept, proficient, 24.  
 Dart, *s.* dirt, 52.  
 Darter, *s.* daughter, 28.  
 Dash my buttons ! an exclamation, 40 ; cf. 131.  
 Dawdling, *pres. pt.* trifling, idling, 97.  
 Deadly, superlative degree of anything, as *deadly good*, &c., 67.  
 [Deal, *s.* great quantity, 96.]  
 Ded, did, 37, 110, 79.  
 Den't, did not, 39, 96 ; [Den't ote, did not ought, ought not, 174].  
 Desarve, *v.* deserve, 8.  
 Deviltry, *s.* devilry, 126.  
 Dicky, *s.* a donkey, an ass, 126.  
 Dif, *adj.* deaf, 156.  
 Dilvered, *pp.* exhausted, worn out with fatigue, 83.  
 [Doddy, *adj.* small, 158.]  
 Doe, *v.* do, 122.  
 Dogged way, &c., a great way, excessive [way], 171.  
 [Dorn't, do not, 12.]  
 [Down'd with the dubs, threw down the money, 95.]  
 Draa, *v.* draw, 24.  
 Draffs, *s. pl.* drawings, pictures, 124.  
 Drat it ! an imprecation.  
 Drean, *v.* drain, 147.  
 Dref, *pt. s.* drove, 85, 121.  
 Drizzle, *v.* pour down in a circular stream, [*or* slowly in all directions], 50.  
 Dubs, *s. pl.* money ; the same as *brads* [*or dibs*], 95.  
 Dullar, *s.* an uninterrupted noise, confusion, 153.  
 Dumps, *s. pl.* low spirits, hypochondriacism, 91.  
 Dunt, *v.* confuse by noise, stupefy, 85, 153.  
 Eand, *s.* the end, 184.  
 East [eest], *s.* yeast, 94.  
 Ees, *yes*, 15.  
 Eke out, *v.* use sparingly and with care, 154.  
 Elbow-grease, *s.* labour of the arms, hard rubbing, 139.  
 Enow, enough, 182.  
 Etch, *adj.* each, every one, 10, 109.  
 Every etch, every other, 159.  
 Expect, *v.* suppose, believe, 66.  
 Eye, *v.* observe minutely, 1, 178.  
 Fairing, *s.* a present bought at a fair, 163.  
 Fared, *pt. s.* felt, seemed, 75.  
 Favour, *v.* resemble personally, 141.  
 Fell, [*pt. s.* came round periodically, 46].  
 Fellar, *s.* fellow, 9.  
 Fibs, *s. pl.* lies, falsehoods, 162.  
 Fidgit, in a, restless, uneasy, 111.  
 Fills, *s. pl.* fields, 171.

- Fine, *v.* find, 34, 183.  
 Finnick, a tawdry dressing female, 31.  
 Fit, *s. pl.* feet, 101.  
 Flabbergasted, *pp.* confused, alarmed, 99.  
 Flacked, *pt. pl.* hung loose, agitated by the wind, 111; [i. e. flapped].  
 Flaring, *adj.* very bright, gaudy, 58.  
 Fleck; Like fleck, a simile used to express great speed, &c., 78. [Cf. *E. flick.*]  
 Flying colours; 'To come off with flying colours,' is to be eventually victorious, 179.  
 Foce, *s.* force, 27, 41.  
 Follow, *v.* practise for a livelihood, 15.  
 Following time, a season in which fine weather and showers follow each other in quick succession, 44.  
 Fork out, *v.* pull cash, &c., out of the pocket, 149.  
 For't, for it, 161.  
 [Four-releet, put for *Four-e leet*, i. e. ways of four; where *four-e* is the gen. plural.] See Releet.  
 Frail-basket, *s.* a shapeless flexible mat-basket without bottom or handle, save two eyelets in the mat, 160.  
 Fresh, *adj.* advanced towards intoxication, 173.  
 Frins, *s. pl.* friends, 98.  
 Frize, *v.* freeze, 177.  
 Frum, *prep.* from, 2.  
 [Fru't, *v.* arrange the 'front' (of a female's) hair, 62.]  
 Fudder, *adv.* further, 87.  
 Fuss, *s.* a stir, a bustle, tumult, 131.  
 Fust, first, 115.  
 Gab, *s.* idle talk, nonsense, 'lob-loll,' 130.  
 Gal, *s.* girl, 29, 98.  
 Games, *s. pl.* tricks, jokes, 173.  
 Gammicking, *s.* gossiping, idling, 65.  
 Gawm [gaum], *v.* look idly about, [stare about], 167.  
 Gays, *s. pl.* the ornamental prints in books, 157.  
 Gently, *adv.* gently, 106.  
 Ginnick, *adj.* neat, complete, perfect, [even], 146.  
 Git, *v.* get, 37, 99.  
 Glare, *s.* a fixed or wild look, a staring, 110.  
 Glum, *adj.* gloomy, sour, grave, 52.  
 Goffle, *v.* eat fast and greedily, 68.  
 Goings-on, *s. pl.* proceedings, doings. [Gom; By gom, an oath, 50.]  
 Gomes, *s. pl.* gums, 155.  
 [Goo, *s.* proceeding, 132.]  
 Goo, *v.* go, 37, 87; Goo'n, go and, 91.  
 [Goo arter, i. e. go a-courting, 28.]  
 Goodish way, &c., a great way, 63.  
 [So also *goodish bit.*]  
 [Gooins on, 150. See Goings-on.]  
 Gownd, *s.* gown, 61, 147.  
 Grab, *v.* lay hands on, 131.  
 Growl, *v.* grumble, murmur, 3.  
 Grub, toil continually, 19.  
 Grumble, *v.* murmur, be discontented, 139.  
 Grumpy, *adj.* in bad temper, sullen, 52.  
 Gud, *adj.* good, 67.  
 [Guess, *v.* suppose, 145.]  
 Gulch, to fall heavily; [rather as *adv.* heavily, bang! 12.]  
 Gullion, *s.* stomach-ache, cholic, 143.  
 Gumption, *s.* nonsense, foolish talk, 130.  
 Gut, *pp.* got, 88, 145.  
 Guzzle, *s.* drink, 17.  
 Ha', *v.* have, 5.  
 Haa't, have it.  
 Hafe, *adv.* half, 36, 70, 99.  
 Hallarbaloo, *s.* a great noise, a tumult, 87.

- Hampered [up], *pp.* perplexed, annoyed, troubled, 19.
- Handy, *adj.* convenient, near, 156; [clever, skilful, 25].
- Hanker, *v.* desire, long for or after; Hank'ring, *s.* 29.
- Hankerchar, *s.* handkerchief, 111, 166.
- Han't, had not, 131.
- 'Haps, an abbreviation of *perhaps*, 10, 170.
- Har, her, 28.
- Hard, *pp.* heard, 2, 15.
- Hard of haring, deaf, difficult to make hear, 154.
- Hare-brained, *adj.* giddy, thoughtless, roving, 86.
- Harum-scarum, *adj.* thoughtless, giddy, 71.
- Haul over the coals, call to account, examine, 9.
- Haut, *v.* halt, 1, 184.
- Haysel, *s.* the hay-season, 43.
- Head—'I toad him to his head,' I told him to his face, 60.
- Helter-skelter, confusedly, without order, 102.
- Hide, *v.* beat, flog, chastise, 172.
- Higgle, *v.* haggle, bargain tediously, 93.
- Hinder, *adv.* yonder, 141.
- Hoap, *pt. s.* helped, 85.
- Hobble, *s.* a scrape, a difficulty, 145.
- Hobbly, *adj.* uneven, rough, 105. [Hole in his manners (to make), *i. e.* to misbehave, 21.]
- Hort, *adj.* hot, 78, 152.
- Hoss, *s.* horse, 7.
- Housen, *s. pl.* houses, 65.
- Howsomever, however, 86.
- Hued, *pt. s.* held, 17, 85.
- Hug, *v.* embrace fondly, 125.
- Hulk, *s.* a heavy fall, 106.
- Hulking, *adj.* unwieldy, heavy, clumsy, 26.
- Hull, *v.* throw, 140. [Lit. *hurl*.]
- Hulliday, *s.* holiday, 54.
- Hume-book, *s.* hymn-book, 157.
- Humoursome, *adj.* complaisant, courteous, [ready] to treat with kindness, 117.
- Hunks, *s.* a miser, a niggard, 158.
- Hutch, *s.* a chest, a large box, [used for corn, &c., also for clothes,] 57.
- Inquisition, *s.* an inquiry, 5.
- Intossicated, *pp.* intoxicated, 79.
- Itched, were anxious; 'His fingers itched for it,' 93.
- Jackanips, *s.* an affected puppyish young man, 127.
- Jar, *v.* to scold, expressive of anger, 71. [Father *jaa*, for *jar*; cf. *claa*.] [Jar, *s.* jaw, 128. Better *jaa*.]
- Jarney, *s.* journey, [day's work], 23.
- Jemes, James, 42.
- Jes, *adj.* just, 24, 94, 129.
- Jice, *s.* a very small quantity of a powder, &c., 152. [Jiggered, *pp.* confounded, 115.]
- Jim-crack, *s.* any piece of trumpery contrivance, 165.
- Jocoshus, *adj.* jocose, facetious, merry, 55.
- Joggle, *s.* a shaking, a jogging, 144.
- Joulterhead, *s.* a blockhead, a clown, 145, 149.
- Joun, *pp.* joined, 159.
- Jounce, *s.* a jolt, a sudden shaking; as *v.*, 104.
- Jub, *s.* a very slow trot, between a trot and a walk; [Jub on, *v.* jog on, 86].
- Julk, *s.* a hard blow, a jolt, 106.
- Kej, *pp.* kept, 83.
- Kej company, courted, paid addresses to, 98.
- Kick the bucket, die, become a corpse, 17.

- Kickshaws, *s. pl.* trifles, fancy cakes, pastry, &c., 165.
- Kilters, *s. pl.* tools, instruments, component parts, 76.
- Kit, *s.* a great number, the whole, 90.
- Kitch, *v.* catch, 7, 113. *See* Cotch. [Kitchin-racks. *See* Racks.]
- Kittle, *s.* kettle, 81.
- Kivered, *pp.* covered, 90.
- Knaa, *v.* know, 47.
- Knack, *s.* the right way, dexterity, 25.
- Knocked up, worn out with fatigue; [Knock up, tire out, 169].
- Knowed, *pt. pl.* knew, 22.
- [Kcoindly, *adv.* kindly, 75.]
- Larned, *adj.* learned, 33.
- Las, last; 'at las,' 149.
- Lay by the wall; said of an uninterred corpse, 21.
- Leaf, *s.* leave, 55.
- Lear, *v.* to scowl, to frown; [*s.* scowl, 149].
- Leas-ways, *adv.* at least, 2, 145.
- Leather, *v.* beat, chastise, 117.
- Leetle, *adj.* little, 152.
- Liddle, *adj.* little, 39; [Liddlest, least, 112].
- Lieve; 'As lieve,' as soon, 61.
- List, *v.* enlist, 137.
- List of hearing, ready, quick [to hear], not at all deaf, 33.
- Live under, to be tenant to, 15.
- Loave, *s.* love, 27.
- [Loaver, *s.* lover, 37].
- Loike, *adj.* like, 56; *v.* 12.
- Lollipops, a sweet lozenge made of treacle, butter, and flour, 156.
- Look at the nose; to seem out of temper, to frown, 164.
- Lope, *v.* take long strides, 103.
- Lorss, *s.* loss, 132.
- Lot, *s.* a great number, 151.
- Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown, 59.
- Lugsome, *adj.* heavy, cumbrous, 7.
- Lunnun, London, 135.
- Maake, *v.* make, 69.
- Maake a noise, scold, be angry with, 165.
- Maake count, intend, reckon on anything, 46, 182.
- Mad, *adj.* very angry, 66.
- Maggots, *s. pl.* whims, strange fancies, 142.
- Marster, *s.* master, 38.
- [Mate, *s.* companion, friend, 46, 77, 160, 161.]
- Mauther, *s.* a great awkward girl—generally used contemptuously, 32, 70.
- Mayhap, perhaps, it may happen, 168.
- Mead, *s.* a drink made of honey and water, 78.
- Mealy-mouthed, *adj.* shy, modest, backward in asking, 29.
- Meddle or make, to interfere, to intrude into business in which one has no particular concern, 127.
- Meller, *s.* miller, 68. *See* Put.
- Mew, *pt. s.* mowed, cut with a scythe, 25.
- Mine, *v.* mind, 83, 106.
- Misery, *s.* pain, a continuous aching, 153.
- Missis, *s.* mistress, 68.
- Mizzle, *v.* succumb, give up, yield, 50.
- Moarn, *s.* morn, the morning, 169.
- Molloncholy, *adj.* melancholy, 90.
- Monsus, *adj.* monstrous, great, 2.
- Morrar, *s.* morrow, 168.
- Mort, *s.* a great number, many, 89.
- Mosey, *adj.* having much soft hair about the face and neck, 164.
- Mosly, *adv.* mostly, 7.
- Muckingery, *s.* a pocket-handkerchief, 133.

- Muggy, half-drunk, fresh, 9.  
 Mulch, *s.* straw, &c., half-rotten, 44.  
 Mulligrubs, *s. pl.* fancied ailments,  
 ill humours, 91.  
 Mum, *adj.* silent, secretly angry,  
 151.  
 Mummy, *s.* mother—a corruption  
 of *mamma*, 156.  
 Mus, must, 142.  
 Musicianers, *s. pl.* musicians, 120.  
 [My eyes! an exclamation, 177.]  
  
 Naa, no, 13.  
 Naarbour, *s.* neighbour, 13, 21.  
 Nab, *v.* catch by surprise, 132.  
 Nation, many, much, great, &c.;  
 [rather as *adv.* extremely, 4].  
 Nettled, *pp.* provoked, disturbed,  
 74.  
 Nevvy, *s.* nephew, 164.  
 Nex, next, 40.  
 Nice, *adj.* agreeable, pleasant, 53.  
 Niggle, *v.* dawdle after tediously, 62.  
 No great shakes, not very good,  
 indifferent.  
 Nonce, for the, designedly, pur-  
 posely, intentionally, 145.  
 None or both, neither, 77.  
 Not bad looking, rather handsome,  
 26.  
 Nut, not, 13, 17.  
 Nuver, *adv.* never, 37.  
  
 Oad, *adj.* old, 3, 88, 176.  
 Oaf, *adv.* off, 10, 84.  
 [Oan't, will not, 176.]  
 Oather, other, 29.  
 Obstropolus, *adj.* obstreperous, un-  
 ruly, 108.  
 Od rabbit! an exclamation, not  
 used angrily, 52.  
 Ol, *adj.* old. See Oad.  
 Ollis, *adv.* always, 1.  
 Onny, *adv.* only, 19.  
 Ood, would, 13, 97.  
 Ool, will, 92.  
  
 Oommun, *s.* woman, 30.  
 [Oon't, will not, 41.]  
 Orfan, *adv.* often, 119.  
 [Ote. See Den't.]  
 Out of heart, low spirited, discour-  
 aged, 35; worn out, when applied  
 to land.  
 Out of sight, an Irish expression,  
 meaning to look after as long as  
 IN sight, 84; [i.e. until out of  
 sight].  
 Out of the way, extravagant, un-  
 common, 95.  
 Ov, of; Ov a-fire, on fire, ignited,  
 170.  
 Over-night, the night previous, 54.  
 Own, *v.* acknowledge, identify, 146.  
  
 Pay, *v.* flog, chastise, 8, 118.  
 Peg, *s.* legs or feet; [rather, leg or  
 foot], 108.  
 Pennorth, *s.* a pennyworth, 156.  
 Perish, *v.* pain, injure, 175.  
 Pitch, *v.* load up straw, &c., with  
 a fork upon a waggon, 54.  
 Pluck, *s.* courage, spirit, 28, 119.  
 Pont, *v.* pant, 86.  
 Potter, *v.* putter, [trifle, dawdle],  
 168.  
 Precious, *adj.* great, extraordinary,  
 11.  
 Pritty, *adj.* pretty, 1, 124.  
 Proide, *s.* pride, 59.  
 Proper, *adv.* very; as, *proper* good,  
 &c., 1.  
 P's and Q's, conduct, behaviour, 10.  
 Puss, *s.* purse, 59, 131.  
 Put the meller's eye out, to overdo  
 with water or milk, to make  
 a pudding, &c., too thin, 68.  
  
 Quackled, *pp.* suffocated, choaked,  
 150.  
 Quantity, *s.* a great number, &c., 91.  
 Queer, *v.* puzzle, put or set won-  
 dering, 125.



- Quinny, quite, just yet, (with *not* preceding), 13.  
 Quire, *v.* inquire (about), 22.  
 Quoite, *adv.* quite, 53, 98.
- [Rabbit. *See* Od.]  
 Racks, range, kitchen fire-place, 34.  
 Rags and jags, tatters, worn-out dress, 146.  
 Rap and rend, i. e. all he can get or lay hands on, 135.  
 Rapsallion, *s.* a rascal, 134.  
 Rattle, *v.* stir the embers in an oven with a pole, 70.  
 Rayther, *adv.* rather, 9, 74.  
 Rear, *adj.* raw, 69; [said of under-done meat].  
 Releet, a crossing of roads, a conjunction, 6. *See* Four.  
 Rep, *pt. s.* reaped, 25.  
 Retch, *v.* reach, 87.  
 Rheumatics, rheumatism, 170.  
 [Accented on the *first* syllable.]  
 Rice, *s.* a rise, an elevation, 107.  
 Riff-raff, *s.* idle fellows, vagabonds, 130.  
 Right on, downright, violently, 8, 53.  
 [Rights. *See* To-rights.]  
 Riled, *pp.* made angry, disturbed, 92.  
 Rip, *s.* a worthless fellow, a roué, 131.  
 [Row, *s.* disturbance, 168.]  
 Ruff, *s.* roof, 162.  
 Ruinated, decayed, gone to ruin, 88.  
 Rum, *adj.* queer, odd, uncommon, 162.  
 Rumpus, *s.* a great noise, a row, 147.  
 Runty, *adj.* surly, crusty, ill-humoured, 147.
- Saa, *pt. s.* saw, 16.  
 Saacy, *adj.* saucy, 162.  
 Sarteny, *adv.* certainly, 2.  
 Sarvant, *s.* servant, 32.
- Scaly, *adj.* shabby, mean, unhand-some, 166.  
 Scamp, *s.* a rascal, a worthless fellow, 133.  
 Scat, *pp.* scared, 102.  
 Scrape, *s.* a difficulty, perplexity, hobble, 174.  
 Scarl, *v.* scrawl, 183.  
 Screened, *pp.* sheltered, protected, 184. [Not dialectal.]  
 Scringing, *adj.* cringing, [humble], 60.  
 Scrowdge, *s.* a crowd, a squeeze, 123.  
 Scruce, *s.* a truce, a cessation, 183.  
 Scue, *aslant*, obliquely, awry; [*v.* to cross diagonally, 171].  
 Scuttled, *pt. pl.* went fast, 103.  
 Secunt, second, 116.  
 Sen, *since*, 98.  
 [Sense; *as in*] 'No sense ov a,' poor, sorry, not good, 4.  
 [Set, *v.* sit, 36.]  
 Set-up, *pt. pl.* began, commenced, 154.  
 Sew, *pt. s.* sowed, 25.  
 Shain't, shall not, 47, 168.  
 Shaky, *adj.* feeble, emaciated, 170.  
 Shay, *s.* chaise, 86.  
 [Shelter, *v.* seek shelter, 49.]  
 Sheu, showed; *pp.* shown, 124.  
 Shimmer, *s.* a glimmer, 178.  
 Shoon't, should not, 51.  
 Shot, *s.* money, 137.  
 Shuck, *pt. s.* shook, shaken, 103.  
 Shud, should, 12, 22.  
 Shummaker, *s.* shoemaker, 175.  
 Sich, such, 85.  
 Sid, *s.* seed, 77.  
 'Sides, *adv.* besides, 39, 52, 59.  
 Sight, *s.* a great number, 183.  
 Sights, *s. pl.* peepshows, &c., 123.  
 Sin, *pp.* seen, 53, 84.  
 Sing small, equivalent to must be content with less than appearances promised, 128; [Sing out, exclaim, 115].

- Singafy, *v.* signify, 140.  
 Sithe, *s.* a sigh. In Scottish, *sike*.  
 [Sithe, *v.* sigh, 170.]  
 Sizzle, *v.* burn, [singe], 148.  
 Slammacks, *s.* a slattern, an untidy female, 31.  
 Smack, *adv.* [expressive of] to come or go against with great force, 114.  
 Smart, *v.* to undergo, to injure.  
 Smart as a carrot, very smart indeed, 56.  
 Smash; 'Au' to smash, 'all to pieces, 144.  
 Smuck, *s.* smoke, 150.  
 Snace, *s.* snuff of a candle, 148.  
 Snacks, to go, to share equally, 151.  
 Snow, *pt. s.* snowed, 177.  
 Soad, *pt. s.* sold, 130.  
 Soadgers, *s. pl.* soldiers, 136.  
 Sorry, *adj.* poor, indifferent, 114.  
 Sot, *pt. s.* set or sat, 148.  
 Spake, spoke.  
 S'pose, *v.* suppose, 47.  
 Spote, *s.* sport, 47, 82.  
 Sput, *s.* spot, 1, 6.  
 Squarls, *s. pl.* squalls, 156.  
 Squench, *v.* quench, 79.  
 Squiggle, *v.* shake about, 94.  
 Squint, *s.* a look, 98; *v.* to observe slyly.  
 Stand, *v.* to put up with, [alluding to] non-resistance.  
 Star, *v.* stir, 108; Starred, stirred, 26, 91.  
 Steel, *s.* the long strait (*sic*) handle of a hoe, fork, rake, &c., 161.  
 Stew, *s.* a state of apprehension or alarm, 134.  
 Stick, *s.* a fellow, an eccentric person, a chap—as 'an odd *stick*,' &c., 129.  
 Stiff, *adj.* heavy, burthensome.  
 [Stinginess, *s.* ill temper, 94.]  
 Stingy, *adj.* cross, ill-tempered.  
 Stomack, *v.* swallow, put up with, 148.  
 Stomp, *v.* stamp with the feet, 175.  
 Stone-dead, quite dead, 119.  
 Storm, *v.* scold, be angry, 34, 167.  
 Stroke, *s.* a game, a proceeding, 121, 135.  
 Stud, *pt. pl.* stood, 136.  
 Stuff, *s.* anything very bad, &c., 95.  
 Stull, *s.* a great piece of bread, &c., 140.  
 [Stummuck. *See* Stomach.]  
 Stumped, *pp.* without money, 149.  
 Stumps, *s. pl.* feet, 91.  
 [Stup, *v.* stop, 107, 108.]  
 Sturt, *v.* start, 23, 109; *s.* 35.  
 Suffin, *s.* something, 66, 165.  
 Sum'dy, somebody, 6.  
 Suppass, *v.* surpass, 1.  
 Suvrins, *s. pl.* sovereigns, 133.  
 Swabble, *s.* a quarrel, loud talking, [squabble, 145].  
 Swack, *v.* go or hit against violently, 143.  
 Swell, *s.* a fop.  
 Swelter, *v.* suffer from perspiration, sweat, 49.  
 Swim, *v.* [to feel] a giddiness—as 'my head swim [swims],' &c.; cf. 13.  
 [Taake, *v.* take, 96.]  
 Tag-rag and bob-tail, the low rabble, 89.  
 Tantarums, noisy passionate conduct, hurly-burly, 173.  
 [Tar-do. *See* To-do.]  
 Tares, *s. pl.* tears, 155.  
 Taters, *s. pl.* potatoes, 69.  
 Tear, *v.* go fast, 73, 110.  
 [Tell, *conj.* until, 72.]  
 Terrified, *pp.* teased, pained, annoyed, 100.  
 Tetchy, *adj.* cross, peevish, 8.  
 Tewly, *adj.* poorly, not very well in health, 75.  
 [That, *used for* it, 177.]  
 [That there, i. e. that, 122.]  
 Thingombobs, equivalent to What-d'ye-call-them, 166.

- Thingomee, a name given when the proper one is not recollected, 115.
- Thote, *pt. s.* thought, 47, 116.
- Three-square, *adj.* triangular, 16.  
[Thrip-punce, threepence, 95.]
- Throsh, *v.* thrash, 119.
- Thurrar, *s.* furrow, 24.
- Thussins, in this way, thus, 10, 82.  
[Thust, *s.* thirst, 79.]
- Thusty, *adj.* thirsty, 78.
- Tick, *s.* credit, 176.
- Tied-up, *pp.* married, united, 181.
- Tiff, *s.* a pet, fit of peevishness, 7.
- Tighted-up, *pp.* dressed neatly, put in order, 60.
- Timmersome, *adj.* timid, fearful, 38.
- Tip the cash, &c., to hand it over, pay it immediately, 144.
- [Tippling, *s.* drinking, 21.]
- Tits, *s. pl.* showy, light horses, 109.
- Toad, *pp.* told, 22.
- Toad-in-hole, a small joint or pieces of meat baked in a pudding or batter, 67.
- Toddle, *v.* walk.  
[Toddler, *s.* walker, 1.]
- To-do, fuss, disturbance, 69.
- [Together, i.e. you two (if addressed to two); or, all of you, 47, 169.]
- 'Tood, it would, 48.
- ['Tool, it will, 167.]
- Topsitivvy, topsy-turvy, 172.
- [Tore. *See* Tear.]
- To-rights, *adv.* properly, neatly, 24.
- Tourn, *v.* turn, 172.
- To-year, *adv.* the current year, [in] the present season, 43, 53.
- Tramp, *v.* walk, journey on foot, 181.
- Transmogrified, *pp.* transformed, changed, 98.
- Trapes, *v.* trail in the dirt, 52.
- Trinkle, *v.* trickle, 155.
- Trollops, *s.* a dirty, coarse, vulgar slut, 31.
- Troy, *v.* try, 12, 39.
- Truck, *s.* rubbish, 129.
- Trudge, *v.* walk briskly, 80, 175.
- Tuck, *pt. s.* took, 78; *pp.* taken, 98.
- Tug, *v.* pull hard, labour at, 8.
- Tumbler, *s.* a glass without a foot.
- Tunnips, *s. pl.* turnips, 77; cf. 161.
- Twig, *v.* observe slyly, 74.
- Twinking [in a], quickly; [not] a corruption of *winking*; 109.  
['Twont, it was not, 174.]
- Um, them.
- Umbrella, *s.* umbrella, 51.
- [Untel, until, 119.]
- Upright, independent; 'he lives upright,' 32.
- Upset, *s.* a cross, an obstruction, 37.
- Ust, *pt. s.* used, 30.
- Uster cud, I could formerly, &c., 12.
- Wark, *s.* work, 25.
- Warld, *s.* world, 19.
- Warmin, *s.* vermin, 128.
- Warses, *s. pl.* verses, 14, 183.
- Warsley, *adv.* not much, [vastly], 12.
- Well-to-do, thrifty, prosperous.
- Wentersome, *adj.* venturous, bold, daring, 107.
- Werry, *adv.* very, 25.
- Weskit, *s.* waistcoat, 58, 93.
- What, that, 86, 162.
- Whistle, the throat; 'he wets his whistle,' 20.
- Whoile, *adv.* while, 36.
- Whop, *s.* a heavy severe blow, 7.  
[Wiew, *s.* view, 1.]
- Wile beas, wild beasts, 125, 127.
- Wind, *s.* wine, 72, 79.
- Winnick, *s.* a suppressed cry; *v.* fret, 36.  
[Wiseacre, *s.* a wise man, 11.]
- Wisit, *v.* visit, 182.
- Wonderment, *s.* wonder, 79; to wonder at anything, to hear with astonishment.

Wor, were, 172, 179.

Wos-a-matter? what is the matter?  
102.

Woundly, *adv.* very great, 33.

[Wow, *v.* vow, 175.]

Wusser, *adj.* the comparative degree  
of bad, 39.

Yallar, *adj.* yellow, 61.

Yard, *s.* garden, 16, 72.

Yarn, *v.* earn, 18.

Yit, yet, 57.

Yow, you, 22.

'zact, *adj.* exact, 9.

# A YORKSHIRE DIALOGUE

*In Yorkshire Dialect;*

*Between an AWD WIFE, a LASS, and a BUTCHER.*

---

PRINTED AT YORK BY STEPHEN BULKBY, 1673.

*(Broadside; in two columns.)*

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## A YORKSHIRE DIALOGUE

---

AWD WIFE. Pretha now, Lass, gang into th' hurn,  
An' fetch me heame a Skeel o' burn ;  
Na, pretha, Barne, mack heast an' gang ;  
I'se marr me deaugh, thou stayes sa lang.

LASS. Wyah, Gom, I'se gea, bad, for me pains, 5  
You s' ge m'a frundel o' yar grains.

AWD W. My grains, me Barne? marry, not I ;  
Me draugh's for th' Gilts and Gaults i' th' Sty :  
Than, pretha, luke i' th' Garth, and see  
What Owsen in the Stand-hecks be. 10

LASS. Blukrins! they'l put, I dare not gang,  
Outeen ya'l len ma th' great Leap-stang.

AWD W. Tack th' Frugan, or th' awde Maolyn-shaft.  
Cum tyte agaen, and be not daft.

LASS. Gom, th' great Bull-segg, he's brocken lowse, 15  
And he, he's hypt your broad-hörn'd Owse ;  
An' th' Owse is faln into the Swine-trough,  
I think hee's brocken his Cameril-hough.

---

4. *I supply the comma after deaugh.*  
7. *I supply the note of interrogation.*  
the probably read th'.

6. *You's; read You s'.*  
12. *y'al; read ya'l.* 17. *For*

- AWD W. Whaw, whaw, mi Lass, make haest to th' Smedy,  
 Hee's nu ded, for he rowts already ; 20  
 Hee's bown ; O, how it boakes and stangs,  
 His Lisk e'en bumps and bobbs wi' pang.  
 His Weazen-pipe's as dry as dust ;  
 His Dew-lapp's sweild, he cannot host.  
 He beales ; tack th' Barwhams of o' th' beams, 25  
 An' fetch some Breckons fra the clames ;  
 Fre th' bawks, go fetch ma a wayem-tow ;  
 My Nowt's e'en wreckend ; hee'l not dow.  
 Een wellanerin for my Nowte ;  
 For syke a Musan ne'er was wrought. 30  
 Put th' Whyes a-mel yon Stirks an' Steers,  
 I' th' Oumar, an' sneck the lear-deers :  
 See if Goff *Hyldroth* be gaen hand.  
 Thou Helterfull, how dares ta stand ?
- LASS. Hee'l come belive, or aebles tittar ; 35  
 For when a hard in what a twittar  
 Yar poor Owse lay, he took his Flayle,  
 An' hang't by th' Swypple on a nayle.  
 An' teuk a Mell fra th' top o' th' Wharnes,  
 An' swayr hee'd ding yar Owse i' th' Harnes ; 40  
 Hee stack his Shackfork up i' th' Esins,  
 An' tuke his Jerkin of o' th' Gresins :  
 Than tuke his Mittans, reacht his Bill,  
 An' of o' th' Yune-head tuke a Swill  
 Ta kepp th' Owse blude in : Luke is cum. 45
- AWD W. Than reach a Thivel or a Strum,  
 To stur his Blude ; stand nat te tawke,  
 Hing th' Reckans up o' th' Rannel-bawke.—



God ya god moarne, Goff: I's e'en fain,  
You'll put me Owse out o' his pain. 50

BUTCH. Hough-band him, tack thur weevils hine  
Fra th' Rape's end; this is not a Swine  
We kill, where ilk yeane hauds a fuat;  
I'se ready now, yelk ane luke tu it.  
Than 'Beef,' a God's name, I now cry. 55  
Stretch out his legs, and let him lye  
Till I cum stick 'im: where's me Swill?  
Cum hither, Lass; hawd, hawd, hawd still.

LASS. What mun I dua with Blude? BUTCH. Thou Fule,  
Team't down i' th' Garth, i' th' Midden-pule. 60  
Good Beef, by th' messe; and when 'tis hung,  
I'se roule it down with Teuth an' Tongue,  
An' gobbl't down e'en till I wurrye.  
An' whan nest mell wee mack a Lurrye,  
A peece o' this fre th' Kymelin brought 65  
By th' Rude, 'twill be as good as ought.

AWD W. Mawte-hearted Fule, I e'en cud greet  
Ta see me Owse dead at me feet.  
I thank ya, Goff; I'se wype me Eene,  
An' please ya tue. BUTCH. Wyah, Gom *Green*. 70

50. You'l; *read* You'll.  
66. t'will; *read* 'twill.

54. Ise. tuit; *for* tu it.  
69. Ise.

62. Ise.

## GLOSSARY.

- A*, *pron.* he, 36.  
*A*, *prep.* in, 55.  
*Aebles*, *adv.* possibly, 35.  
*Awde*, *adj.* old, 13.
- Bad*, *conj.* but, 5.  
*Barne*, *s.* child, 3, 7.  
*Barwhams*, *s. pl.* horse-collars, 25.  
*Bawks*, *s. pl.* balks, cross-beams, 27.  
*Beales*, *pr. s.* bellows, 25.  
*Beams*, *s. pl.* beams, 25.  
*Belive*, *adv.* quickly, soon, 35.  
*Blukrins*, *interj.* an exclamation, 11.  
*Blude*, *s.* blood, 45, 47, 59.  
*Boakes*, *pr. s.* swells, 21.  
*Bown*, *pp.* ready (to die), sure (to die), 21.  
*Breckons*, *s. pl.* ferns, 26.  
*Brocken*, *pp.* broken, 15, 18.  
*Bull-segg*, *s.* bullock, 15.  
*Bumps*, *pr. s.* throbs, 22.  
*Burn*, *s.* water, lit. brook, 3.
- Cameril-hough*, *s.* bend of the hind leg, 18.  
*Clames*, *s. pl.* heaps (?), 26.
- Daft*, *adj.* silly, 14.  
*Deaugh*, *s.* dough, 4.  
*Deer*, *s.* door. *See* Lear-deer.  
*Devlapp*, *s.* loose fleshy lobe below the throat, 24.  
*Ding*, *v.* strike, hit, 40.
- Dow*, *v.* recover, 28.  
*Draugh*, *s.* pig's-wash, hog-wash, 8.  
*Dua*, *v. do*, 59.
- Eene*, *s.* eyes, 69.  
*Esins*, *s. pl.* eaves, 41.
- Fain*, *adj.* anxious, 49.  
*Fra*, *Fre*, *prep.* from, 52, 65.  
*Frgan*, *s.* oven-fork, 13.  
*Frundel*, *s.* portion (two pecks), 6.  
*Fuat*, *s.* quantity (?), 53.  
*Fule*, *s.* fool, 59, 67.
- Gaen hand*, near at hand, 33.  
*Gang*, *v.* go, 11; *imp. s.* 1, 3.  
*Garth*, *s.* yard, 9, 60.  
*Gault*, *s.* a boar-pig, 8.  
*Ge*, *v.* give, 6.  
*Gea*, *v.* go, 5.  
*Gilt*, *s.* a young sow, 8.  
*Gobble*, *v.* eat greedily, 63.  
*God ya god moarne*, God give you good morrow, 49.  
*Goff*, *s.* gaffer (grandfather), i.e. Mr., 33, 49, 69.  
*Gom*, *s.* gammer (grandmother), Mrs., 5, 15, 70.  
*Grains*, *s. pl.* husks of grain, 6, 7.  
*Greet*, *v.* weep, 67.  
*Gresins*, *s. pl.* stairs, 42.
- Haest*. *See* Heast.

- Hard, *pt. s.* heard, 36.  
 Harnes, *s. pl.* brains, 40.  
 Haud, *v.* hold, 53; Hawd, 58.  
 Heame, *s.* home, 2.  
 Heast, *s.* haste, 3; Haest, 19.  
 Helterful, *s.* (halter-full), a term of reproach, 34.  
 Hine, *adv.* hence, away, 51.  
 Hing, *imp. s.* hang, 48.  
 Host, *v.* cough, 24.  
 Hough-band, *imp. s.* tie by the hock, 51.  
 Hurn, *s.* corner (?), 1.  
 Hypt, *pp.* tossed, gored, 16.  
  
 Ilk yean, each one, 53.  
  
 Jerkin, *s.* jacket, 42.  
  
 Kepp, *v.* catch, 45.  
 Kymlin, *s.* tub, 65.  
  
 Lang, *adv.* long, 4.  
 Leap-stang, *s.* pole for carrying a large basket, 12.  
 Lear-deer, *s.* barn-door, 32.  
 Len, *v.* lend, 12.  
 Lisk, *s.* flank, 22.  
 Lowse, *adj.* loose, 15.  
 Luke, *imp. s.* look, 9, 45, 54.  
 Lurrye, *s.* uproarious noise, 64.  
  
 Mack, *imp. s.* make, 3, 64.  
 Maolyn-shaft, *s.* handle of the mop for the oven, 13.  
 Marr, *v.* spoil, 4.  
 Marry (by St. Mary), an exclamation, 7.  
 Mawte-hearted, *adj.* soft-hearted, 67.  
 Me, *my*, 4, 7.  
 Mell, *s.* feast, harvest-supper, 64.  
 Mell, *s.* mallet, 39.  
 Messe, *by the, by the mass!* 61.  
 Midden-pule, *s.* manure-pool, 60.  
 Mittans, *s. pl.* mittens, 43.  
 Moarne, *s.* morrow, 49.  
  
 Mun, *1 pr. s.* must, 59.  
 Musan, *s.* wonder (?), 30.  
  
 Na, *adv.* no, 3.  
 Nest, *adj.* next, 64.  
 Nowt, *s.* (neat), ox, 28, 29.  
 Nu, *adv.* already; Nu ded, as good as dead, almost dead, 20.  
  
 O', *prep.* from (the), 3; Of o', from, 25, 42, 44.  
 Ought, *s.* anything, 66.  
 Oumar, *s.* shade, 32.  
 Outeen, *conj.* unless, 12.  
 Owse, *s.* ox, 16, 17, 37; Owsen, *pl.* oxen, 10.  
  
 Pretha, *I pray thee*, 1, 3; Preetha, 9.  
 Put, *v.* push (with the horns), 11.  
  
 Rannel-bawk, *s.* chimney cross-beam, for pot-hooks, 48.  
 Rape, *s.* rope, 52.  
 Reach, *imp. s.* hand over to, 46; Reacht, *pt. s.* took down, 43.  
 Reckans, *s. pl.* iron chain for suspending a pot over the fire, 48.  
 Roule, *v.* roll, 62.  
 Rowt, *v.* snort, bellow, 20.  
 Rude, *s.* rood, crucifix, 66.  
  
 Sa, *adv.* so, 4.  
 'Se (*for is*), *am*, 54; (*for sall*), *shall*, will, 4, 62, 69; 's, *shalt*, must, 6.  
 Shackfork, *s.* wooden fork, 41.  
 Skeel, *s.* painful, 2.  
 Smedy, *s.* smithy, 19.  
 Sneck, *v.* latch, fasten, 32.  
 Stack, *pt. s.* stuck, 41.  
 Stand, *v.* stand still, loiter, 34, 47.  
 Stand-hecks, *s. pl.* stalls, 10.  
 Stang, *v.* sting, pain, 21.  
 Steer, *s.* heifer, 31.  
 Stirk, *s.* young 'steer' (see above), 31.  
 Strum, *s.* stick (?), 46.  
 Stur, *v.* stir, 47.

- Swayr, *pt. s.* swore, 40.  
 Sweil, *v.* swell, 24.  
 Swill, *s.* bucket, 44, 57.  
 Swypple, *s.* the flap-end of a flail,  
 that strikes the corn, 38.  
 Syke, *adj.* such, 30.
- Ta (*after dares*), thou, 34.  
 Tack, *imp. s.* take, 13, 25, 51.  
 Tawke, *v.* talk, 47.  
 Te, to, 47.  
 Team, *imp. s.* empty, pour out, 60.  
 Teuk, *pt. s.* took, 39; Tuke, 42.  
 Teuth, *s.* tooth, 62.  
 Thivel, *s.* porridge-stick, 46.  
 Thur, *pron.* those, 51.  
 Tittar, *adv.* quicker, sooner, 35. *See*  
 Tyte.  
 Tue, *adv.* too, 70.
- Tuke, 42, 43. *See* Teuk.  
 Twittar, *s.* perilous condition, 36.  
 Tyte, *adv.* soon, 14.
- Wayem-tow, *s.* belly-band, 27.  
 Weazen-pipe, *s.* windpipe, 23.  
 Weevil, *s.* grub (?), 51.  
 Wellaneerin, *interj.* alas! 29.  
 Wharnes, *s. pl.* quern-stones, hand-  
 mill, 39.  
 Whaw, *interj.* alas! 19.  
 Whye, *s.* heifer, 31.  
 Wreckend, *pp.* fatally injured (?),  
 28.  
 Wyah, well, an exclamation, 5, 70.
- Ya, *pron.* you, 12, 69.  
 Yelk ane, each one, 54.  
 Yune-head, *s.* top of the oven, 44.

# A NORFOLK DIALOGUE

(A. D. 1800)

*(From 'Erratics by a Sailor,' by the Rev. Joshua Larwood;  
12mo. London, 1800, pp. 69-74).*



## A NORFOLK DIALOGUE

---

ORIGINAL VULGAR NORFOLK.

*Narbor Rabbin and Narbor  
Tibby.*

*Rabbin.* Tibby, d'ye know  
how the knacker's mawther  
5 Nutty du ?

*Tibby.* Why, i' facks, Rab-  
bin, she is nation cothy ; by  
Goms, she is so snasty that  
I think she is will-led.

10 *R.* She's a fate mawther,  
but ollas in dibles wi' the  
knacker and thackster ; she  
is ollas a-ating o' thapes and  
dodmans. The fogger sa, she  
15 ha the black sap ; but the  
grosher sa, she have an ill  
dent.

TRANSLATION.

*Neighbour Robin and  
Neighbour Stephen.*

*Robin.* Stephen, do you  
know how the collar-maker's  
daughter Ursula is ?

*Stephen.* Why, in fact,  
Robin, she is extremely sick ;  
by (*obsolete*), she is so snarl-  
ish, that I think she's out of  
her mind.

*R.* She's a clever girl, but  
always in troubles with the  
collar-maker and the  
thatcher ; she is always eat-  
ing goos-berries and snails.  
The man at the chandler's  
shop says she has a con-  
sumption ; but the grocer  
says she is out of her senses.

*T.* Why ah! tother da she fared stounded: she  
 20 pluck'd the pur from the  
 back-stock, and copped it  
 agin the balk of the douw-  
 pollar, and barnt it; and  
 then she hulled at the  
 25 thackster, and hart his  
 weeson and huckle-bone.  
 There was northing but  
 kadders in the douw-poller,  
 and no douws; and so, arter  
 30 she had barnt the balk, and  
 the door-stall, and the plan-  
 cher, she run into the par-  
 yard, thru the pytle, and  
 then swounded behinn'd a  
 35 sight o' gotches o' beergood.

*R.* Ah, the shummaker  
 told me o' that rum rig; and  
 his nevvey sa, that the beer-  
 good was fystey; and that  
 40 Nutty was so swelter'd, that  
 she ha got a pain in spade-  
 bones and jott. The thacker  
 wou'd ha gin har some  
 doctor's geer in a beaker;  
 45 but he sa she'll niver moize  
 agin.

*T.* I met the knacker gol-  
 lopping over the cansy upon

*St.* Why, aye! the other  
 day she appeared struck  
 mad: she snatched the poker  
 from the back of the stove,  
 and flung it against the beam  
 of the pigeon-house, and  
 burnt it; and then she  
 throwed it at the thatcher,  
 and hurt his throat and  
 hip-bone. There were no  
 pigeons in the pigeon-house,  
 and nothing but jackdaws;  
 and so, after she had burned  
 the beam, and the door-frame  
 and the floor, she ran into the  
 cow-yard, through the small  
 field, and fainted behind  
 several pitchers of yeast.

*R.* Aye, the shoemaker  
 told me of that comical trick;  
 and his nephew says, that the  
 yeast was musty; and that  
 Ursula [was so] smothered,  
 that she has got a pain in  
 her blade-bones and bottom.  
 The thatcher would have  
 given her some doctor's  
 medicine in a tumbler; but  
 he says, she never will  
 recover.

*St.* I met the collar-maker  
 galloping over the causeway



his dicky; he fared mortal  
 50 kidge; he swopped the dicky  
 for a hobby, and bought a  
 sort o' lanyards, and a hape  
 o' whit leather and a gotch  
 o' beestlings. As he had  
 55 swopped the dicky at the far,  
 he didn't want his spores;  
 so he swopped the spores for  
 a cruper, and a crome-stick,  
 and a par o' hakes.

60 *R.* Ah, there was a nation  
 rumpuss. He played at ten-  
 pins and bone i' the hole, and  
 trunket, and copped the log-  
 gets; and he won a sort of  
 65 dings, and draw-waters, and  
 bloodolphs, and spinks.

*T.* In loping over, though  
 he is lythy, jest by the brig,  
 his crome-stick fell swop  
 70 into the deek-holl; and he  
 was fain to clamber over the  
 deek, thru all the muck and  
 dat; and he was nigh topling  
 over the brig-rail, which was  
 75 spolt.

*R.* The mawther sa, he  
 fared quite sapy; the  
 thackster led him toward

on his ass; he seemed very  
 brisk; he exchanged the ass  
 for a poney, and bought  
 several whip-thongs and a  
 quantity of white leather,  
 and a pitcher of milk. As he  
 had [exchanged] the ass at  
 the fair, he did not want his  
 spurs; so he exchanged the  
 spurs for a crupper, and a  
 crook-stick, and a pair of  
 pot-hooks.

*R.* Aye, there was a great  
 disturbance. He played at  
 ninepins and trap-ball, and  
 (trunket), and tossed the (log-  
 gets); and he won a quantity  
 of farthings, and goldfinches,  
 and bullfinches, and chaf-  
 finches.

*St.* In striding over, al-  
 though he is supple, just by  
 the bridge, his crook-stick  
 fell directly into the dyke;  
 and he was forced to climb  
 over the dyke, through all the  
 dung and dirt; and he was  
 near falling over the rail of  
 the bridge, which was brittle.

*R.* The girl says, he  
 seemed quite exhausted; the  
 thatcher led him towards

the house ; but as she could  
 80 not unsnack her half-hack,  
 they crid him under the crib  
 among a hape o' kitlings,  
 that wur dade and laid forth  
 in the stra, that the throsher  
 85 had hull'd down from the  
 gofe in the bearn. The  
 throsher copp'd more stra  
 down, and crid it under the  
 skipping-block, for a bad for  
 90 the nazzel, the bunny, and  
 the tuley.

*T.* Ah, but the wast is,  
 that the mawther got a great  
 long tharm in her hand, and  
 95 tur bolted, and tur bulk'd,  
 and tur barst out all over  
 twiddles, and twey quite  
 sheer like a breeder ; and  
 tur swelled up as big as  
 100 a skizzy, or a casting-top,  
 or a swelping-top.

*R.* Well, I'll go to the  
 fogger's, and hear how the  
 mawther du ; for 'twas  
 105 muggy, and tur snew, and  
 tur thew, and tur blew ; and  
 there was a nation roke  
 when she was craning out  
 o' the windon under the  
 110 chimley.

the house ; but as she could  
 not unlatch her [half-door],  
 they pushed him under the  
 manger among a heap of  
 dead kittens, that were laid  
 out in the straw, which the  
 throsher had flung from the  
 corn-heap in the barn. The  
 throsher threw more straw  
 down, and pushed it under  
 the horsing-block, for a bed  
 for the young ass, the rabbit,  
 and the cat.

*St.* Aye, but the worst is,  
 that the wench got a great  
 long thorn in her hand, and  
 it beat, and it throbbled, and  
 it broke out all over pimples ;  
 and it was quite enflamed,  
 like a whitlow ; and it  
 swelled up as big as a large  
 marble, or a spinning-top,  
 or a whipping-top.

*R.* Well, I will go to the  
 man at the chandler's shop,  
 and hear how the girl does ;  
 for it was foggy, and it  
 snowed, and thawed, and  
 blowed, and there was a haze  
 when she was stretching out  
 of the window under the  
 chimney.

## GLOSSARY.

A-ating, a-eating, eating, 13.  
 Agin, *adv.* again, 46; *prep.* against, 22.

Back-stock, *s.* back of the stove, 21.  
 Bad, *s.* bed, 89.  
 Balk, *s.* beam, 22, 30.  
 Barnt, *pt. s.* burnt, 23.  
 Barst, *pt. s.* burst, 96.  
 Beaker, *s.* tumbler, 44.  
 Beer-good, *s.* yeast, 35.  
 Beestlings, *s.* first milk after calving, 54.  
 Behinn'd, behind, 34.  
 Black sap, consumption, 15.  
 Blood-olph (*or* -olf), *s.* bullfinch, 66.  
 Bolt, *v.* beat, throb (as a sore), 95.  
 Bone-in-the-hole, *s.* game of trap-ball, 62.  
 Breeder, *s.* whitlow, 98.  
 Brig, *s.* bridge, 68.  
 Bulk, *v.* throb (as a sore), 95.  
 Bunny, *s.* rabbit, 90.  
 By Goms, an oath, 7.

Cansy, *s.* causeway, 48.  
 Casting-top, *s.* peg-top, 100.  
 Chimley, *s.* chimney, 100.  
 Cop, *v.* throw, 21, 63, 87.  
 Cothy, *adj.* sick, 7.  
 Craning, *pres. pt.* stretching, 108.  
 Crib, *s.* manger, 81.  
 Crid, *pt. s.* pushed, 81. [A.S. *crēad.*]  
 Crome-stick, *s.* hooked stick, 58, 69.  
 Cruper, *s.* crupper, 58.

Da, *s.* day, 18.  
 Dade, *adj.* dead, 83.

Dat, *s.* dirt, 73.  
 Deek, *s.* dyke, 72.  
 Deek-holl, *s.* hollow of a dyke, 70.  
 Dent; *as,* to have an ill dent, to be insane, 17.  
 Dibles, *s. pl.* troubles, 11.  
 Dicky, *s.* ass, 49.  
 Dings, *s. pl.* farthings, 65.  
 Dodman, *s.* snail, 14.  
 Door-stall, *s.* door-post, 31.  
 Douw, *s.* (dove), pigeon, 29.  
 Douw-pollar (*or* -poller), *s.* dove-house, pigeon-house, 22, 28.  
 Draw-water, *s.* goldfinch, 65.  
 Du, *v.* do; *also pr. s.* does, 5, 104.

Fain, *adj.* (lit. glad), obliged, 71.  
 Far, *s.* fair, 55.  
 Fare, *v.* behave, be (as regards health), 19, 46.  
 Fate, *adj.* clever, 10.  
 Fogger, *s.* man at a chandler's shop, 14, 103.  
 Fystey, *adj.* musty, mouldy, 39.

Geer, *s.* stuff, 44.  
 Gin, *pp.* given, 43.  
 Gofe, *s.* heap of corn, 86.  
 Gollop, *v.* gallop, 47.  
 Gotch, *s.* pitcher, 35, 53.  
 Grosher, *s.* grocer, 16.

Hake, *s.* pot-hook, 59.  
 Half-hack, *s.* half-hatch, half-door, 80.  
 Hape, *s.* heap, quantity, 52, 82.  
 Hobby, *s.* pony, 51.  
 Holl, *s.* ditch. *See* Deek-holl.

- Huckle-bone, *s.* hip-bone, 26.  
 Hull, *v.* (hurl), throw, 24, 85.
- I'facks, in fact, 6.
- Jott, *s.* bottom (of the body), 42.
- Kadder, *s.* jackdaw, 28.  
 Kidge, *adj.* lively, brisk, 50.  
 Kitling, *s.* kitten, 82.  
 Knacker, *s.* collar-maker, 4, 12.
- Lanyard, *s.* whip-thong, 52.  
 Loggets, *s. pl.* a game like nine-pins, 63.  
 Lope, *v.* stride, 67.  
 Lythy, *adj.* nimble, supple, 68.
- Mawther, *s.* girl, wench, 4, 10.  
 Moize, *v.* recover, 45.  
 Mortal, *adv.* very, 49.  
 Muck, *s.* manure, 92.  
 Muggy, *adj.* misty, 105.
- Narbor, *s.* neighbour, 1.  
 Nation, *adj.* very great, 60, 107; *adv.* very, extremely, 7.  
 Nazzel, *s.* young ass, 90.  
 Nevvey, *s.* nephew, 38.  
 Northing, *s.* nothing, 27.  
 Nutty, Ursula, 5, 40.
- Ollas, *adv.* always, 11.
- Par, *s.* pair, 59.  
 Par-yard, *s.* cow-yard, 32.  
 Plancher, *s.* flooring, 31.  
 Pluck, *v.* pull, 20.  
 Pur, *s.* poker, 20.  
 Pytle, *s.* small field (*romic pait'l*), 33.
- Rabbin, Robin, 1.  
 Rig, *s.* trick, performance, 37.  
 Roke, *s.* mist, 107.  
 Rum, *adj.* strange, 37.  
 Rumpuss, *s.* disturbance, 61.
- Sa, *pr. s.* says, 14, 38.  
 Sapy, *adj.* exhausted, 77.  
 Sheer, *adj.* inflamed, 98.  
 Shummaker, *s.* shoe-maker, 36.  
 Sight, *s.* great quantity, 35.  
 Skipping-block, *s.* horsing-block, 89.  
 Skizzy, *s.* large marble, 100.  
 Snasty, *adj.* ill-tempered, snarlish, 8.  
 Snew, *pt. s.* snowed, 105.  
 Sort, *s.* lot, quantity, 52.  
 Spade-bone, *s.* shoulder-blade, 41.  
 Spink, *s.* chaffinch, 66.  
 Spolt, *adj.* brittle (lit. split), 75.  
 Spore, *s.* spur, 56.  
 Stounded, *pp.* struck mad, 19.  
 Stra, *s.* straw, 84, 87.  
 Swelping-top, *s.* whipping-top, 101.  
 Sweltered, *adj.* smothered, 40.  
 Swop, *v.* barter, exchange, 50.  
 Swop, *adv.* directly, plump, 69.  
 Swound, *v.* swoon, 33.
- Ten-pins, *s. pl.* a game like nine-pins, 61.  
 Tibby, Stephen, 2.  
 Thacker, *s.* thatcher, 42.  
 Thackster, *s.* thatcher, 12, 25.  
 Thapes, *s. pl.* gooseberries, 13.  
 Tharm, *s.* thorn, 94.  
 Thew, *pt. s.* thawed, 106.  
 Throsher, thresher, 87.  
 Topple, *v.* fall over, 73.  
 Trunket, *s.* 'stick-cricket,' a game, 63.  
 Tuley, *s.* puss, cat, 91.  
 Tur; *as in* 'An tur snew,' and it snowed (apparently, for *there*), 105.  
 Twiddle, *s.* pimple, 97.
- Unsnack, *v.* unlatch, 80.
- Wast, *adj.* worst, 92.  
 Weeson, *s.* windpipe, 26.  
 Whit-leather, white leather, 53.  
 Why ah, why, yes! 18.  
 Will-led, *adj.* demented, 9.  
 Windon, *s.* window, 109.

# A LONSDALE DIALOGUE

(A. D. 1801)

*(From 'A Tour to Yordes Cave,' by Wm. Seward;  
printed at Kirkby Lonsdale).*



## A LONSDALE DIALOGUE

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[The following characteristic words furnish a key to much of the dialogue; for further explanations, see the Glossary at the end.

*abaut*, about; *an*, and; *an*, if; *at*, that; *ath* (= *a'th'*), of the; *caw*, cow; *cear*, care; *dee*, die; *efter*, after; *fo*, fall; *gimma*, give me; *hez*, has; *hetha*, have thee; *hofs*, half; *iz*, am, art, is; *i'z*, I shall; *lete*, light; *mack*, make, kind; *me-sel*, myself; *neam*, name; *nobet*, *nobbut* (not but), only; *o*, all; *oth*, all the; *poo*, pull; *sa*, *sooa*, *sea*, so; *sick*, such; *ta*, to; *ta*, thou; *taw*, thou (emphatic); *wad*, would; *wit*, with the; *wete*, with it; *ya*, you; *yan*, one.]

*Dialogue between Harre and Malle. Enter Harre.*

*Malle.* Naw, haw iz ta ta-nete?

*Harre.* Gaily; haw's *taw* ta-nete?

*M.* I knannat haw e iz. I sat up sa lang yesternete, at I can hardley hod my ene oppen. 5

*H.* What did ta sit up abaut, my lass?

*M.* Cum, sit ta dawn, an i'z tell tha: mi Mudder's e bed, and hez been this hofs aur. We 'ad a caw at fard a-covein, an I sat be me-sel, ommast o nete.

*H.* Thau duz weel ta say 'ommast.' I com by yaur dure 10  
abaut yan a'clock, an I luk'd throo t' winda, an I sa  
a chap a sum mack sittan anenst ta.

*M.* Ho, that waz nobet Tom, at code ta luke at cofe an it wazzent cov'd ; an sea he clap'd him dawn ath stule an  
15 fell a-sleep ; an sea, efter a while, he wackened ; an began a-tellin ma at e ad been dreaman.

*H.* What did a dream about, praytha-naw ?

*M.* E dream'd sic a Dream az monny foke niver hard ; e thaut at aur Cat waz bawn ta play ath Bagpipes ; an at  
20 haw at it ad gitten a par a shoon, an it stud streck up an shauted—' mack roun for Rattans ; ' an efter-a-while a girt drove com, an sha worry'd am o, an it am, shank an rank.

*H.* I never sa sick a Dream az tat ; bat hez t' Caw cov'd ?

*M.* Nay ; bat Cit kittled.

25 *H.* Haw manny Kitlins did sha kittle ?

*M.* Barn, she'ad nobbat two ; an the'are az like th'auld cat az two Brudders, an they beath sauk.

*H.* It's weel at ta's sea gailey ta-nete ; I'le sit a bit nar tha.

30 *M.* Ye ma sit az near az ya will, an ya will bat hod of ma.

*H.* What ? will ta tack a Kis ?

*M.* I like nout ath mack ; reak bars, an mack a lete.

*H.* I'le mack na lete, we can toke i'th dark ; bat an t'le  
35 gimma a Kis, i'le githa a Ribbin at Burton Fair.

*M.* I'le githa nin ; but thau ma tack yan, an ta will. (*He salutes her.*)

*H.* Thau knaes I like tha az weel az e can du ; an an-ta hedent a fardin, I wad hetha afoar onny at iver e sa e my  
40 life.

*M.* Foke sud like yan-anudder reight weel, when th'ar gangan ta wed ; for a dele a foke foes aut at-efter.

*H.* I wonder what tha fo aut about !

*M.* I waden't wish ta kna ; I hoap we'es be thick az lang



az wa bide togidder; an thau need git nout again house- 45  
keepin. Mi Mudder al gimma a dele af odments; an o  
macks a stuf's sooa dear, at we man seave oth brass at we  
can; yan knaes nout what we'z want, an thau sud begin  
sum trade wi't' bit a munny at wa hev.

*H.* Haw mitch brass hez ta seav'd, Mal? 50

*M.* I 'ev nobbat about yan and twenty paund; haw  
mitch az taw?

*H.* I 'av nat az mitch; I nobbut about ten ar eleven,  
when e paid shoomacker; but thau knaes it'tle be a gay  
dele, when it's o put tagidder. 55

*M.* Marry! nat it! what trade al ta begin? I think  
a Badger's best.

*H.* I wodent be a Badger an ta wad gimma th' best steate  
e Burton! I ed raader be a Colyard er a Chimley-sweeper.  
Yan ma se foke cursant Badgers iverey day, an soa thau's 60  
sure at tha can't du wele lang. Badgers wants ta mack az  
believe at we'ad a falean crop iv England; but I kna at it's  
naut at o bat sick dirt az tem, at clams oth country; stuff  
wad be law enuf, an wa hedent sick swarms on em. But  
cum, fotch az summut ta drink, Malle. 65

*M.* Me Mudder's wacken, I dar say; but i'le fotch ya  
a sup a Chirn-Milk.

*H.* I'le hev nea sich Blashment; it macks me bellè wark.

*M.* Mun e mack ya a sup a Te?

*H.* War an war! It's nout bat sla Puzzum; let me hev 70  
a girt puddin at's mead in a Poak, an top-full a suit.

*M.* It's good anuf at a nune; bat an huz Wimmen mud-  
dent hev a sup a Te, we mud be hungard.

*H.* Wia! bat an ya wadent drink sa mitch on't, yer  
cheeks wad be a dele redder, an ya wad leve a dele langer. 75  
Bat I a gitten sum cups a sacers for tha; thee'l du agane

t' weddin ; thau knaws it's nobbat about a munth tull naw ; mun we be ext i'th' Kirk, ar we mun wed tudder way ?

*M.* We'el toke about that sum nete else ; what sez te  
80 Fadder an Mudder about it ?

*H.* Me Fadder's rarely pleas'd, an sez at he'el gimma three Ky, an i'z git o efter he dees ; an me Mudder sez, luke at ya beath poo tea way, an keep thesel fraith' Eales, an then ye'el du. What sez ty Mudder ?

85 *M.* Shoes nin sa weel pleas'd at i'z gangan ta leave er ; thau siz i'z oth Barn sha hez, beath ruf an smooth ; mun sha leve with az ?

*H.* Eigh, sure, as lang az sha will ; we man gith favver ath ald foke, er we'se git nowt ; an i'le tell tha what I waz  
90 thinkan ta me-sel, at I wad tack a lump a land sum-whare about Burtan, an git sum Beas, an sel it o e new milk, an we can part we wer Butter at onny price.

*M.* What ! mun wa sell oth new Milk an chirn tu ? Foke wad sune say at we seld milk an watter ! I wad selth Beas  
95 afoar I wad hev sic a neam.

*H.* I suddent like foke ta toke behint me back ; bat a dele o foke caresent, an tha du bat git munnè, haw it cum.

*M.* I reekon nout a bein rich ; it nobbat macks yan  
100 greedè, and yan knaes nout haw lang yan ez ta stay we'te ; foke dees fast e Burtan naw.

*H.* Hod te tung, preatha-naw, thau flays ma we tokein about dein ; we sud hev a dele a barns afoar wa think a dein.

105 *M.* Sud wa ? That's o at Fellas thinks on, gittin a hauseful a Barns for t' wimmen ta tack cear on ; an they'l, happen, run tath calas, an t' barns roarin an screamin fit ta brist.

*H.* Dusta believe at i'le du sea ?

*M.* Nay ; I ev a girt apinyan at tau'l du az ta sud du ;  
an than Barns al du az na hurt ; yan ad better a two barns 110  
an ya drucken Fella ith hause.

*H.* Eigh, an i'le tell tha what's as bad az tem ; a gossapan  
wife at gangs tittle-tattle fray hause ta hause with a lile  
Barn, an knaes oth news ith Tawn, an leaves a hause like  
a swinecoat. 115

*M.* Wia, thau needent fear at i'le be yan a them ; i'le  
keep me-sel ta me-sel, an then neabody al find fote  
wimma.

*H.* I hooap thau'l be a gud an ; bat I man away ta bed.

*M.* When al ta cum again ? 120

*H.* Ta-morn at nete.

*M.* Mind ta du ; gud nete to tha !

*H.* Gud nete to tha, joy !

FINIS.

## GLOSSARY.

- A, have, 76, 110.  
 A, *conj.* and ; *cups a sacers*, cups and saucers, 76.  
 A, *prep.* of ; *a sum mack*, of some sort, 12.  
 Abaut, *prep.* about, for, 6.  
 A-covein, a-calving, 9.  
 Ad, *pt. s.* had, 20.  
 Afoar, *conj.* before, 39.  
 Again, *prep.* against, for, 45 ; agane, 76.  
 Al, *pr. s.* will, 46 ; *al ta*, wilt thou, 56.  
 Ald, *adj.* old, 89.  
 Am o, them all, 22.  
 An, one, 119.  
 An, *conj.* if, 30, 34, 36 ; *an ta*, if thou, 38.  
 Anenst, *prep.* close beside, 12.  
 Apinyan, *s.* opinion, 109.  
 Ar, *conj.* or, 53.  
 At, that, 4 ; *at haw at* (perhaps an error for *az haw at*), as how that, 19, 20.  
 At-etter, *adv.* afterwards, 42.  
 Ath, of the, 33, 89 ; on the, 14, 19.  
 Aur, *s.* hour, 8.  
 Aur, *pron.* our, 19.  
 Aut, out ; *fo aut*, fall out, 43.  
 Az, *pron.* us, i. e. me, 65.  
 Badger, *s.* pedlar, 57. (Sometimes, one who purchases eggs, butter, &c., at the farm-houses, to sell again at market ; Halliwell).  
 Barn, *s.* child (as a term of endearment), 26 ; *oth barn*, all the children, 86 ; barns, *pl.* 103.  
 Bat, but, only, 30.  
 Bawn, *adj.* ready, about, 19.  
 Be, *prep.* by, 9.  
 Beas, *pl.* beasts, 91.  
 Beath, both, 27.  
 Bide, 1 *pr. pl.* remain, live, 45.  
 Blashment, *s.* trash (esp. used of weak drink), 68.  
 Brass, *s.* money, 47.  
 Brist, *v.* burst, 107.  
 Brudders, *s. pl.* brothers, 27.  
 Caresent, care not, 97.  
 Caw, *s.* cow, 8.  
 Cear, *s.* care, 106.  
 Chimley-sweeper, *s.* chimney-sweeper, 59.  
 Chirn-milk, *s.* butter-milk, 67.  
 Clams, *pr. s.* starves, 63.  
 Clap'd him dawn, sat himself down quickly, 14.  
 Code, *pt. s.* called, 13.  
 Cofe, *s.* the calf, 13.  
 Colyard, *s.* seller of coals, 79.  
 Cov'd, *pp.* calved, 14, 23.  
 Cursant, *pp.* christened, named, 60.  
 Dawn, *adv.* down, 7, 14.

- Dees, *pr. s.* dies, 82.  
 Dein, *s.* dying, 103, 104.  
 Dele, *s.* deal, quantity, 42, 46;  
*a dele*, very much, 75.  
 Du, *v.* do, 84.  
 Dure, *s.* door, 10.  
 Dusta, dost thou, 108.
- E, *pron.* I, 3, 38.  
 E, *pron.* he, 16.  
 E, *prep.* in, 8, 39.  
 Ealas, *s.* ale-house, 107; (spelt  
*eales*), 83.  
 Ed, 1 *pt. s.* would, 59.  
 Efter, *prep.* after, 15.  
 Eigh, *aye*, yes, 112; *eight, sure*, yes,  
 certainly, 88.  
 Else; *sum nete else*, some other night,  
 79.  
 Ene, *s. pl.* eyes, 5.  
 Er, *pron.* her, 85.  
 Er, *conj.* or, 89.  
 Ev, 1 *pr. s.* have, 109.  
 Ext, *pp.* asked (i. e. have our banns  
 published), 78.  
 Ez, *pr. s.* has, 100.
- Fadder, *s.* father, 80, 81.  
 Falean, *pres. pt.* failing, 62.  
 Fard, *pt. s.* fared, went, was about, 8.  
 Fardin, *s.* farthing, 39.  
 Favver, *s.* favour, 88.  
 Fella, *s.* fellow, 111; *Fellas, pl.* 105.  
 Flays, 2 *pr. s.* dost frighten, dost  
 terrify, 102.  
 Fo, *pr. pl.* fall; *fo aut*, fall out,  
 quarrel, 43; *foes aut*, 42.  
 Foke, *s.* folk, people, 18, 41.  
 Fotch, *imp. s.* fetch, 65.  
 Fote, *s.* fault, 117.  
 Fray, *prep.* from, 113; *fraith'*, from  
 the, 83.
- Gaily, *adv.* very well, 2, 28.  
 Gangs, *pr. s.* goes, 113; *gangan*,  
*pres. pt.* going, 42.
- Gay dele, great deal, 54.  
 Gimma, give me, 35, 46.  
 Girt, *adj.* great, 21, 71.  
 Git, *v.* get, 45, 82; *gitten*, got, *pp.*  
 20, 76; *gith*, get the, 88.  
 Githa, give thee, 35, 36.
- Happen, *adv.* perhaps, 106.  
 Hard, *pt. pl.* heard, 18.  
 Hause, *s.* house, 111.  
 Hauseful, *s.* houseful, 105.  
 Haw, *adv.* how, 1, 2, 3.  
 Hedent, hadst not, 39; had not, 64.  
 Hev, 1 *pr. pl.* have, 49; *hez, pr. s.*  
 has, 8, 23.  
 Hod, *v.* hold, 5; *hod of*, keep away  
 from, 30; *imp. s.* 102.  
 Hofe, *adj.* half, 8.
- It, *pt. s.* ate, devoured, 22.  
 Ith, in the, 111.  
 Iv (*before a vowel*), in, 62.  
 Iver, *adv.* ever, 39.  
 Iverey, *pron.* every, 60.  
 Iz, 1 *pr. s.* am, 3.  
 I'z, 1 *pr. s.* I am, 85; *fut.* I shall, 82.
- Joy, dear (a term of endearment),  
 123.
- Kirk, *s.* church, 78.  
 Kitlins, *s. pl.* kittens, 25.  
 Kittle, *v.* kitten, 25; *kittled, pt. s.* 24.  
 Kna, *v.* know, 44; *knannat*, know  
 not, 3.  
 Ky, *s. pl.* cows, 82.
- Lang, *adv.* long, 3, 44.  
 Law, *adj.* low, 64.  
 Lete, *s.* light, 33, 34.  
 Leve, *v.* live, 75, 87.  
 Lile, *adj.* little, 113.  
 Luke, *v.* look, 13.  
 Lump, *s.* piece, 90.
- Ma, *pron.* me, 16, 31.

- Mack, *s.* sort, 12, 33; Macks, *pl.* sorts, 47.  
 Mack, *imp. s.* make, 21, 33.  
 Man, *for* Mun, must, 47, 119. *See* Mun.  
 Me, *pron.* my, 96.  
 Mead, *pp.* made, 71.  
 Me-sel, myself, 9, 117.  
 Mitch, *adj.* much, 50.  
 Monny, many, 18.  
 Mud, might, should, 73.  
 Muddent, might not, 72.  
 Mudder, *s.* mother, 7, 80.  
 Mun, may, 86; *mun e*, may I, shall I, 69.  
  
 Nar, *adv.* nearer, 29.  
 Nat it, no, it will not, 56.  
 Naut at o, nothing at all, 63.  
 Naw, *adv.* now, 1.  
 Nea, no, 68.  
 Neabody, nobody, 117.  
 Neam, *s.* name, reputation, 95.  
 Nin, none, 36.  
 Niver, *adv.* never, 18.  
 Nobbat, only, 26, 51; nobet, 13; nobbut, (have) only, 53.  
 Nout, *s.* nothing, 33; nowt, 89.  
 Nune, *s.* midday-meal, 72.  
  
 O, all, 9, 22; *o macks*, all sorts, 46, 47.  
 Odments, *s. pl.* miscellaneous articles, 46.  
 Ommast, *adv.* almost, 10.  
 On em, of them, 64.  
 Onny, any, 39.  
 Oppen, *adj.* open, 5.  
 Oth, all the, 47, 63.  
  
 Par, *s.* pair, 20.  
 Paund, *s. pl.* pounds, 51.  
 Poak, *s.* bag, 71.  
 Poo, *v.* pull, 83.  
 Praytha-now, I pray thee, now, 17, 102.  
  
 Puzzum, *s.* poison, 70.  
  
 Raader, *adv.* rather, 59.  
 Rattans, *s. pl.* rats, 21.  
 Reak, *imp. s.* rake out, 33.  
 Reekon, *1 pr. s.* reckon, count (upon), 99.  
 Reight, *adv.* right, 41.  
 Ruf and smooth, *i. e.* of both kinds, 86.  
  
 Sa, *adv.* so, 4.  
 Sa, *1 pt. s.* saw, 11, 23.  
 Sacers, *s. pl.* saucers, 76.  
 Sauk, *pr. pl.* suck, 27.  
 Sea, *adv.* so, 14, 15, 28.  
 Seave, *v.* save, 47.  
 Seld, *1 pt. pl.* sold, 94.  
 Selth, sell the, 94.  
 Sha, *pron.* she, 87.  
 Shank and rank, all, every bit, 22.  
 Shauted, *pt. s.* shouted, 21.  
 Shoes, she is, 85.  
 Shoon, *s. pl.* shoes, 20.  
 Sic, such, 18; sick, 23.  
 Siz, *2 pr. s.* seest, 86.  
 Sooa, *adv.* so, 47.  
 Steate, *s.* estate, 58.  
 Streek up, *adv.* bolt upright, 20.  
 Stule, *s.* stool, 14.  
 Sud, should, 48, 105.  
 Suddent, should not, 96.  
 Suit, *s.* suet, 71.  
 Summat, *s.* something, 65.  
 Sune, *adv.* soon, 94.  
 Sup, *s.* small quantity to drink, 67, 69.  
 Swinecoat, *s.* pig-sty, 115.  
  
 Ta, *pron.* thou, 1; thee, 12. *See* Taw, Tha.  
 Ta, to, 19, 42.  
 Tack, *v.* take, 32.  
 Tagidder, *adv.* together, 55.  
 Ta-morn, tomorrow; *t. at nete*, to-morrow night, 121.

Ta-nete, tonight, 1, 2.  
 Tat, that (*after az*), 23.  
 Tath, to the, 107.  
 Taw, *pron. (emphatic)*, thou, 2, 52;  
     *tau'l*, thou wilt, 109. *See Ta.*  
 Tea, the one, the same, 83.  
 Tem (*after az*), them, 63, 112.  
 Tha, *pron.* thee, 29.  
 Tha, *pron.* they, 43.  
 Thee, *pron.* they, 76.  
 Thick, *adj.* intimate, loving, 44.  
 Tittle-tattle, on the tittle-tattle,  
     always gossiping, 113.  
 T'le, thou wilt, 34.  
 Toke, *v.* talk, 34.  
 Tudder, the other, 78.  
 Tull naw, hence (*lit. till now*), 77.  
 Ty (*after sez*), thy, 44.  
  
 Wa, *pron.* we, 45, 105.  
 Wacken, awake, 66.

Wackened, *pt. s.* awoke, 15.  
 Wad, 1 *pt. s.* would, 39.  
 Wadent, would not, 74.  
 War an war, worse and worse, 70.  
 Wark, *v.* ache, 68.  
 Wazzent, was not, 14.  
 Weel, *adv.* well, 28, 41.  
 Wees (*for we's*), we shall, 44; *we'se*,  
     89.  
 We'te, with it, 100.  
 We wer, with our, 92.  
 Wia, *interj.* well, 74, 116.  
 Wimma, with me, 118.  
  
 Ya, one, 111; Yan, 11, 36, 116.  
 Ya, *pron.* you, 30.  
 Yan-anudder, one another, 41.  
 Yester nete, yester-night, 4.  
  
 'Z (*for sall*), will, 7, 48.





## A DAY IN THE HAAF.

(*A specimen of the dialect of Shetland. From A Description of the Shetland Islands, by Samuel Hibbert, M.D. Edinburgh, 1822, 4to, pp. 512-3.*)



# A DAY IN THE HAAF; IN THE SHETLAND DIALECT.

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‘In the [following] specimen of the modern Shetland dialect, a curious circumstance is the omission of the neuter pronoun *it*, and the personification of every object by the words *he* and *she*. Although some Scottish phrases are evidently introduced into the language, yet they are delivered with an acute pronunciation and accent resembling no provincial dialect of Britain that I have ever heard, being no doubt referable to a Norwegian origin.’—P. 513.

## ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO THE HAAF, AS GIVEN BY A FISHERMAN AT FIEDELAND IN NORTH-MAVINE.

MONY a foul dae hae I seen at da Haaf<sup>1</sup>; bit I tink Martinabullimus<sup>2</sup> dae fearnyear<sup>3</sup> wis da warst dae I ever saw. He wis a bonny morning, but a grit lift i’ da sea and a hantle o’ brak<sup>4</sup>. So I said to wir<sup>5</sup> men, ‘we hae a guid nebert o’ haddicks<sup>6</sup>, he’s bonny wather, and I tink we’ll try da deep watter.’ So we gat wir tows<sup>7</sup> and capistanes<sup>8</sup> into the boat, and we set aff, and we row’d out upon him till we sank a’ da laigh<sup>9</sup> land; and dan we began and laid fram<sup>10</sup>; and when we cuist wir ooter bow<sup>11</sup>, de’el a stane

<sup>1</sup> [The Haaf (fishing-ground).]  
[Or St. Martin Bouillant; July 4.]  
quantity) of sudden rain.]  
of bait.

<sup>7</sup> [our lines.]  
<sup>9</sup> [low-lying.]  
our last (or outer) buoy.

<sup>2</sup> Festum St. Martini Bullientis?

<sup>3</sup> last year.

<sup>4</sup> [handful (some  
<sup>5</sup> [our.]

<sup>6</sup> a sufficient quantity

<sup>8</sup> stones used for sinking the lines or

<sup>10</sup> laid our lines to sea-ward.

<sup>11</sup> threw

10 o' Shetland did we see, except da tap o' Roeness Hill and da Pobies o' Unst. Noo he beguid to gro frae the sud-east<sup>12</sup>. So whan we had sitten a while, we tuik wir bow<sup>13</sup> and began to hail<sup>14</sup>; and, faith, before we gat in ee packie<sup>15</sup> o' tows, four men cood dae nae mair dan keep da  
 15 tow at da kaib<sup>16</sup>. We gat tw'ar tree<sup>17</sup> fish f'r a' dat<sup>18</sup>, and at last sic a grit weight cam upo' da line, dat it tuik a' mi strent to hail; and whan it cam to da wayl<sup>19</sup>, what wis it bit a grit dayvel of a skate? So I said to Tammy, 'dam her, cut her awa; wha's geean to row under her sic  
 20 a dae?' So he tuik da skuin<sup>20</sup> and sneed da tombe<sup>21</sup>. And at last we got in wir tows; and, faith, we'd gotten a braw puckle<sup>22</sup> o' fish. 'Noo,' says I, 'lads, i' God's name, fit da mast and swift da sail<sup>23</sup>; da east tide is rinning, and we'll sail wast be sooth upon him.' So I guid<sup>24</sup> i' the  
 25 starn; and just as we gae sail, he made a watter aff o' da fore kaib<sup>25</sup>; and, when he brook, he took Hackie<sup>26</sup> aff o' da skair taft<sup>27</sup>, and laid him i' da shott<sup>28</sup>. Dan I cried to Gibbie<sup>29</sup>, for God's sake, to strik da head oot o' da drink-  
 30 kig<sup>30</sup> and ouse<sup>31</sup> da boat; da watter wis up at da fasta-bands<sup>32</sup>, bit wi' God's help we gat her toom'd<sup>33</sup> before anither watter cam. Whan the east tide ran aff, 'noo,' said I, 'lads, we'll tak doon da sail and row in upon him.'

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<sup>12</sup> it began to blow an increasing breeze [to threaten] from the south-east.  
<sup>13</sup> buoy.    <sup>14</sup> haul.    <sup>15</sup> [one set.]    <sup>16</sup> keep the lines at the thowl on which they rest in hauling.    <sup>17</sup> two or three.    <sup>18</sup> for all that.  
<sup>19</sup> [wale]; gunwale of the boat.    <sup>20</sup> [took the] knife [or skain].  
<sup>21</sup> cut the line to which the hook is attached.    <sup>22</sup> [good number.]  
<sup>23</sup> put up the mast and reef the sail.    <sup>24</sup> [went.]    <sup>25</sup> [a sea rose over the foremost thole.]  
<sup>26</sup> Hercules.    <sup>27</sup> the aftermost thwart but one.    <sup>28</sup> [stern end of the boat.]    <sup>29</sup> Gilbert.  
<sup>30</sup> [drinking-keg.]    <sup>31</sup> bale.    <sup>32</sup> pieces of wood that cross the boat to strengthen it under the thwarts; [fasten-bands.]    <sup>33</sup> emptied.

So we did sae ; and whan da wast tide made, we gae<sup>34</sup> sail agin and ran east upon him ; and, faith, we lay upo' Vally-field in Unst ; and we wrought<sup>35</sup> on rowing an' sailing till, 35 by God's providence, we gat ashore about aught<sup>36</sup> o'clock at night. O man, dat wis a foul dae !

<sup>34</sup> [gave, made.]<sup>35</sup> [worked.]<sup>36</sup> [eight.]

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following passages from the same work are helpful.

'The Haaf is a name applied to a fishing-ground on the outside of the coast, where ling, cod, or tusk may be caught.'—P. 508. [Tusk or torsk, *Brosmius brosmæ*.]

'When the crew has arrived at the Haaf, they prepare to set their *tows*, which is the name they designate the lines by that are fitted with ling-hooks. Forty-five or fifty fathoms of *tows* constitute a *bught*, and each *bught* is fitted with from nine to fourteen hooks. It is usual to call twenty *bughts* a *packie*, and the whole of the *packies* that a boat carries is called a *fleet of tows*.'—P. 510.

'In setting the *tows*, one man cuts the fish used for bait into pieces, two men bait and set the lines, and the remaining three or four row the boat. They sink at certain distances what they call *cappie-stanes*. These keep the *tows* properly fixed to the ground.'—P. 510.

WORD-LIST ; WITH REFERENCES  
TO THE NOTES.

aught, 36. bit, but. bow, 11, 13. brak, 4. brow, 22. capistane, 8. da, the. dae, day. dat, 18. ee, 15. fasta-bands, 32. fearnyear (M.E. fern-yere), 3. fit, 23. gae, 34. Gibbie, 29. gro (Dan. groe, to shudder), 12. guid, 24. haaf, 1. Hackie, 26. hae, have. hail, 14. hantle, 4. kaib, 16, 25. kig, 30. laid fram, 10. laigh, 9. lift, swell. Martinabullimas, 2. nebert, 6. ooter, 11. ouse (Icel. ausa), 31. packie, 15. puckle, 22. shott, 28. skair, 27. skuin, 20. snee, 21. swift, 23. tuft, 27. tink, think. tombe, 21. toom, 33. tou, 7, 8. tree, 17. wather, weather. watter, water. wayl, 19. wir, 5. wis, was. wrought, 35.



A WOOING SONG  
OF A  
YEOMAN OF KENTS SONNE  
(A.D. 1611).





A WOOING SONG  
OF A  
YEOMAN OF KENTS SONNE  
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[From 'Melismata, Musical Phansies fitting the Court, Citie, and Countrey Humours, to 3, 4, and 5 voyces,' by T. R(avenscroft), 4to. London, 1611; no. 22 (with the music).]

I HAUE house and land in Kent,  
And if you'l loue me, loue me now :  
Two pence halfe-peny is my rent,  
I cannot come euery day to woo.

*Chorus.* Two pence half-peny is his rent, 5  
And he cannot come every day to woo.

Ich am my vathers eldest zonne,  
My mother eke doth loue me well ;  
For ich can brauely clout my shoone,  
And ich full well can ring a bell. 10

*Cho.* For he can brauely clout his shoone,  
And he full well can ring a bell.

My vather, he gaue me a hogge,  
My mouter, she gaue me a zow ;  
I have a god-vather dwells there-by, 15  
And he on me bestowed a plow.

*Cho.* He has a god-vather dwels thereby,  
And he on him bestowed a plow.

One time I gaue thee a paper of pins,  
Anoder time a taudry lace : 20  
And if thou wilt not grant me loue,  
In truth, ich die beuore thy vace.

*Cho.* And if thou wilt not grant his loue,  
In truth, hee'le die beuore thy vace.

Ich haue beene twise our Whitson Lord, 25  
Ich haue had Ladies many vare ;  
And eke thou hast my heart in hold,  
And in my minde zeemes passing rare.

*Cho.* And eke thou hast his hart in hold,  
And in his minde zeemes passing rare. 30

Ich will put on my best white sloppe,  
And ich will weare my yellow hose,  
And on my head a good gray hat,  
And in't ich sticke a louely rose.

*Cho.* And on his head a good gray hat, 35  
And in't hee'le sticke a louely rose.

Wherefore cease off, make no delay,  
And if you'le loue me, loue me now.  
Or els ich zeeke zome other oder-where,  
For I cannot come euery day to woo. 40

*Cho.* Or els hee'le zeek zome other oder-where,  
For he cannot come euery day to woo.

## NOTES.

Observe the use of *v* for *f*; *z* for *s*; *ich* for *I* and *Iu*; *d* for *th*, as in *oder* (l. 39).

9. *Clout my shoone*, patch, or mend my shoes.

10. *Ring a bell*, i. e. ring a church-bell, ring chimes.

19. *Pins* were given as presents; cf. Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 234.

20. *Tawdry lace*, a piece of lace bought at St. Audry's fair. Such fairs were held on Oct. 17, the day of that saint, especially at Ely. Audry was the popular pronunciation of Æthelthryth, better known by the corrupt Latinised name of Etheldreda. See Nares' Glossary, s. v. Tawdry, where he refers to Shakespeare, Spenser, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

25. *Whitson Lord*. At the Whitsun-ales, or festivals at Whitsuntide, a lord and lady of the ale were duly chosen; see Brand's Pop. Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1849, i. 279.

27. *In hold*, in your keeping. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, B 4064.

31. *Sloppe*, loose frock. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. Tales, I 422.



A York-shire  
DIALOGUE

In its pure Natural

DIALECT

As it is now commonly spoken in the  
North parts of *Yorkshire*.

Being a Miscellaneous Discourse, or Hotch-  
Potch of several Country Affairs, begun by a  
Daughter, and her Mother, and continued  
by the Father, Son, Uncle, Neese, and  
Land-Lord; after which followes a Scould between  
*Bess* and *Nell*, two *Yorkshire* Women.

Note that *D.* stands for Daughter, *M.* for Mother,  
*F.* for Father, *S.* for Son, *U.* for Uncle, *N.* for  
Neese, and *L.* for Land-Lord.

---

*Reader here's Folly, come and Laugh thy fill,  
He neer did good, that never did no ill.*

---

YORK, Printed by *J. White*, for *Francis Hildyard*,  
at the *Bible* in *Stonegate*, 1684.



*A Yorkshire Dialogue in its pure natural  
Dialect, &c.*

---

[Note that *D.* stands for Daughter, *M.* for Mother, *F.* for Father, *S.* for Son, *U.* for Uncle, *N.* for Niece, and *L.* for Landlord.]

*D.* MOTHER, our Crockey's Cauven sine't grew dark,  
And Ise flaid to come nar, she macks sike warke.

*M.* Seaun, seaun, Barne, bring my Skeel and late my Tee;  
Mack hast and hye thee ore to'th Laer to me:  
Weese git a Battin and a Burden-Rape, 5  
Though it be mirke, weese late it out by grape:  
Then wee'l to'th Field & give the Cow some Hay,  
And see her Cleen before she come away:  
For flaid she git some watter before she Cleen,  
And mar her Milk; Ise greet out bath my Neen. 10

*D.* Whaugh, Mother, how she rowts! Ise varra Arfe,  
Shee'l put, and rive my good Prunella Scarfe.

[*M.*] Ise ding thy Harnes out, thou base mucky Sew,  
Thou macks sike Anters, thou'l mistetch my Cow.

What need thou be seay flaid? She will nut mell, 15  
Nor hipe, if there war nean here but thy-sell.

D. Wally, wally, here's a deft Tinye Cawfe,  
It's better than a Keausteril be hawfe.

M. But pratty macks nea Porridge, *Tibb*, if't war  
A Keausteril, it wad yeild mare money far. 20  
It's newly gitten Feaut, tack haud on't, *Tibb*,  
Wee'l Suck'l't weel, and put it into'th Cribb,  
And Bed it strangly with good clean Streay,  
And see it lye'th sell down, before we geay;  
It liggs bravely, for't hardly can be seen, 25  
It'l git neay Cawd, it's bedded up to'th Een;  
Good Beddin, *Tibb*, will mack it Battin weel.  
Now I will milk some Beestlings into'th Skeel;  
Our Why is better Tidded than this Cow,  
Her Ewr's but swampe, Shee's nut for Milk, I trow. 30  
You wait nut yet of Croky wat to say,  
Preaufe of a Puddin's i'th eating alway;  
Shee's daft yet on her Cawf; in a day or tweay,  
You'l see wheather she be for Milk or neay.  
Now let us hame and late for Bowls and Sile; 35  
Thy Father'l meause, whore we are all this while.

F. Ise nut farr; ist Cow Cawv'd [?—] that's a Goodin;  
Now, *Tibb*, weese git some Beestling Pudding.  
Lett's spang our geates, for it is varra Snithe,  
And Ise flaid, Wife, it will be Frost Belive. 40  
Leauk, yonder ist Lad coming to late for you,  
Hee'd be in Bed to Morn we gang to Plewe.

15. A. nut; B. not.

31. B. not.

37. B. not.

39. A. for; B. omits.



*M.* Wya, Wya, did'th Pot play when you com?  
 Wheay keauks the Supper now when Ise fra Hame?  
 What, *Hobb*, ist Beefe aneugh, ist Groats put in? 45  
 Till all war deaun, I knaw thou wad nut lin.

*S.* Ey, Mother, Groats are in; Iv'e tane of'th Pot;  
 And'th Cael, I seaure, are caud aneugh to sup.

*M.* Come, tack up'th Beefe, *Tibb*; ist Dubler ready?  
 Thy Father and *Hobb* mun gang to'th Smiddy, 50  
 And fetch the Specks, Sock, and Cowlter hither;  
 Seed-time's now come, they mun saw Haver.

*F.* Come, *Tibb*, for sham, bring out the bread & sawt;  
 Thou's lang a-coming, thou braids of Haver-Maut.  
 Thur Cael tasts strang of Reeke, they're nut for me; 55  
 God sends meat, and'th Deevil sends Ceauks, I see.

*M.* Marry geaupe stink, you're varra dench'd, I trow,  
 Your Belly sarraes an ill Master now.  
 They'r o're good for them that finnds faut, I seaure,  
 But as the Sew doth fill, the Draffe doth soure. 60

*F.* Thou wad faine perswade us they are gooddins;  
 Hungry Doggs are fain of durty Puddins.  
 Come thou and taste them, and sit down i'th chaire;  
 Meay the merryer, but fewer better Fair.

*M.* But you will nut let me be merry lang, 65  
 I seaur, for there is allwayes something wrang.  
 They that have sike as you can have neay will  
 To deau ought; A good Jack macks a good Gill.

*F.* I pray thee, Pegg, let us be Friends again;  
 Thou knaws, fair words duz mack Feauls fain. 70

62. B. Puddings.

65. B. not.

66. B. always.

67. A. have; B. heve (*twice*).

It is weel spoken that's weel tane, I've heard;  
Thou is seay Crabb'd, to speak Ise alwayes feard.

*M.* You set yan on unscape, and than you rewe;  
Great matters of an angry word, I trowe.  
Stride, *Tibb*, & clawt some Cassons out o'th Hurne; 75  
Than geay thy wayes and fetch a Skeel of Burn;  
And hing the Pan ore'th fire ith Rekin-Creauk,  
And Ise wesh Sile and Dishes up 'ith Neauke.  
And then wee'l all to Bed; here's a cawd Neet;  
But, Husband, Ise cling close, and weese blend feet. 80

*F.* Pray thee deau, *Pegg*; than Ise get up 'ith Morne,  
And Late some Pokes, and put up our seed-Corn.  
Than thou may sarra Gawts and Gilts with Draffe;  
And Ise give'th Yawds some Hinderends and Caffé.  
Than for our Breakfasts thou may haet some Cael, 85  
Till I lie by my Shackfork and my Flail.  
And *Hobbs* mack ready my Harrows & my Plewgh,  
And he and I, *Pegg*, sall deau weel aneugh.  
I've heard it tawk'd, and now the Trueth I've fund,  
A-mell tweay Steauls, the Tail may fall to'th grund. 90  
I lited on *Hobb*, and he lited on me,  
And the Dee'l a thing is ready that I see.  
Neither Traces, Hames, nor Baurghwans to finnd,  
Swingle-Trees nor Helters, all's made an ill end.  
But tweay dayes sine, Ise seoure they war all here, 95  
Flung on an heap ith midst of our Laer-Fleaure.

*S.* Fatther, they're liggin all on our Faugh lands,  
I trail'd them there my-sell with my awn hands.

---

71. B. well (*for first weel*).      72. B. always.      77. B. Reken-Creauk.  
85. A. haet; B. heat.              95. A. war; B. were.

*F.* Thous a good Lad, my *Hobb*, that teauk sike care ;  
Ist Yoakes and Bowes and Gad & Yoaksticks there? 100

*S.* Ey, ey, &'th Pleugh-Staffe teau, Hopper & Teems ;  
We lack nought but a Bay Stag of my Neems,  
That wee're to Yoak 'ith Plewgh before our Yawds ;  
And than Ise seaur weese rive up all Adawds.

*F.* Near rack, near rack, weese tack neay thought for  
that, 105

Ise seaur that it will bide us billing at.  
Our Land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens,  
Cat-whins, and Seavy Furs, and monny Breckins.  
It's nought but Gorr, it ploshes under Feaut,  
Weese find Trouble aneugh when we come teaut. 110

*S.* Lythe ye, lythe ye, how fondly you tawke!  
You think weese mack monny ilfavart Bawke.  
When we do Plew, we mun tack teaume, I Reed.  
I've heard Fowks often say, mare heast, warse speed.  
The Feck on'ts Gripp'd, and'th watter runs away ; 115  
I was at field my-sell, and saw't to-day.  
It will bring as good Blendings, I dare say,  
As ever grew a Reaut in onny Clay.

*F.* Our Eard is nut for blending, *Hobb*, I dout ;  
We mun saw it with Bigg, I trow, or nought. 120  
Gray Geause hes laid, geay carry in her Egg ;  
*Tibb* dar nut come to fetcht, for flaid o'th Stegg.  
Than goame steek'th Hemble-deaur & bar up Grise,  
For they've byn in a mischief twice or thrice.  
Let's nut loase an Hogg for a hawpworth of Tarr, 125  
But mind to Noint'[t]h Gawt Ear, it will all marr.

Our *Perry* garr'd him run, and lugg'd him sayer ;  
 I thought that he had riven off his Ear.  
 The Libber coms to-Moarn, weese libb'th awd Piggs ;  
 For they've made filthy warke ot'h Corn-Land Rigs. 130

S. Fatter, our Bull-Segg's pussom'd, hee's deg-bownd,  
 And our awd Meer is slidden into'th Pownd.

F. Wellaneerin, wellaneerin, run fast, run,  
 Run fast, *Hobb*, and bid my Maugh *Herry* come,  
 And bring his Horne, and give our Segg a drink ; 135  
 Mack hast, or else Ise whang thee till thou stink.

U. How now, *Hob*? thou reeks sair, what macks ta run?  
 What uncuths hes ta brought? come tell me seaun.

[S.] Our Yawd's layd backwards, Bull-Seg is like to dee,  
 And seay Ise come for you to gang with me. 140

U. Marry, Ise vara weay, for that's ill warke,  
 Ise flaid weese nut git there, before't be darke.

F. That's weel your come, the Segg is at Stand-Heck ;  
 What ails this deaur, I cannut finnd out'th Sneck.  
 That comes in an hour sometimes, they say, 145  
 That comes nut in Twenty. He was weel to-day,  
 And preaz'd to git ore'th Hedge into our Fogg,  
 And I did Slate him back than with our Dog.

U. Is this him that liggs here? Hee's Teng'd, hee'l dee ;  
 Lets stick him, ther's neay whopes of him, I see. 150  
 Hee's pratty meeterly Flesh; here's a good Skin,  
 Hee'l mack good Cael, and put fat Backon in.  
 Lets gang and see your Sheep; what ails yon Teaup?  
 I think something hes stampt upon his Feaut.

128. A. off; B. of.  
*Maugh* (in italics).

131. A. Fatter; B. Father.  
 145. B. somtimes.

134. A. B.  
 148. A. than; B. then.

Thur Yowes are Clowelagg'd, they skitter saire, 155  
 They'l be full of Mawks, if you tack nut Care.  
 I think they've gitten some fresh whewts of Girse,  
 That macks them seay beclarted about'th Arse.

[*F.*] Ise like to clem, let's Hame, Maugh, to our *Pegg* ;  
 Sheel kedge our kites with good Kirne-milk & whig. 160

*U.* Sister, heve you ought that will slocken weel ?  
 You've Whigg 'ith Stand, & good Kirn-milk 'ith Skeel.  
 Fill me'th bend-Kit, Ise set it to my paet,  
 Ile venture a strang pull though I be haet.  
 Here's fine Backon, Sister, its glore Fat, 165  
 But it's a little knarl'd with your Carl-Cat.

*F.* It's small warse ; *Pegg*, whores our Haver-Riddle ?  
 Last time I saw't it was laid ive our Stable.  
 Ise like to tawme, this day's seay varry warme ;  
 Your Bees macks a great noise, you'l have a Swarm. 170  
 Wheay has remmond'th side Lanyels ? some ill Foal ;  
 I laid um here, under the Awmry-soal.  
 Can neathing ligg that's leeter than a Stane ?  
 We sall heve nought left seaun, all will be gane.  
 All things runs wrang, Wife, neathing cottens weel. 175  
 The Spindle is a-Ravel'd, neay Garn o'th Reel,  
 Thy Rock is burnt, thy Sneauskin is quite gean ;  
 I've lated sayer, and can nut finnd it, Dame.  
 Our great whean-Cat hes eaten'th Pudding-poke,  
 You goam neathing, I never saw sike Foke. 180  
 Our Kitling meyw'd, I meaus'd what she did aile ;  
 I trail'd her out'oth Ream-Kit by the Taile.  
 Our Sew hes been 'ith Spence, thrawn down Whigg-Stand ;  
 I set it up again, with my awn hand.

*Perry* hes been ith Beef-Tubb teau, just now, 185  
 And maed as bad, or warse warke, than our Sew.  
 The Ewn, for lack of Dittin, hes slake'd all'th heet;  
 Puddings and Pyes are daugh, nut fit to Eat.  
 Thy Sammaron Web thou sent to'th Bleacher well  
 Is stown; gray Geause Geslings all daz'd 'ith shell. 190  
 Our Bakin I put up 'ith Harden seck,  
 The Milners let it fall into the Beck.

[*M.*] Waies is me, Husband, our awd Bread's all gane,  
 We mun mack bannocks till'th Bakin come hame.

*F.* It comes ith Earnder, Wife, or else by Neaun. 195  
 Come, bring my Slippers, *Tibb*, and deet my Sheaun.  
 To-Morn 'ith Ownder we mun dod our Sheep;  
 The Weathers haet, and Mawks begin to Creepe.

*M.* Some's feal'd our Backston, *Tibb*, or else it's gane;  
 Ise varra flaid some's gotten't for'th lang lane. 200  
 If I cud tell wheay's cutt our Band fra'th Sneck,  
 Next time they come, Ise mack them Jet the Heck.  
 Thou geayes, *Tibb*, like a Feaul, come leauke about,  
 And see if thou can late our Backstane out.

*D.* There is seay monny Holes and Hurles to seek, 205  
 That Ise neer finnd it, if I late this Week.  
 Some Tantril hes byn here and Stown't away,  
 For it was ligger here but tother day.  
 Whilk wayes our *Hobb* gane, Mother? heres base wark;  
 Yonders Gawt ith Garth, hes riven all his Sarke. 210

185. B. has.  
 slacken'd alli'th heet.

186. B. mead; then.

187. B. dittin, has

189. B. tho (*for* thou). B. Bleachers.

191. B. Backin.

192. B. Milner (*read* Milner's).

193. B. Wayes.

194. B. Backin.

200. B. gotten't.

206. B. find.

207. B.

has been.

What's warse than ill Luck? late me our Fruggin,  
Ise stopp'th Yat, till thou mack *Perry* lugg him.

*F.* Here'st Dubler broken, & nowther sowl nor breau;  
And Ise seay howl, I knaw nut what to deau.

The Fatt's all storcken'd here, a sham to see, 215  
I wad this grisely Cat war hang'd, for me.

Hame's hamly, if it be neer seay poor, they say,  
And wee're but like to have poor Faire to-day.

Here's mad warke, *Hobb*, speer'th deaur & flay back'th Cat;  
There'st Backon in her Mouth, hit her a bat. 220

Weel deaun, *Hobb*, hesta gitten't, leauke, it's there;  
It's lyle warse, it's trail'd ith mucky Fleaur.

Here'st Gully liggin, call thy Mother seaun,  
Ise scrape it cleen, Ise seaure it's now past Neaun.

Fye, Fye, If wee'd nut come just when we did, 225  
Wee'd been misliken'd of our Dinners, *Pegg*.

*M.* How-seay I whemmeld Dubler owr'th Meat,  
To keep it seaf and warm for you to Eat.

*F.* But'th Cat had eaten all if wee'd nut been,  
Dubler's broken, thou may trust thy nawn Een. 230

This Backon macks me Sweat, it's varra sawt,  
And it's all reasty teau, that's a warse fawt.

*M.* They that eat til theysweat, and work till they'r Cawd,  
Sike Fowkes are fitter to hang than [to] hawd.

Yan knaws nut how to please you, you'r seay fickle, 235  
Sike Feauls as you are in Dockin, out Nettle.

All things are reet abroad, but nought at Hame,  
You'l finnd a faut, I seaur, whore there is nane.

214. B. *om.* And.

224. B. clean; sure.

233. B. till (*twice*).

218. B. weer'e; heve Poor Fair.

227. B. ower.

234. A. *omits* to.

220. B. hir.

231. B. makes.

232. B. wars.

238. A. whore; B. where.

F. I wad fain see a Fine Sun-shiny day;  
 Here's wancle Weather for gitting of our Hay. 240  
 What ails our *Tibb*, that she urlles seay ith Neauke,  
 Shees nut reet, she leauks an awd-farrand Leauke.

D. Fatther, Ive gitten Cawd, I can scarce Tawk,  
 And my Snurles are seay sayer stopt, I can nut Snawke,  
 Nor snite my Nose; my Teeth Datther in my head, 245  
 Ise grown seay Healdy, I mun gang to Bed.  
 I may thank my-sell for sitting barehead;  
 But wilfull Fowkes Duz never want weay, its said.

[N.] How duz my Cosen *Tibby*, Naunt? I mun nut stay;  
 I hard she gat a Cawd the other day. 250

M. Ey, wellaneerin; wilt ta gang and see?  
 She's aboon ith Chawmber, thou may clim up'th Stee.  
 Shees on a Dovening now, gang Deftly, *Nan*,  
 And mack as little din as ee'r thou can.

N. Your mains flaid; ther's an awd saying, you knaw, 255  
 That there's neay Carrion can kill a Crow.  
 If she be nut as dead as a deaur-Naile,  
 Ise mack her flyer, and semper like flesh-Cael.  
 Thou Covers, *Tibb*, I see thou's nut yet dead,  
 Leauk at me, Woman, and hawd up thy Head. 260

D. Ah, *Nan*, steek'th winder-board, & mack it dark,  
 My Neen are varra sair, they stoun and wark.  
 They are seay Gunny and Furr'd up some time,  
 I can nut leauke at Leet, nor see a Stime.

---

240. B. getting; B. omits of.	243. B. Father.	244. B. not
Snawk.	245. B. Dather.	247. B. May.
250. B. heard.	252. B. chaumber.	A. upth.
up Deftly.	255. B. there's.	256. B. no.
259. B. Dead.	264. B. leauk.	248. B. willfull.
		253. B. gang
		258. B. Cale.



*N.* Come, come, I can mack thee Leetsome & Blithe, 265  
 Here will be thy awd Sweet-heart here Belive.  
 He teld me seay, I saw him but last Neet.  
 O *Tibb*, he is as fine as onny Kneet.

*D.* Nay, *Nan*, thou duz but Jybe, there's neay sike thing,  
 He wooes another Lass, and gaive her a Ring. 270  
 For Change of Pastures macks fat Cawves, it's said,  
 But Change of Women macks lean Knaves, Ise flaid.  
 I thought he lov'd me weel, he made sike shew,  
 But all's nut Gowd that glisters, I see now.  
 O're micle of yea thing, I've oft heard say, 275  
 Is good for neathing; And seay I finnd this day.  
 He was or'e keen to hawd as he began,  
 He was seay fond in Love as neer was Man.  
 But I may lye me down now, Seigh and Sob,  
 He cares neay mare for me now than a Dog. 280

*N.* Away, away; great Feaul, tack thou neay Care,  
 He swears that hee'l love thee for evermare.  
 And sayes, as ever he whopes his Saul to save,  
 Hee'l either wed to thee, or tull his Grave;  
 Wayes me! he never meawted thou was ill, 285  
 But all is weel that ends weel, I can tell.  
 He had come titter, *Tibb*, if he had knawn  
 Thou war seay Ill; what? woman! hee's thy nawn;  
 He sayes, hee'd leather tack thee in thy Smock,  
 Then some with Fifty Pund; means is but Muck. 290

*D.* Thou macks me laugh, *Nan*; if all be true thou saies,  
 I whope that than Ise see some Joyful dayes;

265. B. make.

271. B. mackes.

276. B. find.

278 B. near (*for* neer).

Hee's made me heve monny a sad Heart,  
 I thowght he'd left me, and wad nut tack my part.  
 But then sometimes I thought, it's a black Crake, 295  
 That never to her-sell can get a Make.

*N.* The reason why he duz nut cume and gang,  
 He sayes, Love me leetly, and Love me lang.  
 There's luck in leizure, he'd heve your loves tack hawd ;  
 He sayes he's heard that haet love is seaun cawd. 300  
 He can love the House weel that hes *Tibb* in,  
 And nut be always Rideing o'th Riggin.  
 Next time he comes, he'l tell thee all his Mind ;  
 Seay be nut Stanfra, but loving and kind. . . . 304

*D.* He's had neay want of that ; which macks me think  
 The Proverbs true, that proffer'd things duz stink ;  
 The things that we heve deaun Ise arfe to tell,  
 But I suppose thou's deaun the same with *Will*. 310

*N.* Pray thee, tell me, *Tibb*, tell me, woman, seaun ;  
 And Ile tell thee what *Will* and I heve deaun.

*D.* If I sud tell the Reeks that we heve had,  
 Thou'l kittle seay, it'l mack thee just stark mad.

*N.* Thou sets me now Agog untill I hear ; 315  
 Thou need nut blush, come whisper me 'ith Ear.

*D.* What need I whisper ? thou knaws young women will,  
 To git a Lively Lad, use all their skill, . . . 318  
 I dare nut tell, for flaid now of my Motther ; 327  
 Pray thee, be quiet, *Nan* ; thou's sike another,  
 I will nut tell unless thou will declare  
 What *Will* and thou did when you went to'th Faire . . . 330  
 Wheest, wheesht ; my Mother's coming up, I hear ; 335  
 And shees heard all our Tawke, *Nancy*, I fear.

I dare but speak a word now less or mare;  
For if she hear, she'l whang me varra sayer.

*N.* Wad she war hang'd, that cud nut stay belawe,  
I had as leeve be fel'd, as nut all knaw: 340  
Ise hear all out, when I have time to stay;  
My Naunts just here now; farewel! Ile away.  
I mun be ganging now, Ise seoure its time,  
I've nowther been at Kye, nor sarra'd'th Swine.

*M.* What? ista ganging, *Nan?* will thou nut stay? 345  
How comes thy Clathes seay flurr'd, Barne, this Lownd day?  
Thou's never Tite, there's always something wrang,  
Wad ta saw thy-sell, thou great Gammerstang!  
For sham, Woman! Reet um down as ta geayes,  
Ise seaur thou hes neay mence neer in thy Clayes. 350  
Be seaur hereafter, Thou tack better Care;  
For Meat is Mickle, but Mence is mare.  
Yonders our Owse, is loppen o're the Yate;  
*Nan*, Slate him back, as thou gangs up'th Town-gate.

*N.* Naunt, Ile nut mell, Outless he war our awn. 355  
What? ist weaud Owse, that hiped at our Brawn?

*M.* Nea, nea, great Stags, what a durdum thou macks!  
It's him that brack down'th railles to'th haver-stacks.  
When thou gangs up the Town, thou'd knaw him seaun,  
He's a fine Flan Head, and a pure brown Greaun. 360

*N.* Here's your *Hob* comming; let him gang his-sell,  
I tell you plain, Ile nowther mack nor mell.  
I heve neay time now up the Town to Rame;  
There is odd Charrs for me to deau at hame.

355. B. 'Ile.

358. B. brak; rails.

363. B. have.

*M.* Husband, is *Hob* gane to fetch back'th weaud Owse, 365  
A wee bit sine out o'th Fawd-garth brack lowse?

*F.* If he can but dree, I saw him yeaud up'th Town ;  
And seay I think he's gaen to slate him down.

Our Hay was seay ill-gitten this wet year,  
It hes nea Feausan in't at all, I swear. 370

My Maugh did say, this Hay'l be nought, you'l see ;  
I finnd an awd Ape now hes an awd Ee.

Wife, what's become of my Spatterdashers ?

Pray thee, yeaud up'th Greese & fetch'th Gamashaes.  
For I mun gang to'th Field, and fetch some Hay, 375

And give Ilkin o'th Drapes some while I stay.

There is a Rencky Cow that beats all'th rest,

And till I Fother'd them, I never wist.

Tother hes Book and Bane, and are as tall,  
And yet she macks um run on Snocksnarles all. 380

Bring me our Hay-Spade, *Hob* ; hushta, good Lad !

Tack teaum, and gome thy feet ; what ? ista mad ?

Some Rogue hes Stown our Cawf-house-deaur away ;

Mind, *Hobb*, if thou canst speer it out to-day.

Outapont, how that Hen gobbles up all'th Groates ; 385

Thur Birds are all Cumber ; Ise cut their Throats.

*M.* You've setten'th Hen a Flowter, & she did settle,  
To git her Birds all under the Lang-Settle.

She gat a Gliffe o'th Dog ; hit him a Nawpe,

Or els Ise tack up'th Tengs and break his Scaup. 390

*F.* What a durdam's here ! thou macks great warke ;  
They'l heve their gutts stampt out when it grows darke.

---

370. B. Feauson.      372. B. find.      381. B. *Hobb*.      382. B. Feet.  
384. B. Speer.      390. B. else.      392. B. have ; dark.

*M.* Stand by, Caingell; let me crum um some Bread;  
Ise arfe to put them out, because o'th Glead.

*F.* What a whanck's there! if thou sike wast do mack, 395  
I mun late'th Needle whore it never stack.

*M.* They'l yield some money, though it be little,  
And monny a little duz mack a Mickle.

*F.* I care nut an they war all drown'd i'th Dike,  
They're nut worth an Atchison, nor twenty sike. 400

*M.* Your a cheap man; trouble nut your Jobber-Nowl.  
Ile give um some Trouts, reach me hither'th Bowl.

*F.* Thou's nought but babbles, thou duz things to'th  
hawves,  
Thou'd mare need gang and mack some Cael for 'th Cawves.  
They're starv'd for want of meat, hark how they Bleare! 405  
When steed's stown, thou may steek'th Stable-deaur.

*M.* You're full of Care, and neer had onny yet;  
A pund of care'l nut pay an ounce of debt.  
Bragg's a good Dog, I've heard my Granny tell,  
But he was hang'd for Biting, that was Ill. 410  
If I'd nut tane mare care then you, Ise seaur,  
Before this day wee'd all been turn'd to'th deaur.

*F.* Ile yeild, thy humour thou men heve, I see,  
Or els I seaur, Thou'l neither Height nor Ree.  
It's a good Horse that duz never stumble, 415  
And a good Wife that duz never grumble.

*M.* Come, come, for all this Clutter you do keepe,  
You'd better have a Shrew than heve a Sheep.

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400. A. uut; B. nut. B. nowl. 405. B. they're; blear. 408.  
B. pound. 409. B. Grany. 412. B. omits all. 413. B. yeil'd.  
418. B. then have.

*F.* Come bring my Jerkin, *Tibb* ; Ile to'th Arvil,  
 Yon man's dead seay seaun, it macks me marvil, 420  
 I thought he leauk'd weel Yesterday at Neaun,  
 I little dream'd he wad be dead seay seaun.  
 Come, Wife, mack ready ; will nut thou gang teau ?  
 Let *Tibb* deau'th warke, if there be ought to deau.

*M.* Nay, nay, you knaw I cannut gang full weel ; 425  
 For'th Cooper is to bring Hame'th Kirn and Skeel.

[*F.*] Wya, fare you weel than, for Ile away ;  
 They're boon to'th Kirke, and seay I mun nut stay.  
 I've gitten sike a Whelke as I com Hame,  
 Just now it made my Gutts all kelke agane. 430  
 Mack hast, good *Peg*, sweep'th house and don thee seaun,  
 Our Land-Lord, Woman, will be here by Neaun.  
 I had an Incklin ont at'th Arvil-Feast.  
 Methinks, he macks deevlish stickle but hast.

*M.* Its time for me about the house to Trip ; 435  
 He's be as welcome as watter into a Ship.

*F.* Sweep'th Arrans down ; till all be clean, neer lin.  
 Els he'l leauk all Agye when he comes in.  
 I wad nut heve him here for onny thing,  
 Although a Cat may leauke, *Pegg*, at a King. 440  
 Thou leauks a Dozand leauke, rub o're thy Face  
 With dishelout, and put on thy Coife with Lace.

*M.* Ile into'th Loft, and don my Clathes ; now, *Will*,  
 Mind you to git some Eldin seaun your-sell,  
 And mack *Tibb* mend up'th Fire ; it's ommost out ; 445  
 And let her rub down'th Table with a Clout.

---

424. B. wark. 425. A. know ; B. knaw. 427. B. then. 429. B. Guts  
 all kelk. 433. B. Incl. 435. B. House. 440. B. leauk. 444. B. get.

Ise ready now, let him come when he will;  
 But nowther'th Why nor Filly we will sell.  
 Let's nut cast down our Hearts though he be mad;  
 As lang lives a merry Heart as a sad. 450  
 Its nut aboon Three weeks gane sine'th Rent-day;  
 Husband, what heve you gitten up to pay?

*F.* I've Five Nobles, *Pegg*, and some odd money;  
 Thou sold some Cheeses; hes thou onny?

*M.* Seven groats and a penny is all my Stock; 455  
 Thou knaws whore't ligs, I've nowther Key nor lock.

*F.* Pray thee, tell truly, hes thou neay mare?  
 Did thou nut sell some Garn at our last Fair?

*M.* What if I did, heve I nut mare to pay  
 Than I can mack of Trouts, Kirn-Milk and Whey? . . . 460  
 Ile have mare under my hand to gang about; 463  
 Thou's nut think that Ile be thy Underlout.

*F.* Thou snoutbands me sayr; may I nut Jest? 465  
 I seaur, I meant neay harm to thee 'ith least.  
 Come hither, *Hobb*; what little Stock hes thou?  
 I knaw thou's Addled some with driveing Plew.

*S.* The small Stock I've gitten up together  
 Is Twelve Bodles, a Groat, and Sixpence, Fatter. 470

*F.* I mun borrow't, *Hobb*; what? ista willing?  
 When I gitt mony, thou's have a Shilling.

*S.* Ile gang and fetch't, it's hard fest in a Clout;  
 You may seaun lowse't your-sell, and tack it out.

---

449, 451. B. not.      452. B. have.      456. B. notwher; Lock.      463.  
 B. hove (*for* have).      465. B. Jeast.      466. B. harme.      467. B. Com.  
 470. B. Father.      472. B. git munney; heve.      473. B. its; fast.

*F.* Here's three and three pence in odd money, *Peg* ; 475  
That macks Forty Shillings, reet as my Leg.  
Pashions a Life! here'st Land-Lord just at deaur ;  
Stand you by, Ise speak to him, do nut fear.

*L.* Ise cum to see you ; how dusta, *Billy* ?  
What macks Thee hustle? thou's mare fawse'then silly. 480  
Thou Glincks and glimes seay, I'd misken'd thy Face,  
If thou had wont at onny other place.  
Ist God Morn or God Deen, what sesta, *Will* ?  
I think you heve nut din'd, here's a good smell.

*F.* Leet, pray you, Landlord, & you seaun will knaw, 485  
I think my wife hes Pyes it'h Ewn to draw.  
Thou casts a Leet a Lantom, *Pegg*, thou's mains fine ;  
Have you some Guests to come to-day to Dine?

*M.* Wellaneering, wee'd need have, every Neaun,  
Something thats good to keep our Hearts aboon. 490

*L.* But courser Faire, I think, might you content ;  
You tack neay thought how to pay me my Rent.

*M.* Good Land-lord, spare us, we're but pour and bare ;  
Whore'th Hedge is law, it's eath gitting o're there.  
When yan's down, down with um, it duz appear ; 495  
We heve had monny Losses this same year.  
Our Sheep are dead ith Rot, and you do knaw  
The price of Butter now is varra law.  
Weese pay you as we mack't and as't comes in,  
And you can have neay mare o'th Cat but'th skin. 500

475. B. *Pegg* ; A. *Peg*.  
491. B. Fair ; nicht.  
496. B. have ; yeer.  
B. varyy.

484. B. have. A. heres.  
493. B. poor.  
497. B. it'h Rott.

488. B. Heve.  
494. B. Where ; Hedg.  
498. B. omits now.



*F.* Here's Forty shillings, we heve neay mare ;  
Weese have a Cow to sell at our neest Fair.

*L.* What can I deau with this? it will nut clear  
And pay seay mickle as streights your awd Arrear.

*F.* Here's bad times, prey ya, Land-Lord, be content ; 505  
Forbear us but, and you's heve all your Rent.

*L.* But it will be a lang time first, Ise feard.  
And whiles'th Girse grows, Horse starves, as Ive heard.  
Next time I come, you mun clear off, I leauk ;  
Thur driblets mack me scrat whor't duz nut yeauk. 510

*F.* But you mun let us rive up some fresh grund,  
Or els wee'l turn your Farme into your hand. . . .

*L.* You may gang when you will, Ise never care ; 515  
Ise git another Tennant, I neer fear.

*F.* Wee'r saddle'd here, and seay to stir wee'r laith ;  
But weel I wait, weese gether here nea Grath.

*L.* You ill my Farme, for you have said to some,  
Your quite undeaun and beggar'd, sine you com. 520

*F.* Some Pikethanks for ill will hes teld you that ;  
An unquoth Dog hes monny barkers at.  
Ise Sackless on't, Sir, by this fire that Reeks ;  
Ise swear 't upon all Beauks that opens and steeks !  
If we sud swelt our hearts, it will nut deau, 525  
T'afford Sower Milk, and Bread and Rent up teau.  
Yet of your Farm I neer said an ill word  
To onny Body, I will be sworn, Land-Lord.

506. B. Forbear.  
519. B. Farm ; heve sed.  
527. B. near sed.

512. B. Farm.  
521. B. Pikthanks.

517. A. weer ; B. wee'r.  
524. B. 'I.

I was told, Ist git Gowd Grapes here, by some Fowke,  
But now I see I've bought a Pig in a Poke. 530

*L.* Away, away; if I sud let you sit  
Rent-free, I see you cud nut live on it.  
Your Corn's as Rank as ever it can stand;  
There's sike a wreck, it ligs all down o'th Land;  
And yet you say your Farm is stark o'th Rent. 535  
And you for Tenants give me neay content.  
You cannut pay, nor I cannut forbear,  
Provide seay for your-selves another year.

*F.* Wee'r nut sea Browden on't as you suppose;  
I think, langer we stay, the mare weese lose. 540  
Wad we'd nee'r kend your Farm, nor had cum here!  
But bought wit's best, if it cost nut o're dear.  
There's neay Feaul like to'th awd Feaul, I may say.  
They that are bund, I see they mun obey.  
The time that we com here, we've cause to Curse; 545  
A tumbling Stane, I see, neer gathers Moss.  
We war o're weel before and did not wait,  
And now we may the time rue, when'ts o're late.

*L.* Com, com, for all your goodly Cracks and Brags,  
Ill Husbands and Sluggards mun gang in Rags. 550  
If you aw'd Money when you com to'th Farme,  
Your Creditors, not it, heve deaun you harm.  
If all your Stock be gane, lean to your Kin;  
Near is my Sarke, but nearer is my Skin.  
Charity begins at Hame; Ise nut bund 555  
To let you live Rent-free upon my grund.

529. B. get.

535. A. 'oth.

536. B. gives.

543. B. sey.

546. B. githers.

551. B. you had Munney.

552. B. Crediturs.

553. B. leane; Rin (!).

There's neay sell like to'th awne-sell; you've Farme anew  
 Offer'd, you say; God speed you; Ise near Rue.  
 A weaud Horse, I've heard it oft Reported,  
 And a Rotten Harrow are seaun parted. 560  
 Fare weel, Ise weay to finnd'th awd saying true,  
 It's an ill-made Bargain, whore beath Parties Rue.

F. I've set our Land-Lord forward, Wife, he's gane.  
 Our *Hob's* nut weel; he's a base stincking yane;  
 He's troubled with worms, he can nut Sleep nor Ligg; 565  
 Give him Wormseed and Treacle, pray thee, *Peg*.  
 Wea worth this trash; Ise flaid my Lad's undeaun;  
 He's varra seek, it warks at his Heart-Speaun.  
 To-morne I'le gang to'th Market, and hire *Tibb*.  
 And, *Peggy*, Thou thy-Sell sall Spin out'th Web. 570

[M.] Whya, Husband, you may deau what you will,  
 If I be weel, Ise git it deaun my-sell.

N. How dea ye all? What, Naunt? as I hear say,  
*Tibby* hes tane a Gods-penny to-day.  
 Ise come to knaw before I gang to Bed; 575  
 I thought this *Martinmas* she wad be wed.

M. Wayes is me; she's ore Young for a good Man;  
 There's mare Fowks wed than keeps good Houses, *Nan*.  
 She's Booke and Bane aneugh, I knaw, that's true;  
 But ill Weed waxes fast, and seay duz Thou. 580

N. Ore young, say you? I seauré she's gane eighteen,  
 And few but, at that age, they are Men-keen.

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557. A. you've; B. you'ue.      559. B. often.      563. A. hee's; B.  
 he's.      564. B. not; stincking.      567. B. lads.      568. B. sick.  
 A. works; B. warks.      569. B. morn.      570. B. oth Web.      571. B.  
 Wya.      572. B. get.      573. A. deaye; B. dea ye.      574. A.  
 Godspenny.      578. B. Fewls (*for* Fowks).      579. B. Beauk; eneugh.  
 580. B. Weeds; sea.

Pray you, what Age war you when you did wed? . . .

*M.* But they that wed before they'r Wise, it's said, 585  
 Will dee before they thrive; and seay Ise flaid  
 Will Thou and She, and all sike Flirtigiggs,  
 That's fit for nought but serving Brewster-Piggs.  
 I marvel thy Mother gits nut thee a Dame;  
 It's fitter for thee then to stay at Hame, 590  
 To slaver and Spin, and run an odd Char.  
 A good Service war better for thee farr.

*N.* What? sike an a Service as *Tibb's* to have?  
 I had as leeve be carrid to my Grave.

*M.* How sea? what ails her Service, can thou tell? 595  
 Thou'l nowther let her thrive, nor thrive thy-sell.

*N.* I heare *Tibb* is to gang to Mistress *Nice*;  
 She'l Rue, I'le warrant, more than yance or twice;  
 She'l deal her Neaves about her, I hear tell;  
 She's timerous to please, and varra Fell. 600  
 First thing that comes to hand, she'l let it flee;  
 Nean's yable to abide her Crueltie.  
 She'l Nawpe and Nevel them without a Cause;  
 She'l macke them late their teeth, Naunt, in their Hawse.  
 She's kittle of her hands, and of her tongue seay rife, 605  
 That *Tibb*, Ise seoure, will have but an ill Life.  
 I'le lay a Wager that *Tibb* never stayes  
 A New Meaun and an awd; nay, nut ten dayes.

*M.* Thou's had a good Layer-Fatther, *Nan*, I guess,  
 Or els, I seaur, thou never cud tell this. 610

586. B. de.  
 read slave.  
 B. heve.

589. B. marvil.  
 593. B. heve.  
 609. B. Father.

591. A. slaver; B. slive; perhaps  
 594. B. carried; Greave.

606.

Birlady! but my Barne shall never be  
 A Battinstock for her, Thou's plainly see.  
 Her Godspenny sall be sent back to-morn;  
*Tibb's* stay at Hame with me, *Nan*, Ile be sworne.  
 I know here'l be a Saind for her to come; 615  
 But Ise nee'r care, although her Mistress gloom.  
 My Lass sall nowther Dame nor Mistress heve,  
 Leather then gang to be a perfect Slave.

*N.* My Neem's now coming; farewel, Ile to Bed;  
 I've sitten till my Feet's as caw'd as Lead. 620

*M.* Nay, prethee, stay, *Nan*, but a wirly Bit,  
 I heve some Garne to send with thee to Lit.  
 I stale a Keslup, *Nan*, fra thy Fatter,  
 Which made me a deel of dainty preaser.  
 But Ill gitten, Ill gane, is true, I finnd; 625  
 For it's all scattered, and's made an ill end.  
 Sea, pray thee, lend me a little Earning,  
 For we mun mack some Cheese in the Morning.

*N.* Let *Tibb* come o're as seaun as she gits up,  
 And I sall send you back by her a soape. 630

*M.* What hast's thou in, stay and tack a drink, *Nan*;  
 There's Beer o'th Table, 'ith little Can.

*N.* This Drink's all dowl'd; how lang ist sine't was  
 drawn?

It is nut hawfe sea fresh, Naunt, as our awn.

*F.* Yon Town's a dree way off, *Pegg*, Ise sare tired; 635  
*Tibb* is all Jarbil'd, and Ise basely Mired.

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613. A. Moarn; B. Morne.      616. B. Meistris.      617. B. Meistriss.  
 618. B. parfect.      619. B. fareweel.      630. B. sope.      634. B.  
 halfe.      635. A. B. You (*read* Yon).      A. tire'd.      636. A. Mire'd.

As we went o're a Steel, out starts a Hare,  
 Our *Tibb* gave sike a Glent, it flaid her sare.  
 We went into an House, I lost my Staff;  
 I finnd its true, Still Sew eats all the Draffe. 640  
 All Fowk's denyed but yan beyond the Board,  
 And he had stown't, and never said a word.  
 How dusta, Wyfe, thou is nut weel, I think;  
 Thou graines varra sare, wilta have a drink?  
 A grunting Horse and graining Wife ne'er will 645  
 Their Rider fail, as I have heard Fowks tell.

*M.* Wya, wya, I can bide your Scoffs and scornes;  
 But, God be thank'd, a Curst Cow hes short Horns.  
 You'd leather see me hanging, weel I wait,  
 Than see me ganging up and down'th Town-gate. 650

*F.* You meause, Wife, as ye use, Ise neay sike man;  
 I can nut please, I see, deau what I can.

*M.* You are unsawncy, I think, by my life;  
 With tawkin to you I heve broken my Knife.

*F.* It's eath to mack'th Barne greet whore'th lip doth  
 hing; 655  
 You Gloom seay, Wife, I thought you'd have a Fling  
 At me, or some els in the House, e'er Neet.  
 Something is alwayes wrang, all's never reet.

*M.* Gloom, Co yea, it macks me as seeke as a Horse  
 Never to have a penny in my Purse. 660

*F.* Better's a comming; pray thee, do not wreak,  
 What! Woman, but for hope the Heart wad break.

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640. B. finde.      642. B. sed.      644. B. varry; heve.      645.  
 B. and a graining.      646. B. hard.      648. A. gits; B. hes.      656.  
 B. heve.      659. B. seik.      660. B. Near (*for* Never).      661. B.  
 coming.      662. B. whope.

God ne'er sent Mouths but he sent Meat alway,  
 After fowl Weather followes a fair day.  
 That Man falls law that ne'er again duz Rise, 665  
 Hope weell and have weell, is said by the Wise.  
 I ne'er fear but Fortune again will smile,  
 If we can have but patience for a while.  
 We sall heve Luck golore, tack thou neay Care,  
 Though we at present be but varra Bare. 670  
 Some Rise and some do fall strangely, we see ;  
 Give a man Luck and thraw him into'th Sea.  
 Here's good Tobacco, Wife, it cost a prindle ;  
 How mun I leet my Pipe, Whaugh! here's nea Ingle.

*M.* What need you Rame seay ? you see 'th fire's gane ; 675  
 Poul out your Touchwood, box, Steel, & flint-stane,  
 Then strike a Fire and leet a Seave, I reed,  
 And smeauke your Pipe before we gang to Bed.

*F.* Unfest my Collar-poynt, Wife ; Than let us Kiss,  
 And pray for Love, mell them whore ther nean is. 680  
 What din is yon, lets gang to'th deaur, good wife,  
 And Lithe ; yonders some Flight, I lay my Life.

*M.* Marry, Husband, you have a special guess,  
 Hark you what warke yonder's 'tween *Nell & Bess.* 684

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664. B. fown (!). B. follows. 666. B. Whope well ; well. 668.  
 B. heve patience. 672. B. throw. 674. B. na (*for* nea).  
 676. B. steane. 677. A. a Fire ; B. Fire.

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[Next follows a dialogue more coarse than dialectal, which is of little value. It bears the title]:—

*A Cruel Flight begins  
A-mel tweay former Friends.*

*N.* Thou Ugly [Jade], what wark made thou last Neet, 685  
Thou deserves douking if thou had thy Reet.

[The 'former friends' are *Nan* and *Bess*, who exhaust their vocabularies of abuse in a 'fliting' or scolding-match, and then proceed to blows. *Bess* gets the worst of it, and cries for help:]—

Murder, Murder, good Neighbours, help me seaun,  
She Bites and Scrats, Ise flaid Ise be undeaun;  
Weay worth this [Jade], she's riven all my pinner, 755  
My Coife, and Hankercher, as Ise a Sinner.  
Ile mack thee pay for this, [*Nan*], Ile be sworn;  
Ile have a Warrant for the Jade to-Moarn.

*Nan.* What? prates ta still, wad ta have mare yet, Trull?  
Before I gang, thou's have thy Belly-full. 760  
What? runs ta, [*Bess*], hesta gitten'th deaur Sporne,  
Ile have another Bout with thee, to-Morne! . . .  
I think I've wheested thee, [*Bess*], for this Neet; 765  
Thou sal be seaur of mare next time we meet. . . .  
If ever I git thee in my Clutches,  
Ile mack the[e] fit, Jade, to gang on Crutches. 774

[This concludes the 'Flighting'; after which follows, in two lines]:—

*The Authors Conclusion.*

My Papers at an end; Ile take my Ease;  
Here's too much painés bestow'd, unless it please. 776



[Here follow 'Some observations concerning the Dialect, &c. in the East-Riding of Yorkshire.' These remarks were due to Mr. Francis Brokesby, and agree, word for word, with the Remarks occurring in Brokesby's letter to Ray, already reprinted for the E. D. S. at p. 7 of my reprint of Ray's Glossaries (1874).]

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*Here followeth a Collection of Significant and usefull Proverbs, some of which are a[p]propriated to Yorkshire.*

As Blake (*i. e.* yellow) as a paigle.

Hee'll never dow (*i. e.* be good), Egg nor bird.

As flat as a flaun (*i. e.* a Custard).

I'll foreheet (*i. e.* predetermine) nothing but Building of Churches, and Louping over them.

5 Meeterly (*Indifferently*), as Maids are in fairness.

Weel and woemen cannot pan (*i. e.* Close together);  
but way and Woemen can.

A Scauld head is seaun broken.

Awd Men are twice Bairnes (*Children*).

As dead as a Daur-Naile.

10 A Vaunter<sup>1</sup> and a Lyar is baith yay thing.

A feauls bolt is seaun shot.

A Geen Horse sud not be leauk'd in the Mouth.

A Careless hussie macks monny Thieves.

A Wool-Seller kens whore a Woul-buyer lives.

15 As the Sew fills, the draff Sowers.

A New Bissome Sweeps clean.

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<sup>1</sup> More correctly, 'Avaunter.' So in Chaucer's *Troilus*, iii. 309:—  
'Avauntour and a lyere, al is on.'

- An ill Servant will never be a good Master.  
 An hyred Horse tyred never.  
 A Horse may Stumble on four feet.
- 20 All things hes an end, and a pudding hes twa.  
 A Friend is not knawn but in need.  
 Better sit idle then work teaum (*i.e. for nothing*).  
 Better one Bird in hand than twa in a Bush.  
 Better say here it is, nor here it was.
- 25 Better heve a Mouse in the Pot as neay Flesh.  
 Cats eat that which Sluts Spares.  
 Comparisons are Odious.  
 Draff is good enough for Swine.  
 A Hungry Dog is fain of a dirty Pudding.
- 30 A Reeking house and a Scawding Wife }  
 Will mack yan weary of his Life. }
- Foul words break neay Banes.  
 A pare of good Spurs to a Borrowed Horse is better  
 than a Peck of Haver.  
 The best is best to speak teau.  
 As nimble as a Cat on a haite Back-stane.
- 35 Seaun awd, lang young.  
 A Mile and a wea bit.  
 Neay faire words in Flighting.  
 Faire words macks Feauls faine.  
 Love me and love my Dogg.
- 40 As good comes behind as gangs before.  
 The still sew Eats all the draft.  
 Every Man knaws best whore his Sheaw wrings.  
 After Witt comes ower late.  
 For love of the Nurse the Bairn gets mony a Cuss.
- 45 Fair words Butter neay Parsnebs.  
 Feauls mack Feasts and Wisemen eat them.

- Fidlers Doggs and Flies come to Feasts uncal'd.  
 God never sends Mouths but he sends meat.  
 Geay flay the Geese.
- 50 He mon heve leave to speak that cannot haud his Tongue.  
 He that spares to speak spares to speed.  
 He that speaks the things he sud not, hears the things  
 he wad not.  
 He is not the Feaul that the Feaul is, but he that  
 with the Feaul deals.  
 He is a Feaul that forgets himself.
- 55 He mun heve a lang-Shafted speaun that sups kail  
 with the Devil.  
 He that hes Goud may buy Land.  
 Haste macks waste.  
 He that Marries a slut Eats mickle durt.  
 Hamme is hamely, an't be neer seay poor.
- 60 He that Fishes afore the net }  
 Lang [may] Fish or he Fish get. }  
 He that gives all his geir to his bairns }  
 May tack a mell and knock out his harnes. }  
 He sees an Inch before his Nose.  
 As angry as if he had p—ed on a Nettle.  
 Mony hands macks leet wark.
- 65 Live and let live.  
 Honours Changes manners.  
 Men are blind in their awn Cause.  
 Penny Wise, pound Feaulish.  
 Thrust your Arm neay farther than your sleve will reach.
- 70 Sike a Man, sike a Master.  
 Leet gaines macks a hevye purse.  
 Send him to the Sea and he will not git Watter.  
 Twa hungry Maels macks the third a glutton.

This bolt com never out of your bag.

75 Mae, the Merrier; fewer, better faire.

Give Losers leave to tauk.

Youth and Age will never agree.

Ye braide of the Millers Dogg; ye lick your mouth  
or the poke be open.

Scarborough warning.

80 As true Steel as Ripon Rowels.

*Pendle, Inglebrough, and Peny-gent*

Are the three highest hills between *Scotland & Trent.* }

If Brayton Bargh and Hamelton Hough, and Burton }  
bream }

Warr all in thy Belly, it wad neer be team.

*Cleveland* in the Clay, }

Bring tway shun, carry yane away. }

There's great deauings in the North when they barr  
their Deaurs with Taylors.

85 Three great Ills come out o' the North, }

A cawd wind, a cunning Knave, and a shrinking Cloth. }

A *Scottish-man* and a *Newcastle* grundstane Travell  
all the World ower.

Credle-streays are scarce out of his Breech.

He is a feaul that is not Mallancholly yance a day.

As nimble as a Cow in a Cage.

90 Sett a Cow to git a Hare.

Neither good Egg nor good Bird.

You come with your five Eggs a penny, and four of them  
be Rotten.

I'le not put of my Dublet before I gang to bed.

A Chip of the awd block.

95 Like a Chip in the Porridge-Pot.

He carrys Coale to *New-Castle*.

- Bush Natural, mare hair than wit.  
 Neay Butter will stick on his bread.  
 You seek breech[e]s of a bare-ars'd man.
- 100 His bread is butterd on beath Sides.  
 His Breech macks buttons (*said of a man in Fear*).  
 As they brew, e'en seay let them bake.  
 They agree like bells that want neathing but Hanging.  
 A young Saint, an awd Devil.
- 105 [A line omitted.]  
 Wishers & woulders are never good Householders.  
 If Wishes wad bide, }  
 Beggars wad ride. }
- [A line omitted.]  
 They had need of a Beesome that sweeps house with  
 a Turf.
- 110 Best is best Cheap.  
 Beware of 'had-I-wist.'  
 Birds of a Feather Flock together.  
 Every Bird mun hetch her own Eggs.



AN ALPHABETICAL  
CLAVIS,

Unfolding the meaning of all the

**Dork-shire**

Words made use of in the foregoing

*DIALOGUE.*



[The CLAVIS is not in strict alphabetical order ; it gives no references, and is incomplete. It is here reduced to the true order ; sufficient references are inserted ; and some additions are made. The additions are marked by being included within square brackets. Some words are spelt differently in the text and glossary. The references to ' Prov. 1,' and the like, are to the Proverbs printed at pp. 177-181.]

Aboon, above, 252.

Ackwards, [used] when a beast lies backwards and cannot rise. [This probably refers to l. 139 ; where, however, the text has Backwards.]

A-dawds, in pieces ; To rive all a dawds, to tear all in pieces, 104.

Agog ; To set one Agog, to make one long or desire, 315.

Agye ; To look Agye, to look aside, 438.

Ail ; What ails this deaur, what is the matter with this door ? 144.

A-lantom, [at a] pritty distance, or [at a pritty] Way off, 487.

Amell, between, 90.

Anters [*misprinted* Auters], strange work, or strange things, 14.

Arf, afraid ; Ise arf[e], I am afraid, 11. [Arrans, spiders, 438.]

Arvill, a Funeral, 419, 433.

Asta, as thou.

Atchison, a Scot'ch Coyne worth fower Bodles, 400. *See* Bodles.

Aumry [B. Aumery], a Cupboard to put bread or meat in, 172 ; [Awmry-soal, bottom of the cupboard, 172].

[Aw'd, owed, 551.]

Awd, old, 193.

Awdfarrand, grave and sober, 242.

[Awmry-soal ; *see* Aumry.]

Awne, [Awn], own, 98.

- Backon, Bacon, 152, 165.  
 Back-stone [B. Back-stane], a stone or iron to bake cakes on, 199, 204; Prov. 34.  
 [Bairns, children, Prov. 8.]  
 Bakin, Corn put up to send to the Mill for bread, 191, 194.  
 [Banes, bones, Prov. 32.]  
 Bannocks, Cakes baked before the fire, 194. [Note by a corrector—'or in the ashes.']  
 Barne, a child, 3.  
 [Bat, blow, knock, 220.]  
 Batten, the straw of two sheaves foulded together, 5.  
 Batten, to feed or like well [i. e. thrive], 27.  
 Batting-stock, a beating-stock, 612.  
 Bauke, a Balke, 112.  
 Baurghwans, horse-Collars, 93.  
 Beath, both, 562; Prov. 100.  
 Beck, a River, 192.  
 Beclarted, Besmeared or Bedaubed, 158.  
 Beestlings, the first milk after Calving, 28.  
 Behawfe, behaf. [Rather, by half, if it refers to l. 18.]  
 Belive, in the Evening, 40, 266.  
 [A mistake; it means 'shortly,' or 'ere long.' Accordingly, a corrector has written 'by and by' against the word. Hence Ray's error, in his Glossary, as to this word.]  
 Bend-Kitt, a kind of a great Can with a Cover, 163.  
 Bide billinge at, to abide working at, 106.  
 Bigg is of the nature of Barley, and makes good Malt, 120.  
 [Billinge. See Bide.]  
 Birlady, by our Lady, 611.  
 [Bissome, broom, Prov. 16.]  
 [Blake, yellow, Prov. 1.]  
 Bleacher, a whitester of Cloath, 189.  
 Bleare, to roare and cry, 405. [Eng. *blare*.]  
 Blend, to mix, or put together, 80.  
 Blendings, Beans and Pease mixed together, 117.  
 Blithe, glad, 265.  
 Bodles; Twelve Bodles signifies two pence, 470.  
 Booke and bane, *signifies* lusty and strong, 379; cf. 579. [Rather, to have booke and bane, is to be lusty and strong. Lit. 'bulk and bone.']  
 [Bowes, yoke for oxen, 100.]  
 [Braids of, art like, 54. See Prov. 78.]  
 Brawne, a Boar, 356.  
 Breau, supping-meat, or Gravy and fat for brewis, &c., 213.  
 Breckins, fearn, 108.  
 Breests, breasts.  
 Browden; To be browden on a thing, to be fond on a thing, 539.  
 Bull-segg, a gelded bull, 131, 139.  
 [Burden-rape, a rope used as a hay-band, 5. See *Burden-band* in Halliwell.]  
 Burne, water, 76.  
 Caell, Potage, 48.  
 Caffé, Chaffe, 84.  
 Caingell, a toothy crabbed fellow, 393.  
 Carle-Cat, a Dog-Cat, or a Hee-Cat, 166.  
 Cassons, dried Cow-[droppings], 75.  
 [Cat-whins; see Whins.]  
 Cawd, Cold, 26, 243; *as adj.* 48.  
 Cawfe, a Calfe, 17, 33.  
 Cawven, Calved, 1.  
 Ceauke, to cook. [Spelt Keauk, 44. Cf. Ceauk, a cook, 56.]  
 Ceaul, to cool.  
 [Charrs, jobs, 364; see Odd.]  
 Chaumber, a Chamber, 252.



- Clapperclawe, to work earnestly, or beat or Fight earnestly.
- Clathe, Clothes, 443.
- [Clawt, scrape together, gather up, 75.]
- Cleen ; a Cowe-cleening is the bag that hangs at the Cows Box after she hath new calved ; cf. 8, 9.
- Clem ; Like to clem, very dry, ready to choak, 159.
- [Clow-clagged, covered with clots of adhering dirt, 155.]
- Clutter, to keep a, to make a great stir, 417.
- Cool ones Haggas, to beat one soundly.
- Cotten ; Naught Cottens weell, Nothing goes right, 175.
- Cover, to recover, 259.
- Co yea, quoth you, 659.
- [Crabb'd, cross, 72.]
- Crake, a Crow, 295.
- Crammer, a Bowle-sewer.
- Crawe, a Crow, 256.
- [Credle-streays, cradle-straws, Prov. 87.]
- Crockie [B. Crockey], a little Scotch Cowe, 1, 31.
- Cud, Could, 201.
- Cumber, trouble, 386.
- [Cuss, kiss, Prov. 44.]
- Daft, fond, or foolish, 33.
- Datther, to Tremble with cold, 245.
- [Daugh, Dough, 188 ; see Dayugh.]
- Dayugh, Dough ; see Daugh. [But *Dayugh* is probably a misprint for *Dyough* (= *deough*).]
- [Daz'd, spoilt, 190.]
- Deau, do, 68, 88.
- [Deauings, doings, Prov. 84.]
- Deaun, done, 46.
- Deaur, door, 123, 144, 412.
- [Deaur-naile, door-nail, Prov. 9.]
- Deck one self, to make them (*sic*) trim and fine.
- [Dee, die, 139.]
- Deet, to wipe and make clean, 196.  
[MS. note—to winnow corn.]
- Deft, pritty, 17.
- Deftly, softly, or leasurely, 253.
- Degg-bound, mightily swelled in the Belly, 131.
- Dench'd, finely Mouthed, or Curious, 57.
- Dike, a little Pond, or watery place, 399.
- Din, Noyse, 254, 681.
- Dinge, beat ; Ise dinge, I shall beat, 13.
- Dittin, Morter to stop up the Oven withal, 187.
- [Dockin, dock (the plant), 236 ; in *Dockin*, out *Nettle*, go in, dock-juice, go out, nettle-sting ; the dock curing the sting of the nettle.]
- Dodd Sheep, to cut the wool away about their Tailles, 197.
- Don, to put ones Clothes on, 443.
- [Douking, a ducking, 686.]
- Dovening, a slumber, 253.
- [Dow, be good, succeed, Prov. 2.]
- Dowl'd, dead or flatt, and not brisk, 633.
- Dozand leauke, an old withered look, 441.
- Draffe, Graines, 60, 83 ; Prov. 41.
- Drape, a Cow to be fatted that gives no milk, 376.
- Dree, to hold out, or be able to go, 367.
- Dree ; A dree way of, a long way off, 635.
- Driblets, small inconsiderable things, 510.
- Drust, drest.
- Dubler, a Dish to lay Meat on, 49, 213, 230.
- Durdam, a great noyse or stir, 357, 391.
- Dusta, does thou, 479.
- Duz, does, 249.

- Eard, Earth, 119.  
 Earnder, the forenoon, 195.  
 Earning, Rennet to make Chees withall, 627.  
 Eath, easie, 494, 655.  
 Een, Eyes, 26, 230; [my Neen, for myn Een, 10, 262].  
 Elding, Wood and Sticks for the fire, 444.  
 Ewer, an Udder, 30.  
 Ewn, an Oven, 187, 486.  
 Ey, ey, Yes, Yes, 47, 101.
- Fain, glad, 62; [Faine, gladly, 61].  
 [Fair, fare, 64; Faire, 218.]  
 Faugh, fallow, 97.  
 [Fawd-garth, foldyard, 366.]  
 Fawt, fault, 232.  
 Feald, hid [i.e. hidden], 199.  
 Feard, afraid, 72.  
 Feauls, Fooles, 70, 236. [*Also spelt* Feawls.]  
 Feausan, Taste, or moisture, 370. [*Foison* in Shakespeare.]  
 Feaut, a foot, 21, 154.  
 Feck, the most or greatest part, 115.  
 Feld, knocked down, 340.  
 Fell, fierce and keen, 600.  
 Fest, to tye.  
 Fettle [B. Fettel], to make ready, or prepare.  
 Filly, a Mare-Foale, or young Mare, 448.  
 Finnd, find, 178, 625.  
 Flaid, afraid, 2, 15. [For flaid, for fear, 9, 122.]  
 Flan-head, a broad large head, 360. [Flaun, a custard, Prov. 3.]  
 Flawter (ed. 1697); see Flowter.  
 [Flay, scare, 219; Prov. 49.]  
 Fleaure, floor, 96, 222.  
 Flight, a Scoulding-match, 682; [Flighting, Prov. 37].  
 Flirtigiggs, a wanton fond Lass, 587.
- Flowter, is when one is angry or affraid; see 387.  
 Flung, thrown, 96.  
 Flur'd, all Ruffled, 346.  
 Flyer, to laugh, 258.  
 Fogg, fresh grass that comes after Mowing, 147.  
 [Fond, foolish, 278.]  
 Fondly, foolishly, 111.  
 [Foreheet, (*glossed*) predetermine, Prov. 4.]  
 Fowkes, Folk[s], 114.  
 Fra, from, 623.  
 Fruggin, a Pole to stir in the Oven when it is heated, to stir the ashes up, 211.  
 Fund, found, 89.
- [Gad, goad for oxen, 100.]  
 Gammashaes [B. Gammashes], course Cloth Stockings that butten upon other Stockings to keep one warm, 374.  
 Gammerstang, a great foolish wanton Girle, 348.  
 Gang, to go, 42.  
 Garne, yarne, 176, 458.  
 [Garred, made, 127.]  
 [Garth, yard, 210.]  
 Gawts, Hog-pigs, 83; Gilt, Sow-pigs, 83.  
 Gawve, to stare.  
 Geause, a Goose, 121.  
 Geay, to go, 24, 121.  
 [Geen, given, *pp.* Prov. 12.]  
 [Geir, property, Prov. 61.]  
 [Geslings, goslings, 190.]  
 Gilt; see Gawts.  
 Girse, Grass, 157, 508.  
 [Gitten, gotten, got, 243.]  
 Glead, a Kite, 394.  
 Glent, to start aside. [*Rather as sb.*, a starting aside, 638.]  
 Gliffe, a sudden sight of a thing by chance, 389.

- [Glimps ; see below.]  
 Glincks [B. Glimps] and Glimes, signifies to look cunningly, 481.  
 [Rather, thou glincks and glimes, thou lookest cunningly.]  
 Gloom, to frown and be sullen, 616, 656, 659.  
 Glorr [B. Glore] fat, very fat, 165.  
 Goame, to mind, 123, 180 ; [Gome, 382].  
 Gobble, to eat greedily, 385.  
 Goddeen, a good Evening, 483.  
 God's-penny, an Earnest-penny, 574, 613.  
 Golore, great plenty, or abundance, 669.  
 [Gome ; see Goame.]  
 [Goodin, a good thing (Halliwell), 37 ; Gooddins, good ones, 61.]  
 Good Morn, a good Morning to you, 483.  
 Gor, miery or dirty, 109.  
 [Goud, gold, money, Prov. 56 ; Gowd, gold, 274.]  
 Grane, to groan, 644.  
 Granny [B. (by a misprint) Grannep], a Grandmother.  
 Grape ; by Grape, by grope, 6.  
 Grath, Riches, 518.  
 Greau, a Mouth, 360.  
 Greese, Staires into a Chamber, 374.  
 Greet, to weep, 10, 655.  
 Grip'd, delved to drain away water, 115.  
 Grise, Swine, 123.  
 Grisely, Ugly, 216.  
 Groats, Oatmeal, 45, 47. [MS. Note —Shilled Oats.]  
 [Grundstane, grindstone, Prov. 87.]  
 Gully, a House-Knife, to cut Bread, &c., 223.  
 Gunny and furr'd, [said of] sore Running Eyes, 263.  
 [Had-I-wist, i.e. saying 'if I had but known,' Prov. 111.]
- Haet, hot, 164, 198 ; [Haite, Prov. 34].  
 Hame, home, 35, 44, 159.  
 Hames [in B. misprinted Hammes], the crooked pieces of wood that are put upon Horse-Collars, 93.  
 Harden, Hempen [misprinted Hemp in B.], 191.  
 Harnes, brains, 13 ; Prov. 61.  
 Haud, s. hold, 21 ; v. to hold, 234 ; [to continue, 277].  
 Haver, Oates, 52 ; Prov. 32.  
 [Haver-Maut, malt from oats, 54.]  
 Haver-Riddle, a Sive they use in Winnowing of Oates, 167.  
 [Haverstacks, oat-stacks, 357.]  
 [Hawse], Hause, the throat, 604.  
 Hawves, halves, 403.  
 Heart-speaun, the hole betwixt the Breast and Belly, 568.  
 Heauldy, [said of] one that is tender and cannot endure much cold, 246.  
 [Heck, hatch, half-door, 202.]  
 Height nor Ree, [said of] a wilful person that will not be persuaded to do anything but what they (*sic*) list, 414. [Neither height nor ree, neither go nor drive ; Halliwell.]  
 Helters, Halters, 94.  
 Hemble, an Hovel, or house to put Cattel under, or Wayns or Carts into, 123.  
 Hes, hath, 648.  
 Hesta, has[t] thou, 221.  
 Hinderends, the Offal of Corn when it is winnowed, 84.  
 Hing, hang, 77, 655.  
 Hipe, to push with a head [as cattle], 16, 356.  
 Hobb, Robert, 45.  
 Holes and hurles, odd dark blind holes in a house, 205.  
 Hopper, a Seed-lip, or Basket the Husbandmen put their Seed-corn in, when they sowe their Land, 101.

Houghs, the Leggs and Thighs.  
 Howle, hungry, 214. [Lit. 'hollow.']  
 [How-seay, howsoever, yet, 227.]  
 [Hurles; see Holes.]  
 Hurn, a hoal behind the Chimney,  
 75.  
 Hushta, hold fast, or mind ones  
 feet, 381.  
 [Hussie, housewife, Prov. 13.]  
 Hustle, to shrug ones Shoulders,  
 480.  
 Hye [B. Hey, *by a misprint*], to make  
 haste, 4.  
 Ilfavart, unhansome, 112.  
 Ilkin, each one, 376.  
 [Ill, speak ill of, 519.]  
 Inclin [*spelt* Inckline: to have an  
 Inclin], to have knowledge or  
 hear of a thing, 433.  
 Ingle, fire, 674.  
 Ise, (1) I shall, 13, 212; (2) I am,  
 2, 37, 40.  
 Ist, is it, 483; [are the, 100].  
 Ista, art thou, 471.  
 [Ive, in, 168.]  
 Jarbl'd, dagled [B. dangled], or  
 dirty, 636.  
 Jerkin, a kind of jacket or upper  
 Dublet with four Skirts or laps,  
 419.  
 Jet the Heck, to put one to the  
 door, 202.  
 Jobber-Nowle, a Logger-head, 401.  
 Jybe, to mock or Jeer, 269.  
 Keauke, Cook; (*see* 56).  
 Keaustril, a great-bon'd course crea-  
 ture, 18, 20.  
 Kedge, to fill one very full, 160.  
 Keen, Fierce, or earnest, 277.  
 Kelk, to Groan, 430.  
 [Kend, known, 541.]  
 [Keslup, a stomach used for rennet  
 (Halliwell), 623.]

Kirk, a Church, 428.  
 Kirne, a Chirne, 426.  
 Kirne-Milk, butter-Milk, 160, 162.  
 Kite, the Belly, 160.  
 [Kittle, quick-moving, 605.]  
 [Kittle, to Tickle; [feel ticklish,  
 314.]  
 Knarl'd, Eaten and torne with the  
 Teeth, 166.  
 Knaw, know, 70, 497. [*So in B.*]  
 Knawn, known, 287. [*So in A.*]  
 Kneet, a Knight, 268.  
 Kye, Cowes, 344.  
 Laer, a Barn, 4, 96.  
 Laith, Loath, 517.  
 [Lane, loan]; For'th lang Lane  
 [i. e. long loan], is when a thing  
 is borrowed with an intention  
 never to be pay'd again, 200.  
 Lang, long, 65, 200.  
 Langsettle, a long Wainscot Bench  
 to sit on, 388.  
 Lantom; see A-lantom.  
 [Lanyells; see Side.]  
 Late, to seek, 3, 6, 82.  
 Lawer, lower.  
 Layer-father, an Instructor (*sic*),  
 Teacher, or prompter, 609. [*Layer*  
 = lore.]  
 Leather, rather, 618, 649. [I. e.  
 liever.]  
 Leauke, to look or behold, 41; [a  
 look, 242].  
 [Lee, to lie;] Thou lees, thou  
 Lyes[t].  
 [Leet, light, 264.]  
 Leet, to alight, 485.  
 Leeter, lighter, 173.  
 Leetsome, pritty Chearful, 265.  
 [Libb, geld, 129.]  
 Libber, a Gelder, 129.  
 Lig, to lye, 25, 97.  
 Liggin, lying, or resting, 97.  
 [Lin, cease]; Never Lin, not to  
 tire or give over, 46, 437.

- Lit, to dye, 622.  
 Lite, to Rely on, *or* trust to, 91.  
 [Lithe, listen, 682.]  
 Loft, a Chamber, 443.  
 Loppen, Leaped, 353.  
 [Loup, to leap, jump, Prov. 4.]  
 Lownd, calm and mild, 346.  
 [Lowse, loose, 366.]  
 Lucken-Brow'd, [having] hanging  
 knit Brows. [*Lucken* = locked.]  
 Lug, to tug, pull, *or* bite, 127.  
 Lyth ye, Lyth ye, *is as much as to*  
*say* hark ye, hark ye, 111.
- Mack, to make, 2.  
 [Maels, meals, Prov. 73.]  
 Mains fain, very glad; Mains fine,  
 very fine, 487; Mains flaid, much  
 afraid, 255.  
 Make, a fellow, *or* Companion, 296.  
 Mar, to spoile, 10, 126.  
 Mare, moe [B. more], 20, 480.  
 [Marry geaupe, *probably the same as*  
 Marry gup, Marry gip, i. e. by St.  
 Mary the Egyptian, 57.]  
 Marvil, to admire *or* wonder, 420.  
 Maugh, a Brother-in-Law, 134,  
 159.  
 Mawkie, full of Maddocks.  
 Mawks, Maddocks [maggots], 156,  
 198.  
 Meaun, the Moon, 608.  
 Meause, to wonder *or* admire, 36,  
 181; Meause as you use, [used]  
 when one judgeth another accord-  
 ing to their own doings, 651.  
 Meauted, thought, dreamed, *or*  
 feared, 285.  
 Meay, more, 64.  
 Meer, a Mare, 132.  
 Meeterly [B. Meterly], indifferent,  
 151; [*glossed* indifferently, Prov.  
 5].  
 Mell, Between, 680. [*Short for*  
*amell.*]
- [Mell, meddle (with you), 15;  
 meddle, 355.]  
 [Mell, mallet, Prov. 61.]  
 Mence, handsomness [B. hansom-  
 ness], *or* credit, 350, 352.  
 Mickle, much, 275, 398.  
 [Milner, miller, 192.]  
 Mirk, dark, 6.  
 Misken, not to know, 481.  
 [Mislikened], Mislicken'd, disa-  
 pointed, 226.  
 [Mistetch], Mistech, to get an ill-  
 use *or* Custom, 14. [*Rather*, to  
 cause to have a bad habit.]  
 Mun, must, 120.
- Nar, near, 2. [*Rather*, nearer.]  
 [Naunt; My naunt, my aunt, 342.]  
 Naupe and Nevill, to beat and  
 strike, 603.  
 [Naupe, a blow, 389.]  
 Nawn, own, 230.  
 Nean, *or* Neayn, none, 16.  
 [Neaves, fists, 599.]  
 Neawke, Newke, a corner, 241.  
 Neawn, Noon, 195, 224.  
 Neay, no, 26, 34.  
 Neem, Uncle, 102, 619.  
 Neen, Eyes, 10, 262. *See* Een.  
 Neer Rack, never matter, *or* take no  
 care, 105. [*Rack* = reck.]  
 Neest, next, 502.  
 Neet, Night, 79.  
 [Nevel; *see* Naupe.]  
 [Noint, anoint, 126.]  
 Nowther, neither, 448.  
 Nut, not, 178, 188.
- Odd Charrs [B. Charr], trifling  
 business, *or* small Errands, 364.  
 [Odd char, 591.]  
 Ommust, almost, 445.  
 Onny, any, 454.  
 Ought, anything, 424.  
 [Outless, unless, 355.]

Ownder, the afternoon, 197.

Owse, an Ox, 353, 365.

Paete [B. Pate], the Head, 163.

[Paigle, a cowslip, Prov. 1.]

[Pan, suit, agree, (*glossed*) close together, Prov. 6.]

Perry, a little Cur-Dog, 127. [The dog's name.]

Play; to make the Pot play, to make the Pot boyl, 43.

Pleugh, a Plough, 103.

[Pleugh-staffe, a strong staff for breaking clods, 101. See Strutt, Manners and Customs, ii. 12.]

Plew, to plow, 42.

[Ploshes]; it Ploshes [B. Plashes], signifies to be all wet under foot, 109.

Pokes, Sacks, 82; [Poke, bag, Prov. 78].

Pownd, a Pond of water, 132.

Prate, to Talk saucily, 759.

Pratty, handsome, or pritty [B. pretty], 19.

[Preaser], Preasure, Rennet to make Chees withal, 624.

Preauf, proof, 32.

Preaze, to press towards a place or endeavour to go that way, 147.

[Prindle], Pringle, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of a penny, with two xx. on it, 673.

Pudding-pock [B. Pudding-poke], the Pudding-bag, 179.

Pus[s]om'd, Poyson'd, 131.

Putt, to push with the Head, 12.

Pybald, of two Colours.

Rake, [to] scrape or pull.

Rame, to Rove [*in B. misprinted Rave*], 363, 675.

[Rank], Ranck, thick or throng, 533.

Rape, a Rope, 5.

Ream-Kit, the Cream-pot, 182.

Reasty, [said] when Bacon is yellow and taste[s] ranck, 232.

Reaut, Root, 118.

[Reed]; I reed, I advise, 113.

Reefie, Scabby or Itchy.

Reek, smoak [B. Smoke], 55.

Reeks, it smokes; cf. l. 137, 523.

[Reeks, pranks, 313.]

Reel, an Instrument Women wind their Linnen or Hempon yarn on, 176.

Reet, right, 237, 242.

Reet a thing down, to make it smooth, 349.

[Rekin-Creauk], Recking-crewke, the Pot-hanger, 77.

Remmon'd, removed, 171.

Rencky, great and large, 377.

Rife of Tongue, quick and nimble of Tongue, 605.

Riggin [B. Rigging], the Ridge [B. Riging] of a House, 302.

[Rigs, ridges, 130.]

[Rive, tear, 12; Riven, torn, 210.]

Rock, a Distaffe, 177.

Rout, to Roare, 11.

Rue, to repent, 548, 558, 562.

Sackless, guiltless, or innocent, 523.

Sad, sorrowfull or Melancholly, 450.

Saind, a Messenger or message, 615.

Sammaron, a Cloath between Linnen and Hempen, not altogether so course as the one, nor fine as the other, 189.

Sark, a shirt, 210, 554.

Sarraes, serves, 58; [Sarra, serve, 83].

Sattl'd, settled, 517.

Saul, a soule, 283.

Saw Corn, to sow Corn, 120.

Sawt, sault, 53.

[Sayer, sorely, 127.]

[Scauld, scabby, Prov. 7.]

[Scaup, scalp, 390.]

- Scrat, to scratch, 510.  
 Seau, quickly, 3, 223.  
 Seure, sure, 48, 104, 224.  
 Seave, a Rush that is drawn through  
 in Grease, which in ordinary  
 poor houses they light up and  
 burn instead of a Candle, 677.  
 Seavy, full of Rushes, 108.  
 Seay, so, 214.  
 Seck, a Sack, 191.  
 [Segg, 135; *see* Bull-segg.]  
 Sell, self, 16, 557.  
 [Semper], Simper, to Smile, 258.  
 Sesta, sayest thou, 483.  
 [Sew, sow, 60; pig (term of re-  
 proach), 13.]  
 Shack-fork, a stick with two graines  
 which Thrashers use to shake up  
 the Straw withall, that all the  
 Corn may fall out from amongst  
 it, 86.  
 Sheau, Shoes, 196; [Shun, Prov.  
 83].  
 Side Lanyells, hopples [B. hoppels]  
 for Horses, 171.  
 Sike, such, 2, 67.  
 Sile, a strainer for Milk, 35, 78.  
 Sine, since, 1.  
 Skeell, a Milk-Pail *or* Water-Pale, 3,  
 28, 76, 426.  
 Skitter, [said] when Cattle Scoure  
*or* [void excrement thinly], 155.  
 Sla[c]ke heat, to scale *or* loose heat,  
 187.  
 Slate a Beast, to hound a Dog at  
 him, 148, 354, 368.  
 Slocken, to quench the thirst,  
 161.  
 Smiddy, a Black-Smiths shop, 50.  
 Snawke, to smell, 244.  
 Sneauskin, a Leather which Women  
 have fast at their Distaff, and  
 lye [lay] upon their Thigh to  
 twirle their Spindle upon, 177.  
 Sneek, a Latch of a Door *or* Gate,  
 144, 201.  
 Snite, to blow the Nose, 245.  
 Snith, very cold *and* piercing, 39.  
 [Snock-snarles;] To Run on snack-  
 snarles (*sic*), to run on heaps  
 headlong together, 380.  
 Snout-band one, to be very angry  
*and* hasty with one, 465.  
 Snurles, the Nostrils, 244.  
 [Soal; *see* Aumry.]  
 Soap, a little quantity *or* sup, 630.  
 Sock, the Plow-share to put on the  
 Nose of the Plow, 51.  
 Sowle, all kind of moist *or* supping  
 Victuals, 213.  
 Spang ones gates, to make haste,  
 39.  
 Spatterdashes [B. Spatterdashers],  
 things to put above ones Stock-  
 ings to keep them clean from  
 mire *and* durt, 373.  
 [Spear; *see* Speer.]  
 Specks, long thin pieces of Iron  
 which Husband-men nail upon  
 their Ploughs, to save them from  
 wearing, 51.  
 Speer [B. Spear] out a thing, to  
 enquire after a thing, 384.  
 Speer [B. Spear] the Deaur, to  
 shut the door, 219.  
 Spence, a little place made with  
 Wainscot *or* a Lettice to set Milk  
*or* Drink in, 183.  
 Sporn, shut *or* closed, 761.  
 Stack, stuck, 396.  
 Stag, a young Coult, 102.  
 Stamp, to tread upon, 154. [*Mis-  
 printed* Stramp in A.]  
 S[t]and-Heck, a Cratch that stands  
 on feet in a Fold-Yard, for  
 cattle to eat their Fodder out on,  
 143.  
 Stane, stone, 173.  
 Stanfra, backward *or* unwilling,  
 304.  
 Stark at the Rent, very dear at the  
 Rent, 535.

[Steals, stools, 90.]  
 Stee, a *Stye* or *Ladder*, 252.  
 Steek, or *Steck*, to shut, 123, 261, 524.  
 [Steel, stile, 637.]  
 Steg, a *Gander*, 122.  
 Stick, to *Butcher* and *Kill* a thing, 150.  
 Stickle but haste, very great hast or speed, 434.  
 Stiddy, an *Anvill*.  
 [Stime ;] Not to see a stime, to be blind, and see nothing at all, 264.  
 Storcken, to cool, or wax stiff or hard, 215.  
 Stown [*text* *Stoun*, *B. Stun*] is [said] when a thing smarts, 262.  
 Stown, stohn, 190, 207.  
 Strang, strong, 107.  
 Strangly, strongly, 23.  
 Streay, Straw, 23.  
 Suckle, to let *Calfe* suck the *Dam* or *Mother*, 22.  
 Sud, should.  
 Swamp, empty or smal, 30.  
 Swelt, to dye. [But in l. 525 it means to cause to die, to work to death, cause to faint.]  
 Swingle-trees, crooked pieces of wood to which the *Horses* Trases are made fast behind the *Horses*, 94.  
 Tack, to take, 281.  
 Tane, taken, 71. [*In B.* taken is misprinted oane (*sic*).]  
 Tantril [*B.* *Tantrill*], an idle tatling *Woman*, 207.  
 Tawke, talk, 89, 111.  
 Tawme; Like to tawme, like to swound, 169.  
 [Team, empty, *Prov.* 83.]  
 Teau, to, [i. e. too], 101, 423.  
 [Teaum, (lit. empty), for nothing, *Prov.* 22.]  
 Teaume, time, 113, 382.

Teaup, a *Ram*, 153.  
 Teaut, to it, 110.  
 Tee, [a tie], the string wherewith the *Cow's* Legs are made fast withall, whilest she is milked, 3.  
 [Teld, told, 529.]  
 Teng'd, stung, sting'd, [affected with the 'sting-disease,' 149; see *Whitby Glossary*].  
 Tengs, Tonges, 390.  
 Tew[g]h, tough, 107.  
 Thur, these, 55.  
 Tidded; Wel tidded, [said] when a *Cow* hath a good *Udder*, and promiseth fair for store of milk, 29.  
 Timerous to please, ill to please, 600.  
 Tinye [*B.* *Tiney*], little, 17.  
 Titter, quicker or sooner, 287.  
 To-Morne, to-morrow, 297, 613.  
 Touch-wood, rotten *Wood* laid by to drie, that it may take *Fire* at any *Spark* given by a *Flint* and *Steel*, 676.  
 Town-gate, the *Town-Street*, 354, 650.  
 Traild, pull'd and dragged up and down, 98, 182.  
 Trash, green fruit, as *Apples*, &c., 567.  
 Trouts, Curds, 402, 460.  
 Trull, a muckey fowl *Quean*, 759.  
 [Tull, to, 284.]  
 Tweay, two, 33, 95.  
 Twenty, twenty. [But *twenty* in l. 400.]  
 Uncuths, news, 138.  
 Underlout, a kind of a *Slave* or *Drudge*, 464.  
 Unfest, to untye or unloose, 679.  
 [Unquoth ;] An *Uncoth* Dog, a strange Dog, 522.  
 Unswaney, unluckie, or not *Fortunate*, 653.



- Unscape ; [To set yan on unscape],  
to put one in mind of a thing  
that is not Convenient, 73.
- Urle, to draw ones self up on a  
heap, 241.
- Varra, very, 11, 39.  
[Vaunter, boaster, Prov. 10.]
- Wad, would, 20.  
Wadta, would thou, 348.  
Waite, know, 31, 518.  
Wally, Wally, good lack, good lack,  
or Oh me, Oh me, 17.  
Wancle, uncertain or changeable,  
[said of] Weather.  
War, were, 19.  
Wark, work, 2, 186.  
[Wark, ache, 262, 568.]  
Warse, worse, 186.  
[Way, woe, Prov. 6.]  
Wayes [B. Ways] is mee, woe's me,  
193, 577.  
Weaud, Mad, 356, 559.  
Weay, sorrowful, 141 ; [woe, sorrow,  
248].  
Wee bitt, or Wirly bitt, a little  
way, 621 ; [Wea bit, Prov. 36].  
Weel, we shall, 7.  
Weell [B. Weel], well, 273.  
[Weell, weal, happiness, Prov. 6.]  
[Weese, we shall, we will, 5.]  
Wellaneerin, Lackaday, or Alas,  
alas, 133, 251.  
[Wesh, wash, 78.]  
Whanck [B. Whank], a great piece,  
395.  
Whang one, to beat one, 136, 338.  
Whaugh, a word of Admiration, as  
*God Bless us, &c.*, 11, 674.  
Whean-Cat, a shee-Cat, 179.
- Wheay, Who, 44.  
Whe[e]sht, Whe[e]sht, peace, peace,  
335.  
[Wheested, silenced, 765.]  
Whelk, a great fall, 429.  
Whemmele [B. Whemble] a Bowl  
over a thing, to cover it with  
a Bowle, 227.  
Whewts of Girse, young fresh Piles  
or blades of Grass, 157.  
Whickens, Roots of Weeds, 107.  
Whig, clarified Whey, put up with  
Herbs to drink, 160.  
Whilk, which, 209.  
Whins, Furz, 108.  
[Whopes, hopes, 150, 283.]  
Whore, where, 36.  
Whye [B. Why], an Heifer, 29, 448.  
Wilta, wilt thou.  
Winch, to Kick.  
Wont, dwelt or lived, 482.  
[Woulders, people who say 'I  
would,' who are always planning,  
Prov. 106.]  
Wrang, wrong, 66, 175.  
Wreak, to fret and be angry, 661.  
Wreck, abundance, 534.  
Wya, well, 43.
- [Yable, able, 602.]  
Yan, one, 73, 235.  
Yance, once, 598 ; Prov. 88.  
Yane, the breath, 564.  
Yat, a Gate, 212, 353.  
Yauds, Horses, 84, 103 ; [Yawd,  
horse, 139].  
[Yay, one, Prov. 10.]  
Yeaud, to go, 367, 374.  
Yeauke, to Itch, 510.  
[Yoakstieks, a wooden collar for  
oxen, 100.]  
Yowes, Yewes, [ewes]. 155.

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CONTAINING

*WORDS AND PHRASES  
IN A GREAT MEASURE PECULIAR TO THE NATIVES  
AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY*

BY

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*EDITED, WITH TWO INTRODUCTIONS*

BY THE

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## ORIGINAL PREFACE,

BY THE REV. S. PEGGE.

---

MR. RAY, who amongst his North Country Words, inserts many Derbyshire ones, was a forreigner (*sic*), and understood not always the exact sense of the words. See Ray's Collection, 2nd edit. 1691<sup>1</sup>.

This Work should be divided into two parts; (1) pronunciation; (2) peculiar words, and words peculiarly used. Of these local words, see Hearne, in Leland's Itin. vi. p. xi and 103.

Cotton wrote his wonders in the dialect of the country, with a glossary; Gough, p. 13. For a Glossary of Terms of Mines, see Tho. Houghton's book<sup>2</sup>.

### DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO BOYS THAT CAME TO SEE THE WATERWORKS NEAR WENSLEY.

'Sam, lawthee, whot a Pleck the'an made i'th'ground,  
And luck thee, Surrey, how awth' wheels goan round!'  
'Robin, cum howd me fast I dunnaw faw,  
Reich me thy hont, at I may see um aw.

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.

<sup>2</sup> See Reprinted Glossaries (B. 9); printed for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.

O whot a ward o wayter they drane out, 5  
 Cum, Robin, tum mee, loothy whot a spout.  
 Or we gan whom, ween look int'eary hole ;  
 Lord, whot a fellow is this *Sarrocole* <sup>1</sup> !  
 Ene sitch a gentlemon as there's noo moore,  
 Hoot fetch out th'wayter, folk may cum toth' oar. 10  
 So we han seen inough, let's go agine,  
 For, on we stay'n, wee'st booth be drest like swine.  
 But thou'st goo wee mee furst to our owd lad,  
 Coz we han been so lung, he wool be mad ;  
 Then I'le goo wee thee too thy naunt, for hoo 15  
 Wool nother scowd nor ma so mich adoo ;  
 On when they ashen us wher we han been,  
 Ween mak um laigh, an tell um whot wee'n seen.'

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION <sup>2</sup>.

a [in ordinary English is] like 8 *Graecorum* <sup>3</sup> ; *Owlercar*, for *Allercar* ; *owler*, for *alder*.

a like French *e* ; *wayter*, water ; *fayther*, father.

a [in *ay*] is *e* ; *stey*, stay ; *dey*, day.

a is *o* ; *conno*, cannot ; *ony*, any ; *mony*, many ; *mon*, man. The better sort say more corruptly *anny*, *manny*.

And *o* is *a* ; *amang*, among.

a very short ; *watter*, water.

aw is *a* ; *I sa*, I saw ; *to dra*, to draw ; *to sa*, to saw.

a [in the dialect, is] for *ay* or *a* broad ; *a*, *but yo munno* [aye, but you must not]. Is it for *ah* ! or *ay* ?

e is *ee* ; *weet*, wet.

e is [also] *ei*, especially in the Peak ; as *mei*, me ; *kei*, key.

<sup>1</sup> The engineer.—S. P.

<sup>2</sup> I print these as given ; but properly rearranged. Mr. Hallam's researches show what Pegge's symbols mean.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 18 of the Glossary.

e is [also] *a*; *sattle*, settle; *pratty*, pretty; *Chasterfield*, Chesterfield; *fatch*, fetch.

e, very short, is *i*; *niver*, never; *cliver*, clever; *ivery*, every.

ee is *ēi*; *feit*, feet; *cheise*, cheese; *apeice*, apiece; especially in the Peak.

ea is *ēi*; *eit*, eat; *meit*, meat; *meil*, meal.

ea is [also] a dissyllable; *whe-at*, wheat; *He-ath*, Heath.

e or he is turned into *ye*; as *Yedward*, Edward; *yead*, head.

i is often pronounced as *ee*; *reeght*, right; *heegh*, high; *heeght*, height; *peeps* of a flower, for *pips*. This is as the forreigners pronounce *i*; and in Somersetshire, they say *leet* for light; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. pp. 406, 407; *leet* for lite [meaning 'little']. So *reart* and *rearting* for right and righting; *ibid.* pp. 407, 408; N. B. *r* is [here] inserted. *Dee*, dye. And sometimes [*i*] is very long; *nyyght*, night; *fyne*, fine.

i is [also] *ei*; *feight*, to fight; *leight*, light; *theigh*, thigh.

i [short] is *u*; *wull*, will.

o is *oi*; *coil*, coal; *hoil*, hole; *foil*, fool and fole [foal]; *cloise*, a close; and generally.

o is [also] *oo*; *soore*, sore; *ondoo*, undo.

o is [also] 8; *n8*, no; see remarks on **L** [p. 36]; and see **Nought** [p. 49].

o is [also] *ooa*; *clooase*, close; *gooa*, go; *sooa*, so; *stooan*, stone. Sometimes *oo* only, as *goo*.

o [short] they usually pronounce *u*; *puther*, pother; *luv*, love; *dug*, dog; *dun*, done; *sum*, some. 'Tis very close. *Cumpany*, company; *cumme*, come; *luvve*, love.

o [short] is [also] *a*; *Dransfield*, Dronsfield; *Topton*,

now Tapton; *slap*, slop; *band*, bond; *Ratton-Row*, Rotten-Row; *stack*, stock; *ward* or *ward*, world; 'egad, 'eod or 'egod. And *vice versa*; as, *con* for *can*; *lond* for land; [see] Thoresby, p. 606.

u [is] turned to o; *ondoo*, undo; *plom*, plum. [Note also] *poorter*, porter<sup>1</sup>.

u is a; *barsten*, bursten.

e final lengthens not the word; *tak*, take; *dar*, dare.

the is joyn'd freely to other words; *apoth moors*, i. e. upon the moors; where the *n* is dropped before, and the *e* after *th*. So *ith field*, for in the field; *weet*, with it: *theerst house*, there's the house; *th'top*, *th'bottom*; *thknees*, the knees.

Syllables [are] increased in pronunciation; *bre-ad*, bread; *age-an*, again; *broo-ad*, broad; so *abroo-ad*, abroad.

ch is k; a *busk*, a bush<sup>2</sup>; *birk*, the birch-tree; *flik* of bacon; *click* or *cleek*, for *clutch*. (So the Scotch; *muckle*, for much; *kirk*, for church.) Also *perk*, perch; *benk*, bench; *pik*, pitch; *kirk*, church; *thak*, thatch; *dyke*, a ditch; *-wick*, *-wich*, as in *Hardwick* for *Hardwich*, *Harduicus*; *sick*, sitch<sup>3</sup>; *ake*, ach<sup>4</sup> (dolor); *reyk*, reach.

v is u; *skeuer* in Kent is *skiver*<sup>5</sup>.

Metathesis common; *brud*, bird; *brunt*, burnt. The same organs being always concern'd, these metathesis's

<sup>1</sup> This is the other way about; here the standard o in 'porter' has become dialectal oo.

<sup>2</sup> An obvious oversight; *bush* does not contain *ch*.

<sup>3</sup> Meaning 'such.'

<sup>4</sup> In Pegge's time the sb. *ache* was still pronounced as glossic [aich], to distinguish it from the verb *to ake*; see the New E. Dict., s. v. *Ache*.

<sup>5</sup> An extraordinary example. He here takes the Kentish *skiver*, a skewer, as the norm. N. B. he miswrites *skiver* as *skever*; but see his own Glossary of Kenticisms.

are as easily and naturally made as in other languages. Letters<sup>1</sup> of the same organ are changed. See *Girn* in this Book. So *brast* is burst; *scrimage* is skirmish.

*-en* is added to verbs; *yo talken*, you talk; here it is the termination of the second person plural. So [the] third person plural of the present tense; *they begynnen*; *they goen*; *they brewen*; *they cōen*, they call. [So] *how doen ye*; *yō eiten nought*, you eat-en nothing; *yō know-n*; *yō se-n*; *yō play'n you bravely*; *yō taen great pains*.

A strong negation; *there's no fair, no fairing*. *It's none such on, not it*.

*l* generally left out; *tauk*, talk; *foud*, fold; *soud*, sold; *boud*, bold; *coud*, cold; but rather a *w* than a *u*. *Cout*, colt; *howd*, hold; *hauf*, half; *cauf*, calf; *withau*, withall; *almost, omost*, for almost; *cōen*, call-en; *caw him*, call him; *fo*, fall; *fow*, foul; *bo, baw*, a ball; *cō*, call; *kn8*, knoll; *π8*, a pole; *wo*, a wall. So in Cheshire; *aw*, all (Ray); *fow*, Cheshire, foul; various dialects (Ray). Hence *whot-jecomb* [what do you call him]. *Ba*, ball, Scotch; Percy's Songs, i. p. 33; *ha*, hall, p. 55; vide omnino Gloss. to Douglas, v. *fow*; hence *wof* for wofull; hence *Gotheridge know*, i. e. knoll.

Apocope; *canno*, cannot; *wunno*, will not; *bu*, but; *shanno*, shall not; *munno*, must not; *hanno*, have not.

Crisis; *tpad*, to pad or pace; *tgether*, together; *t'Winster*, to Winster; *ith*, in the; *hoo's*, hoo (i. e. she) is; *tmend*, to mend; *t'Derby, t'Nottingham*; *they arn't*, they are not; *tother*, the other; *where's tknife*, where is the knife; *he's it house*, he is in the house. So *tiern crouch*, the iron cross; Somner, Antiq. Canterbury, p. 11.

<sup>1</sup> Meaning 'sounds.'

*They'd not*, they would not; *wut*, wilt thou.

*Hest hait o*; first mark [the apostrophes, and write] *he'st ha'it o*; it means, he shall have it all. *Hest gooa an yo liken*, i. e. he shall go if you like.

Contractions; *on't*, of it; *hool neer oert*, i. e. *hoo'l ne'er o'er't*, she will never get over it; *'s fortnight*, this fortnight; *hasto* [hast thou]; *it's none such on* [such a one]; *far*, farther; *nar*, nearer or nigher; *har*, higher.

*d* changed into *l*<sup>1</sup>; *eller*, the elder-tree; *oller*, the alder-tree; see **Owler** [in the Glossary, p. 52].

*d* inserted; *drowneded*; *any mander of thing*.

*d* omitted; *ganner* for *gander*.

*h* omitted in *th*<sup>2</sup>, as the French do; *tee*, thee; *tere*, there; *tou*, thou.

*A Good house is that of Mr. Calton's*; observe the placing of the words, and see **None** [in the Glossary, p. 48].

The Accent is very singular; *butter*, *bütt-ër*; *Pegge*, *Pëg-gě*.

*dg* is turned into *g* hard; *rig*, ridge of a house; *brig*, bridge; *fligg'd*, fledged.

Verba media; *sit you down*; [cf.] 'to plant them Vineyards,' i. e. to plant vineyards, Plot's Staffordshire, p. 380<sup>3</sup>.

Reciprocals; *they play me*; *they are playing 'em*.

<sup>1</sup> As a fact, the *d* is inserted after *l* in standard English.

<sup>2</sup> Only in certain positions; and he means that *t* is used for *th*.

<sup>3</sup> Plot has: 'the emperor Probus . . . permitted the *Britans* (sic) to plant them vinyards.' Here *them* means 'for their use,' or 'for themselves'; it is an instance of a totally different construction. It is difficult to know what to make of many of Pegge's remarks, as they are often irrelevant. Some are so much so, that I have had to omit them in order to save the space taken up by exposing them.

## INTRODUCTION: PART I;

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

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THE two Derbyshire glossaries printed in the present volume are from the same source as the Alphabet of Kenticisms, printed by the E. D. S. in 1876. I can best describe this source by repeating what I have already said in the Introduction to that word-list, p. x.

The MS. book, purchased by me in August, 1873, was formerly in the possession of Mr. John Gough Nichols, and afterwards in that of Sir F. Madden. It contains the following tracts, all in the handwriting of Dr. Samuel Pegge, and all bound together; viz. (1) An Alphabet of Kenticisms; (2) Proverbs relating to Kent; (3) A *first* collection of Derbicisms; (4) A *second* collection of Derbicisms, preceded by a misplaced title-page, which properly belongs to the Kenticisms; (5) A *third* collection of Derbicisms; (6) A General Collection of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases; and (7) A Collection of Oaths, as variously vulgarised and corrupted.

The *sixth* and *seventh* tracts are, in my opinion, of small value, the former being much inferior to the collections by Ray, Hazlitt, and Bohn; and the latter being not very well worked out. But I have always felt that the rest of the volume ought certainly to be printed, whenever I could command the leisure to give it due attention. The *first* and *second* tracts having already appeared, there remained the three collections of Derbicisms, all of which are now dealt with, the collections having been reduced from *three* to *two*.

But why might not the collections have been reduced to *one*?

This is a natural and fair inquiry, and I must beg leave to explain why this has not been done. Let me hope that the reader will accept an explanation which will hardly satisfy the usual omniscient critic, who would rather play the part of a relentless task-master than do any hard work on his own account.

In the first place comes the question of chronology. Actual inspection of the MS. will soon show that the *first* series was, practically, the original collection, and was originally meant to be complete in itself. It was doubtless begun in 1751, when the author was made rector of Whittington, in his native county of Derbyshire; for references to Whittington are numerous, and Dr. Pegge himself tells us how he began to take note of Derbyshire words after having resided in Kent. After a long interval of some thirty years, the author again took up the work, at quite an advanced age, with the idea of forming a supplement. The first two collections (as I suppose) were lent to his son, and were afterwards returned; for at the beginning of the third appears the following note:—'Begun 1791. N.B. I collected two such books as this before, and lent them to my son.' I infer that they were returned, because some of the very latest entries occur in the *second* as well as in the *third* collection, in a handwriting so shaky with age that some words are hardly legible. In fact, Dr. Pegge, born in 1704, was already eighty-six years of age when he began his third collection in 1791, dying in 1796 at the age of ninety-one years and three months. I have little doubt that he added to his two supplements, from time to time, till within a few months of his death. The writing, which in the original collection is firm and regular, is trembling and somewhat uncertain in the two later collections, growing gradually more confused with advancing years. Moreover, both contain allusions to Grose's Provincial Glossary, which first appeared in 1787; so that our author was well past eighty years of age at the time of making his additional compilations. Hence it did not seem to me to be a scientific mode of proceeding, to throw all *three* collections under one alphabet; more especially as the original glossary was based upon Ray, whilst the two supplements were based upon Grose.

But there was another reason of a different kind, viz. that the inclusion of all the three series under one alphabet was not



practically possible, unless the difficulty of a task which has proved quite difficult enough was to be very greatly increased. None of the collections are in alphabetical order; the writing is very close and compact; and it frequently happens that, owing to a very queer method on the author's part, a sentence is suddenly discontinued in the middle, and continued lower down on the same page or even on another page altogether. We have, in fact, only the rough draft of the intended work, not one that has been in any way prepared for the press. It was no easy task to deal with the material at all; hence the delay since the *Kenticisms* were printed in 1876.

At last, however, I found out how it could practically be prepared for printing. First of all, I had a transcript made, at my own expense, of the whole of the first collection, every separate entry being written on a separate slip of paper. Then the material was sorted into alphabetical order, and revised for the first time so as to eliminate repetitions and to incorporate corrections with the text. Then the slips were handed over to Mr. Thomas Hallam, a native of the Peak district, whose work in connection with Mr. Ellis's chapters on dialects is (as every phonetician knows) deserving of the highest praise, and remains of permanent value. Mr. Hallam, in his thorough-going and painstaking way, studied these slips literally for several years, in order to be quite sure of giving the pronunciation correctly, according to Mr. Ellis's system of glossic notation. Not content even with this, he submitted the list to friends, who separately gave him their pronunciations of the words, at the same time marking such as they believed, after repeated inquiries, to be now obsolete. In this way, every word in this first glossary has been under protracted consideration by several competent speakers of the dialect, who came to an agreement as to the sound of it and gave their opinions as to the frequency of its use. After some years of work, Mr. Hallam was at last satisfied, and wrote upon every slip (with one or two exceptions) the true pronunciation and the remarks of his friends as to the use of the word. Then the slips were returned to me. I revised them for a second time, and at last sent them to press. All the critical remarks are here printed, except where no doubt existed. It was

obviously needless to say, of every well-known word, that it was familiar to all who considered it.

The result is not a little surprising. The number of words collected by Dr. Pegge little more than a century ago, and now unknown or obsolete, is very large, as will be seen at once by observing the dagger (†) at the commencement of each article that treats of an obsolete word. Opening the book at random, we find, at p. 9, an account of ten words, of which four are obsolete; and Mr. Hallam has ascertained that the proportion of obsolete words in the whole list is almost precisely a third of the whole.

When at last the first series of Derbicisms had found its way into print, it became possible to deal with the other two lists, which were really, as I have said, supplementary. This time I could get no help, as it was necessary to be very familiar with the handwriting and with the author's methods. So I settled down steadily to the work of transcribing the articles, each word upon separate slips as before. By dint of constant reference to the printed series, I could avoid repetitions; not a very easy thing to do, when it is borne in mind that some entries appear four or five times over, often upon different pages. However, all came right when the slips were duly sorted and revised. And again, by constant reference to Grose's Glossary, of which Dr. Pegge at this time made much use, I was enabled either to read or to understand a great many entries which would else have been illegible or incomprehensible.

Hereupon there befell a sad misfortune, viz. the death of my colleague, Mr. Hallam, who had hitherto bestowed upon the work such abundant pains. This is why it has not been found possible to give the pronunciation of the words in the second series, nor even to ascertain which words are obsolete. All has been done that could be done without error; and I can only hope that the collection, as a whole, will be useful to the student of dialects.

For further remarks as to my method of editing the MS., I beg leave to refer the reader to my Preface to the Kenticisms, printed for the E. D. S. in 1876, pp. x-xiii. The following notes are all that are needful here.

The articles are given just as Dr. Pegge wrote them, with a few exceptions.

Thus I have not followed his use of capital letters for some substantives and other words. It is capricious, and useless for our present purpose of ascertaining dialectal peculiarities.

I have omitted a few rambling disquisitions upon etymologies, where they are utterly wrong and misleading. It is hardly fair to reproduce them, as it would give an unjust impression of our author's qualifications for his task. The few that are retained are quite enough to serve as a hint that, a hundred years ago, etymology was certainly not a science. See, at p. 32, the remark that *Ic-icle* means 'a small ice,' and that *ime* is either 'corrupted from *rime*,' or 'rather, contracted from *iceism*.' If the critic thinks that I have ignorantly rejected pearls of countless price, he is very much mistaken; and I do not think such a charge need have been insinuated against me, when I formerly published the *Kenticisms*. As I said before, the MS. still exists, to prove what has been done; and I wish any reader of it joy of his task. I will merely reproduce here Dr. Pegge's own remark, in his *Anonymiana*, 2nd edit. 1818, p. 187, that 'I believe it is now generally understood that the Celtic is the mother-tongue of the Greek, Latin, and British, and of most other European languages, except the Teutonic and its derivatives.' Such was the actual belief of most educated men in the earlier years of the present century. I wonder if there are any who hold the same views still.

On the other hand, some additions have been made to the articles, viz. these.

After most of the words, Mr. Hallam has supplied the pronunciation, according to Ellis's 'glossic' notation, between square brackets.

Other insertions between square brackets are also due to Mr. Hallam.

Insertions between waved brackets, as in the article on *Aboon*, at p. 1, are my own. They are but few.

Forms marked with a preceding dagger (†) are now obsolete; and at the end of each account of an obsolete form Mr. Hallam has added the words 'Obsolete, 1890. C., M.'—or words to the like effect. Here 1890 gives the date of observation, while 'C.' and 'M.' are the initials of the persons who kindly supplied the information; see p. lix.

For further particulars, both as to the life and works of Dr. Pegge and with regard to the pronunciation of the Derbyshire dialect (both in the author's time and at the present day), see the exhaustive, painstaking, and masterly Introduction which here follows, written by Mr. THOMAS HALLAM—an Introduction which, to our deep sorrow, he did not live to see in a printed form.

W. W. S.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND SERIES,

By DR. PEGGE.

BEGUN, 1791. N.B. I collected two such books as this before, and lent them to my son<sup>1</sup>.

It is necessary also to observe that, by *Derbicisms*, both pronunciation and peculiar words are intended; and that no words are registered that occur in Johnson's Dictionary.

Many words and modes of pronunciation will undoubtedly be common to other places, especially to the neighbouring counties. I may also sometimes err in defining words and things.

Having lived long in the first part of my life at Cambridge, in Kent, and in London, I became more sensible, perhaps, than many others, when I returned to reside in Derbyshire, of the singularities of the words, phrases, and pronunciation which I daily heard in that Midland part of England. I accordingly set myself to [note them] down alphabetically; and the following Series is the result of my observations.

The words are often (?) distorted in their meaning, and some [are] peculiar to the country. The phrases are many of them very particular; and the pronunciation widely different from that of the South, but in some cases much to be preferred, as more analogical and more consonant to orthography.

It is observable that many old terms and saws are now left off[f], so that they daily grow more polite.

These particularities are not the language of the better sort, but of the vulgar; for they [i. e. the former], except by chance, speak as elegantly and correctly as in any part of England.

<sup>1</sup> [Hence the additions made by S. Pegge, Junior, to Grose's Glossary.]

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

**I** is *ee*; as *neet*, night. So [also in the case of] light, might, mighty, Almighty, sight, bright.

**Ou** pronounced as written; as [in] mought, ought, sought, fought.

**L** [is] often omitted after *a*; [as in] balk, talk, walk, wall, small, call, ball.

**A**, as *ay*; as [in] father, rather.

**A** is often an *o*; [before *n*, in] *mon*, man; *I conno*, in the Peak, for 'I cannot'; [and when put for *all*, as in] *wo*, a wall; *ho*, a hall.

**Oa**, a dissyllable [i.e. *öä*]; in *toäd*, *roäd*, *boärd*.

**Ea**, a dissyllable; [as in] *leäd*, *breäd*. Dissyllables commonly [occur] where others make but one; [as in] fire, power, flower.

In adverbs ending in *-ly* they are apt to lay the accent upon that last syllable; as *hastilȳ*, *faithfullȳ*, &c.

**Th** is [rarely] *t*; as in *tou*, thou.

**Dge** is *g* hard; brig, rig, claggy, as [compared with] cledgy; to egg, probably [the same as] to edge.

**O** is often *oi*; [as] in *coils*, *coals*, *cloise*, close, *hoil*, a hole.

**E**, when initial, has often (?) *y* prefixed in pronunciation. [He alludes to *Yedward* for Edward, *yed* for head.] Negatives abound [i.e. there are double negatives].

**-en** is a plural termination in verbs. The girl said, 'We readen and writen in the morning, and worken and spinnen<sup>1</sup> in the afternoon.'

## BOOKS REFERRED TO.

[I am not able to trace all the books and editions to which Dr. Pegge refers; but the following list includes most of them, and I have verified a good many of the references.—W. W. S.]

Andrewes, L. Seventeen Sermons, ed. Rev. C. Daubeny. London, 1821, 8vo.

Antiquarian Repertory. Lond. 1775-84, 4to. 4 vols.

Bentley, Rich. D.D. Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Borlase, Wm. Natural History of Cornwall. Oxford, 1758, fol.

<sup>1</sup> [Difficult to read; *spinnen* is a guess.]

Camden, Wm. *Britannia*, tr. by E. Gibson. London, 1772; 2 vols. fol.

Cotgrave, R. *French and English Dictionary*.

Drake, Francis. *Eboracum; or, the History and Antiquities of York*. Lond. 1736, folio.

Fairfax, E. *Tr. of Tasso*. Lond. 1600, folio.

Fairy Tales. Lond. 1750, 12mo. 2 vols. Also Lond. 1788, 12mo. 2 vols.

Floddon Field.—*Hist. of the Battle of Floddon, in Verse*. With notes by R. Lambe. Berwick, 1774, 12mo.

Fuller, Thos. D.D. *The Historie of the Holie Warre*. Cambridge, 1639, folio. (Also 1640, 1647, 1651.)

Fuller, Thos. *History of Waltham Abby in Essex; appended to his Church History*. London, 1655-6, fol.

Fuller, Thos. D.D. *The History of the Worthies of England*. London, 1662, folio.

Gentleman's Magazine. From 1731, onwards. Lond. 8vo.

Hanmer, Sir T. *Edition of Shakespeare*. Oxford, 1744 (2 ed. 1770), 4to.

Harsnet, S. *A Discovery of the fraudulent Practises of John Darrel, &c.* Lond. 1599, 4to.

Junius, Francis, Junior. *Etymologicum Linguae Anglicanum*. Ed. Lye. Oxford, 1743, folio.

Laud, Wm. *A Relation of the Conference betweene Wm. Laud . . . and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite*. Lond. 1639, folio.

Leland, J. *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*. Lond. 1770, 1774, 8vo. 6 vols.

Littleton, Adam, D.D. *Lat. and Eng. Dict.* 5th ed. Lond. 1723, 4to.

Maundrell, H. *A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*. Oxford, 1707, 8vo.

Mead, Rich. M.D. *A Discourse on the Plague*. Lond. 1744, 8vo.

Old Plays; collected by Rob. Dodsley. 1st ed. Lond. 1744, 12mo. 12 vols. 2nd ed. Lond. 1780, crown 8vo. 12 vols. 3rd ed. 1826. [I cannot trace the references.]

Phil. Soc.—*Royal Society's Philosophical Transactions; from 1665 onwards*. Lond. 4to.

Plot, R., LL.D. Natural Hist. of Staffordshire. Oxford, 1786, folio.

Ray, John. A Collection of English Words not generally used. Lond. 1674, 12mo. 2nd ed. 1691, 12mo. (Reprinted for the E. D. S., ed. Skeat, 1874.)

Ray, John. Three Physico-Theological Discourses concerning Chaos, the Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World. London, 1713, 8vo.

Shelton, Thos. Tr. of Don Quixote. London, 1612-20, 4to, 2 vols. Also, 1652, fol.; 1675, fol.; 1725, 4 vols.; 1731, 12mo, 4 vols.

Sheringham, R. De Anglorum gentis Origine disceptatio. Cambridge, 1670, 8vo.

West, T. The Antiquities of Furness. Lond. 1774, 4to.

Wheler, Sir George. A Journey into Greece. London, 1682, fol.



# INTRODUCTION: PART II;

By THOMAS HALLAM.

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## A. LOCAL AND HISTORICAL.

### I. WHITTINGTON AND DISTRICT.

WHITTINGTON is a parish and township in the hundred of SCARSDALE, in the county of DERBY. It is situated 3 miles N. of CHESTERFIELD. It is now called *Old Whittington* to distinguish it from *New Whittington*, a modern village and separate postal district in the eastern portion of the parish. At the time of the Domesday survey it was spelt *Witintune*, and was a *berwick* or hamlet in the parish of NEWBOLD, spelt *Newebold*. Singularly enough, at the Domesday survey, CHESTERFIELD (Cestrefeld) was a *berwick* in NEWBOLD; whereas NEWBOLD is now a township in the parish of CHESTERFIELD.

For the descent of the manor of WHITTINGTON from the time of Domesday, see Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. (*Derbyshire*), pp. 283-4 (1817). In a footnote it is stated that 'The account of the manor of Whittington is chiefly taken from Dr. Pegge's Collections, in the "Heralds' College."'

The Dialect of WHITTINGTON may be said to include approximately the area of WEST SCARSDALE, in *N.E. Derbyshire*; commencing with Dore and Dronfield at the northern extremity, and extending via Whittington, Chesterfield, Brampton, and Ashover, to Alfreton and South Wingfield at the southern extremity.

### II. REVOLUTION OF 1688,

From Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. p. 285.

The great revolution of 1688 is said to have owed its origin to the meeting of a few friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held in the early part of that year on Whittington-moor, at which

the Earl of Devonshire (afterwards Duke), the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John Darcy<sup>1</sup> (son and heir of the Earl of Holderness), are known to have attended. It is said, that in consequence of a shower of rain, they adjourned to a public-house on the moor, called the Cock and Pynot (or Magpie), which acquired from this circumstance the name of the Revolution-house; and the small room where these distinguished guests retired, that of the Plotting Parlour. The arm-chair in which the Duke of Devonshire sat still forms part of the furniture of this room. When the centenary of the revolution was observed in Derbyshire with much celebrity in 1788, the committee dined on the preceding day at the Revolution-house. On the anniversary, the venerable Dr. Pegge preached on the occasion at Whittington church, before the descendants of the illustrious revolutionists above-mentioned, and a large assemblage of persons of the first families in the county and neighbourhood, who were met together for the purpose of commemorating this great event. After divine service, they went in procession to partake of a cold collation at the Revolution-house, whence they proceeded to Chesterfield to dinner. A subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a column on Whittington-moor, in memory of the Revolution; but in consequence of the turbulent scenes in which all Europe was soon afterwards involved, it was deferred, and the intention has not yet been carried into effect [1817].

For a full account of the centenary celebration of the Revolution of 1688, at Whittington and Chesterfield, on the 4th and 5th November, 1788, see the *Gent. Magazine*, vol. lviii. (1788), pp. 1020-22.

I give a short extract relating to the sermon preached by Dr. Pegge, in Whittington church:—

‘On the 5th, at eleven in the morning, the commemoration commenced with divine service at Whittington church. The Rev. Mr. Pegge, the rector of the parish, delivered an excellent

<sup>1</sup> Rev. D. P. Davies, in his *Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire, Belper*, 1811, says, ‘Sir John D’Arcy, son and heir of Conyers, Earl of Holderness’ (p. 560).

sermon from the words "This is the Day, &c.<sup>1</sup>" Though of a great age, having that very morning entered his eighty-fifth year, he spoke with a spirit which seemed to be derived from the occasion, his sentiments were pertinent, well arranged, and his expression animated.' Cf. p. xlvi below, note 1.

### III. MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. PEGGE.

By his son, Samuel Pegge, Esq., and inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1796, viz. pp. 451-4 (June), pp. 627-30 (August), and pp. 803-7 (October).

The late Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. and F.S.A., was the representative of one of four branches of the family of that name in Derbyshire, derived from a common ancestor, all which existed together till within a few years. The eldest became extinct by the death of Mr. William Pegge, of Yeldersley, near Ashborne, 1768: and another by that of the Rev. Nathaniel Pegge, M.A. vicar of Packington in Leicestershire, 1782.

The Doctor's immediate predecessors, as may appear from the Heralds-office, were of Osmaston, near *Ashborne*, where they resided, in lineal succession, for four generations, antecedently to his father and himself, and where they left a patrimonial inheritance, of which the Doctor died possessed<sup>2</sup>.

Of the other existing branch, Mr. Edward Pegge having [1662] married Gertrude, sole daughter and heir of William Strelley, Esq. of Beauchief, in the Northern part of Derbyshire, seated himself there, and was appointed high sheriff of the county in 1667; as was his grandson, Strelley Pegge, Esq. 1739; and his great grandson, the present Peter Pegge, Esq. 1788.

It was by Katharine Pegge, a daughter of Thomas Pegge, Esq. of Yeldersley, that King Charles II (who saw her abroad during his exile) had a son (born 1657), whom he called Charles *Fitz-Charles*, to whom he granted the royal arms, with a baton sinister,

<sup>1</sup> This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalm cxviii. 24.

<sup>2</sup> In Church-street, at Ashborne, is an alms-house, originally founded by Christopher Pegge, esq. The name occurs also on the table of benefactors in Ashborne church.

Vairé, and whom (1675) his Majesty created Earl of *Plymouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and Baron *Dartmouth*<sup>1</sup>. He was bred to the sea, and, having been educated abroad, most probably in Spain, was known by the name of Don Carlos<sup>2</sup>. The Earl married the Lady Bridget Osborne, third daughter of Thomas Earl of Danby, lord high treasurer (at Wimbledon, in Surrey), 1678<sup>3</sup>, and died of a flux at the siege of Tangier, 1680, without issue. The body was brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey<sup>4</sup>. The Countess re-married Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, by whom she had no issue, and who, surviving her, erected a handsome tablet to her memory in his cathedral. Katharine Pegge, the Earl's mother, married Sir Edward Greene, Bart. of Samford in Essex, and died without issue by him<sup>5</sup>.

But to return to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, the outline of whose life we *only* propose to give. His father (Christopher) was, as we have observed, of Osmaston, though he never resided there, even after he became possessed of it; for, being a younger brother, it was thought proper to put him to business; and he served his time with a considerable woollen-draper at Derby, which line he followed till the death of his elder brother (Humphry, who died without issue 1711) at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, when he commenced lead-merchant, then a lucrative branch of traffick there; and, having been for several years a member of the corporation, died in his third mayoralty, 1723.

He had married Gertrude Stephenson (a daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, near Chesterfield, gent.), whose mother was Gertrude Pegge, a daughter of the before-mentioned Edward Pegge, Esq. of Beauchief; by which marriage these two branches

<sup>1</sup> Docquet-book in the Crown-office.

<sup>2</sup> See Sandford, p. 647, edit. 1707. Granger erroneously calls him Carlo; and also, by mistake, gives him the name of *Fitz-roy*.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. I. p. 537.

<sup>4</sup> Dart's *History of Westminster-abbey*, vol. II. p. 55.

<sup>5</sup> There is a half-length portrait of the earl, in a robe de chambre, laced cravat, and flowing hair (with a ship in the back ground of the picture), by Sir Peter Lely, now in the family: and also two of his mother, lady Greene; one a half-length, with her infant son standing by her side; the other a three-quarters; both either by Sir Peter Lely, or by one of his pupils.

of the family, which had long been diverging from each other, became re-united, both by blood and name, in the person of Dr. Pegge, their only surviving child.

He was born Nov. 5, 1704, N.S. at Chesterfield, where he had his school education; and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 30, 1722, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. William Edmundson; was matriculated July 7; and, in the following November, was elected a scholar of the house upon Lupton's foundation.

In the same year with his father (1723) died the heir of his maternal grandfather (Stephenson), a minor; by whose death a moiety of the real estate at Unston (before mentioned) became the property of our young collegian, who was then pursuing his academical studies with intention of taking orders.

Having, however, no immediate prospect of preferment, he looked up to a fellowship of the college, after he had taken the degree of A.B. in January 1725, N.S.; and became a candidate upon a vacancy which happened favourably in that very year; for, it was a lay-fellowship on the Beresford foundation, and appropriated to the founder's kin, or at least confined to a native of Derbyshire.

The competitors were, Mr. Michael Burton (afterwards Dr. Burton), and another, whose name we do not find; but the contest lay between Mr. Burton and Mr. Pegge. Mr. Burton had the stronger claim, being indubitably related to the founder; but, upon examination, was declared to be so very deficient in literature that his superior right, as founder's kin, was set aside, on account of the insufficiency of his learning; and Mr. Pegge was admitted, and sworn fellow March 21, 1726, O.S.

In consequence of this disappointment, Mr. Burton was obliged to take new ground to enable him to procure an establishment in the world; and therefore artfully applied to the College for a testimonial, that he might receive orders, and undertake some cure in the vicinity of Cambridge. Being ordained, he turned the circumstance into a manœuvre, and took an unexpected advantage of it, by appealing to the visitor [the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Thomas Green], representing, that, as the College had, by the testimonial, thought him qualified for ordination, it could not, in justice, deem

him unworthy of becoming a fellow of the society upon such forcible claims as founder's kin, and also as a native of Derbyshire.

These were irresistible pleas on the part of Mr. Burton; and the Visitor found himself reluctantly obliged to eject Mr. Pegge, when Mr. Burton took possession of the fellowship, which he held many years<sup>1</sup>.

Thus this business closed; but the Visitor did Mr. Pegge the favour to recommend him, in so particular a manner, to the master and seniors of the College, that he was thenceforward considered as an honorary member of the body of fellows (*tanquam socius*), kept his seat at their table and in the chapel, being placed in the situation of a fellow-commoner.

In consequence, then, of this testimony of the Bishop of Ely's approbation, Mr. Pegge was chosen a Platt-fellow on the first vacancy, A.D. 1729<sup>2</sup>. He was therefore, in fact, *twice* a fellow of St. John's.

There is good reason to believe that, in the interval between his removal from his first fellowship and his acceding to the second, he meditated the publication of Xenophon's *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis*, from a collation of them with a Duport MS. in the library of Eton, to convince the world that the master and seniors of St. John's College did not judge unworthily in giving him so decided a preference to Mr. Burton in their election. It appears that he had made very large collections for such a work;

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Burton was president (i.e. vice-master) of the college when Mr. Pegge's son was admitted of it, 1751; but soon afterwards took the living of Staplehurst, in Kent.

<sup>2</sup> The *Platt-fellowships* at St. John's are similar to what are called *bye-fellowships* in some other colleges at Cambridge, and are not on the foundation. Their original number was *six*, with a stipend of 20l. per annum each, besides rooms, and commons at the fellows' table. They were founded by William Platt, esq. (son of Sir Hugh Platt, knt.) an opulent citizen of London, out of an estate then of the annual value of 140l. Being a rent-charge, the fellowships cannot be enlarged in point of revenue, though the number has been increased to *eight*, by savings from the surplus. There is a good portrait of Mr. Platt in the master's lodge at St. John's, with the date of 1626, æt. 47. He died 1637. More of him may be seen in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. III. pp. 59, 66, 70, 71, 110, 376.



but we suspect that it was thrown aside by being anticipated by Mr. Hutchinson's edition, which was formed from more valuable manuscripts.

While resident in college (and in the year 1730) Mr. Pegge was elected a member of the *Zodiac Club*, a literary society, which consisted of twelve members, denominated from the twelve signs. This little institution was founded, and articles, in the nature of statutes, were agreed upon Dec. 10, 1725. Afterwards (1728) this society thought proper to enlarge their body, when six select additional members were chosen, and denominated from six of the planets, though it still went collectively under the name of the *Zodiac Club*. In this latter class Mr. Pegge was the original *Mars*, and continued a member of the club as long as he resided in the university. His secession was in April 1732, and his seat accordingly declared vacant<sup>1</sup>.

In the same year, 1730, Mr. Pegge appears in a more public literary body, viz. among the members of the Gentlemen's Society at *Spalding*, in Lincolnshire, to which he contributed some papers which will be mentioned hereafter<sup>2</sup>.

Having taken the degree of A.M. in July 1729, Mr. Pegge was ordained deacon in December in the same year; and, in the February following, received priest's orders; both which were conferred by Dr. William Baker, Bishop of Norwich.

It was natural that he should now look to employment in his profession, and, agreeably to his wishes, he was soon retained as curate to the Rev. Dr. John Lynch (afterwards [1733] Dean of Canterbury), at Sundrich in Kent, on which charge he entered at Lady-day 1730; and in his principal, as will appear, soon afterwards, very unexpectedly, found a patron.

The Doctor gave Mr. Pegge the choice of three cures under him, viz. of Sundrich, of a London living, or the chaplainship of St. Cross, of which the Doctor was the master. Mr. Pegge preferred Sundrich, which he held till Dr. Lynch exchanged

<sup>1</sup> Of this little academical literary society we shall hereafter be empowered to give an enlarged account from the original MS. entrusted to us by the compiler of this Memoir.—EHR.

<sup>2</sup> An account of this Society may be seen in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX.

that living for Bishopsbourne, and then removed thither at Midsummer 1731.

Within a few months after this period, Dr. Lynch, who had married a daughter of Archbishop Wake, obtained for Mr. Pegge, unsolicited, the living of Godmersham (cum Challock) into which he was inducted Dec. 6, 1731.

We have said *unsolicited*, because, at the moment when the living was conferred, Mr. Pegge had more reason to expect a *reproof* from his principal than a *reward* for so short a service of these cures. The case was, that Mr. Pegge had, in the course of the preceding summer (unknown to Dr. Lynch) taken a little tour, for a few months, to Leyden, with a fellow-collegian (John Stubbing, M.B. then a medical pupil under Boerhaave), leaving his curacy to the charge of some of the neighbouring clergy. On his return, therefore, he was not a little surprised to obtain actual preferment through Dr. Lynch, without the most distant engagement on the score of the Doctor's interest with the Archbishop, or the smallest suggestion from Mr. Pegge.

Being now in possession of a living, and independent property, Mr. Pegge married (April 13, 1732) Miss Anne Clarke, the only daughter of Benjamin, and sister of John, Clarke, Esqrs. of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York, by whom he had one son, the present Samuel Pegge, Esq. who, after his mother's death, became eventually heir to his uncle, and one daughter, Anna-Katharina (now living) the wife of the Rev. John Bourne, M.A. of Spital, near Chesterfield, rector of Sutton cum Duckmanton, and vicar of South Winfield, both in Derbyshire. From the son, by Martha, a daughter of Dr. Henry Bourne, an eminent physician in Derbyshire, descended Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried March 17, 1793 [see our Obituary of that month], and Christopher Pegge, M.D. F.R.S. and fellow of the College of Physicians, reader of anatomy, on Dr. Lee's foundation, at Christ Church, Oxford: Mrs. Bourne's issue being two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, now living, unmarried.

While Mr. Pegge was resident in Kent, where he continued 20 years, he made himself acceptable to everybody, by his general knowledge, his agreeable conversation, and his vivacity; for he was received into the familiar acquaintance of the best

gentlemen's families in East Kent, several of whom he preserved in his correspondence after he quitted the county, till the whole of those of his own standing gave way to fate before him.

Having an early propensity to the study of antiquity among his general researches, and being allowedly an excellent classical scholar, he here laid the foundation of what in time became a considerable collection of books, and his little cabinet of coins grew in proportion; by which two assemblages (so scarce among country gentlemen in general) he was qualified to pursue these collateral studies, without neglecting his parochial duties, to which he was always assiduously attentive.

The few pieces which Mr. Pegge printed while he lived in Kent will be mentioned hereafter, when we shall enumerate such of his writings as are most material. These (exclusively of Mr. Urban's obligations to him in this periodical publication) have appeared principally, and most conspicuously, in the *Archaeologia*, which may be termed the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. In that valuable collection will be found 47 memoirs, written and communicated by him, many of which are of considerable length, being by much the greatest number hitherto contributed by any individual member of that respectable Society.

In returning to the order of time, we find that, in July 1746, Mr. Pegge had the great misfortune to lose his wife; whose monumental inscription, in the church of Godmersham, bears ample testimony of her worth, and where, in a short Latin inscription, she is said to be, 'Foemina, si qua alia, sine dolo.' (See Mr. Parson's Monuments in Kent, 1794, 4to, p. 66.)

This event entirely changed Mr. Pegge's destinations; for he now zealously meditated on some mode of removing himself, without disadvantage, into his native county. To effect this, one of two points was to be carried; either to obtain some piece of preferment, tenable in its nature with his Kentish living; or to exchange the latter for an equivalent, in which last he eventually succeeded beyond his immediate expectations.

(Aug. p. 627.) We are now coming to a new epoch in the Doctor's life; but, there is an interval of a few years to be accounted for, before he found an opportunity of effectually removing himself into Derbyshire.

His wife being dead; his children young and at school, and himself reduced to a life of solitude, so ungenial to his temper (though no man was better qualified to improve his leisure), he found relief by the kind offer of his valuable friend, the late Sir Edward Dering, bart.

At this moment Sir Edward chose to place his son (the present baronet) under the care of a private tutor at home, to qualify him more competently for the university. Sir Edward's personal knowledge of Mr. Pegge, added to the family situation of the latter, mutually induced the former to offer, and the latter to accept, the proposal of removing from Godmersham to Surrenden (Sir Edward's mansion-house) to superintend Mr. Dering's education for a short time; in which capacity he continued about a year and a half, till Mr. Dering was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in March, 1751.

Sir Edward had no opportunity, by any Patronage of his own, permanently to gratify Mr. Pegge, and to preserve him in the circle of their common friends. On the other hand, finding Mr. Pegge's propensity to a removal so very strong, Sir Edward reluctantly pursued every possible measure to effect it.

The first vacant living in Derbyshire which offered itself was the perpetual curacy of *Brampton*, near Chesterfield; a situation peculiarly eligible in many respects. It became vacant A.D. 1747; and, if it could have been obtained, would have placed Mr. Pegge in the centre of his early acquaintance in that county; and, being tenable with his Kentish living, would not have totally estranged him from his friends in the South of England. The patronage of Brampton is in the dean of Lincoln, which dignity was then filled by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cheyney, to whom, Mr. Pegge being a stranger, the application was necessarily to be made in a circuitous manner, and he was obliged to employ more than a double mediation before his name could be mentioned to the dean.

The mode he proposed was through the influence of William, the third duke of Devonshire, to whom Mr. Pegge was personally known as a Derbyshire man (though he had so long resided in Kent), having always paid his respects to his grace on the public days at Chatsworth, as often as opportunity served, when on a visit

in Derbyshire. Mr. Pegge did not, however, think himself sufficiently in the Duke's favour to make a direct address for his Grace's recommendation to the dean of Lincoln, though the object so fully met his wishes in moderation, and in every other point. He had, therefore, recourse to a friend, the right rev. Dr. Fletcher, bishop of Dromore, then in England; who, in conjunction with the late Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, esq. (the principal resident gentleman in the parish of Brampton) solicited, and obtained, his Grace's interest with the dean of Lincoln, who, in consequence, nominated Mr. Pegge to the living.

One point now seemed to be gained towards his re-transplantation into his native soil, after he had resisted considerable offers had he continued in Kent; and thus did he think himself virtually in possession of a living in Derbyshire, which in its nature was tenable with Godmersham in Kent. Henceforward, then, he no doubt felt a satisfaction that he should soon be enabled to live in Derbyshire, and occasionally visit his friends in Kent, instead of residing in that county, and visiting his friends in Derbyshire.

But, after all this assiduity and anxiety (as if *admission* and *ejection* had pursued him a second time), the result of Mr. Pegge's expectations was far from answering his then present wishes; for when he thought himself secure by the dean's nomination, and that nothing was wanting but the bishop's license, the dean's *right of patronage* was controverted by the parishioners of Brampton, who brought forward a nominee of their own.

The ground of this claim, on the part of the parish, was owing to an ill-judged indulgence of some former deans of Lincoln, who had occasionally permitted the parishioners to send an incumbent directly to the *bishop* for his license, without the intermediate nomination of the *dean* in due form.

These measures were principally fomented by the son of the last incumbent, the rev. Seth Ellis, a man of a reprobate character, and a disgrace to his profession, who wanted the living, and was patronised by the parish. He had a desperate game to play; for, he had not the least chance of obtaining any preferment, as no individual patron, who was even superficially acquainted with

his *moral* character alone, could with decency advance him in the church. To complete the detail of the fate of this man, whose interest the deluded part of the mal-contents of the parish so warmly expoused, he was soon afterwards suspended by the bishop from officiating at Brampton<sup>1</sup>.

Whatever inducements the parish might have to support Mr. Ellis so strenuously we do not say, though they manifestly did not arise from any pique to one dean more than to another; and, we are decidedly clear that they were not founded in any aversion to Mr. Pegge as an individual; for his character was in all points too well established, and too well known (even to the leading opponents to the Dean), to admit of the least personal dislike in any respect. So great, nevertheless, was the acrimony with which the parishioners pursued their visionary pretensions to the patronage, that, not content with the decision of the jury (which was highly respectable) in favour of the dean, when the right of patronage was tried 1748, that [*sic*], they had the audacity to carry the cause to an assize at Derby, where, on the fullest and most incontestible evidence, a verdict was given in favour of the dean to the confusion and indelible disgrace of those parishioners who espoused so bad a cause, supported by the most undaunted effrontery, and we may add—villany.

The evidence produced by the parish went to prove from an entry, made nearly half a century before in the accounts kept by the church-wardens, that the *parishioners*, and not the *deans of Lincoln*, had thitherto, on a vacancy, nominated a successor to the bishop of the diocese for his license, without the intervention of any other person or party. The parish accounts were accordingly brought into court at Derby, wherein there appeared not only a palpable erasement, but such an one as was detected by a living and credible witness; for, a Mr. *Mower* swore that, on a vacancy in the year 1704, an application was made by

<sup>1</sup> The bishop's inhibition took place soon after the decision of the cause at Derby, and was not revoked till late in the year 1758, which was effected principally by Mr. Pegge's intercession with his lordship, stating Mr. Ellis's distressed circumstances, and his having made a proper submission, with a promise of future good behaviour. This revocation is contained in a letter (now before us) addressed to Mr. Pegge, under the bishop's own hand, dated Oct. 30, 1758.

the parish to the *dean of Lincoln* in favour of the Rev. Mr. Littlewood<sup>1</sup>.

In corroboration of Mr. Mower's testimony, an article in the parish accounts and expenditures of that year was adverted to, and which, when Mr. Mower saw it, ran thus :

'Paid Willam Wilcoxson, for going to *Lincoln to the Dean*, concerning Mr. Littlewood, five shillings.'

The parishioners had before alleged, in proof of their title, that THEY had *elected* Mr. Littlewood, and, to uphold this asseveration, had clumsily altered the parish account-book, and inserted the words 'to *Lichfield* to the BISHOP,' in the place of the words 'to *Lincoln* to the DEAN.'

Thus their own evidence was turned against the parishioners ; and not a moment's doubt remained but that the patronage rested with the DEAN of *Lincoln*.

We have related this affair without a strict adherence to chronologi[c]al order as to facts, or to collateral circumstances, for the sake of preserving the narrative entire, as far as it regards the contest between the *Dean of Lincoln* and the *Parish of Brampton* ; for we believe that this transaction (uninteresting as it may be to the publick in general) is one of very few instances on record which has an exact parallel.

The intermediate points of the contest in which Mr. Pegge was more peculiarly concerned, and which did not prominently appear to the world, were interruptions and unpleasant impediments which arose in the course of this tedious process. He had been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Brampton by Dr. *Cheyney*, Dean of Lincoln ; was at the sole expence of the suit respecting the right of patronage, whereby the verdict was given in favour of the Dean ; and he was actually licensed by the Bishop of Lichfield. In consequence of this decision and the Bishop's license, Mr. Pegge, not suspecting that the contest could go any farther, attended to qualify at Brampton, on Sunday, Aug. 28, 1748, in the usual manner ; but was repelled *by violence* from entering the church.

In this state matters rested regarding the patronage of

<sup>1</sup> We believe this witness to have been *George Mower*, esq. of Wood-seats, in this county, who served the office of sheriff, 1754.

Brampton, when Dr. Cheyney was unexpectedly transferred from the deanry of *Lincoln* to the deanry of *Winchester*, which (we may observe by the way) he solicited on motives similar to those which actuated Mr. Pegge at the very moment; for, Dr. Cheyney, being a native of Winchester, procured an exchange of his deanry of Lincoln with the Rev. Dr. William George, provost of King's college, Cambridge, for whom the deanry of Winchester was intended by the minister on the part of the crown.

Thus Mr. Pegge's interests and applications were to begin *de novo* with the patron of Brampton; for, his nomination by Dr. Cheyney, in the then state of things, was of no validity. He fell however into liberal hands; for, his activity in the proceedings which had hitherto taken place respecting the living in question, had rendered fresh advocates unnecessary, as it had secured the unasked favour of Dr. George, who not long afterwards voluntarily gave him the rectory of *Whittington*, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, into which he was inducted Nov. 11, 1751, and where he resided for upwards of 44 years without interruption<sup>1</sup>.

Though Mr. Pegge had relinquished all farther pretensions to the living of *Brampton* before the cause came to a decision at Derby, yet he gave every possible assistance at the trial, by the communication of various documents, as well as by his personal evidence at the assize, to support the claim of the new nominee, the Rev. John Bowman, in whose favour the verdict was given, and who afterwards enjoyed the benefice.

Here then we take leave of this troublesome affair, so nefarious and unwarrantable on the part of the parishioners of *Brampton*; and from which PATRONS of every description may draw their own inferences.

Mr. Pegge's ecclesiastical prospect in Derbyshire began soon to brighten; and he ere long obtained the more eligible living of *Whittington*. Add to this that, in the course of the dispute

<sup>1</sup> Dr. George's letter to Mr. Pegge on the occasion has been preserved, and is conceived in the most manly and generous terms. On account of the distance, Mr. Pegge then residing in Kent, the Dean was so obliging as to concert matters with Bishop (Frederick) Cornwallis, who then sat at Lichfield, that the living might *lapse* without injury to Mr. Pegge, who therefore took it, in fact, from his Lordship by *collation*.



concerning the patronage of Brampton, he became known to the hon. and right rev. Frederick (Cornwallis) Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; who ever afterwards favoured him not only with his personal regard, but with his patronage, which extended even beyond the grave, as will be mentioned hereafter in the order of time.

We must now revert to Mr. Pegge's old friend Sir Edward Dering, who, at the moment when Mr. Pegge decidedly took the living of *Whittington*, in Derbyshire, began to negociate with his Grace of Canterbury (Dr. Herring), the patron of *Godmersham*, for an exchange of that living for something tenable with Whittington.

The Archbishop's answer to this application was highly honourable to Mr. Pegge: 'Why,' said his Grace, 'will Mr. Pegge leave my diocese? if he will continue in Kent, I promise you, Sir Edward, that I will give him preferment to his satisfaction<sup>1</sup>.'

No allurements, however, could prevail; and Mr. Pegge, at all events, accepted the rectory of *Whittington*, leaving every other pursuit of the kind to contingent circumstances. An exchange was, nevertheless, very soon afterwards effected, by the interest of Sir Edward with the *Duke of Devonshire*, who consented that Mr. Pegge should take his Grace's living of *Brindle* in Lancashire, then luckily void, the Archbishop at the same time engaging to present the *Duke's* clerk to *Godmersham*. Mr. Pegge was accordingly inducted into the rectory of *Brindle*, Nov. 23, 1751, in less than a fortnight after his induction at *Whittington*<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to this favour from the family of *Cavendish*, Sir Edward Dering obtained for Mr. Pegge, almost at the same moment, a *scarf* from the *Marquis of Hartington* (afterwards the fourth Duke of Devonshire), then called up to the House of Peers, in June, 1751, by the title of Baron *Cavendish*, of *Hardwick*.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Pegge became known, at least by name, to Dr. Herring, when Archbishop of York, by an occasional sermon (which will be adverted to among Mr. Pegge's writings) on the publication whereof his Grace sent him a letter in handsome terms. When the Archbishop was translated to Canterbury, Mr. Pegge was, most probably, personally known to him as the diocesan.

<sup>2</sup> The person who actually succeeded to the living of *Godmersham* was the Rev. *Aden Ley*, who died there 1766.

Mr. Pegge's appointment is dated Nov. 18, 1751; and thus after all his solicitude, he found himself possessed of two livings and a dignity, honourably and indulgently conferred, as well as most desirably connected, in the same year and in the same month; though this latter circumstance may be attributed to the voluntary lapse of Whittington<sup>1</sup>. After Mr. Pegge had held the living of *Brindle* for a few years, an opportunity offered, by another obliging acquiescence of the *Duke of Devonshire*, to exchange it for the living of *Heath* (alias *Lown*) in his *Grace's* Patronage, which lies within seven miles of Whittington; a very commodious measure, as it brought Mr. Pegge's parochial preferments within a smaller distance of each other. He was accordingly inducted into the vicarage of *Heath*, Oct. 22, 1758, which he held till his death.

This was the last favour of the kind which Mr. Pegge *individually* received from the DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE; but the compiler of this little Memoir regarding his late father, flatters himself that it can give no offence to that noble family if he takes the opportunity of testifying a sense of his own *personal* obligations to the late DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, when his Grace was *Lord Chamberlain of his MAJESTY'S Household*.

(Oct. p. 803.) As to Mr. Pegge's other preferments, they shall only be briefly mentioned in chronological order; but with due regard to his obligations. In the year 1765 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of *Wingerworth*, about six miles from Whittington, by the Honourable and Rev. James *Yorke*, then *Dean of Lincoln*, and now *Bishop of Ely*, to whom he was but little known but by name and character. This appendage was rendered the more acceptable to Mr. Pegge, because the seat of his very respectable friend Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. is in the parish, from whom, and all the family, Mr. Pegge ever received great civilities. We have already observed, that Mr. Pegge became known, insensibly as it were, to the Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick (*Cornwallis*) Bishop of Lichfield, during the contest respecting

<sup>1</sup> Soon after the present Duke of Devonshire came of age, 1769, finding that he had many friends of his own to oblige, it was suggested to the senior chaplains that a resignation would be deemed a compliment by his Grace. Mr. Pegge, therefore (among some others), relinquished his chaplainship, though he continued to wear the *scarf*.

the living of *Brampton*; from whom he afterwards received more than one favour, and by whom another greater instance of regard was intended, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Mr. Pegge was first collated by his lordship to the prebend of *Bobenhull* in the church of *Lichfield*, 1757; and was afterwards voluntarily advanced by him to that of *Whittington*, 1763, which he possessed at his death<sup>1</sup>.

In addition to the stall at *Lichfield*, Mr. Pegge enjoyed the prebend of *Louth* in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, to which he had been collated (1772) by his old acquaintance, and fellow-collegian, the late Right Rev. John *Green*, Bishop of that see<sup>2</sup>.

This seems to be the proper place to subjoin that, towards the close of his life, Mr. Pegge declined a situation for which, in more early days, he had the greatest pre-dilection, and had taken every active and modest measure to obtain, viz. a *residentialship* in the church of *Lichfield*.

Mr. Pegge's wishes tended to this point on laudable, and almost natural, motives, as soon as his interest with the Bishop began to gain strength; for, it would have been a very pleasant interchange, at that period of life, to have passed a portion of the year at *Lichfield*. This expectation, however, could not be brought forward till he was too far advanced in age to endure with tolerable convenience a removal from time to time; and therefore, when the offer was realized, he declined the acceptance.

The case was literally this. While Mr. Pegge's elevation in the church of *Lichfield* rested solely upon Bishop (*Frederick*) Cornwallis, it was secure, had a vacancy happened: but his patron was translated to *Canterbury* 1768, and Mr. Pegge had henceforward little more than personal knowledge of any of his Grace's successors

<sup>1</sup> It is rather a singular circumstance, that Mr. Pegge should have been at the same time *rector* of *Whittington* in *Derbyshire*, and *prebendary* of *Whittington* in *Staffordshire*, both in one diocese, under different patronages, and totally independent of each other. These two *Whittingtons* are likewise nearly equi-distant from places of the name of *Chesterfield*.

<sup>2</sup> The prebend of *Louth* carries with it the *patronage* of the vicarage of the *parish* of *Louth*, to which Mr. Pegge presented more than once. On the first vacancy, having no clerk of his own, he offered the nomination to his benefactor Bishop *Green*; on the last, he gave the living, uninfluenced, to the present incumbent, the Rev. *Wolley Jolland*.

at *Lichfield*, till the Hon. and Right Rev. *James Cornwallis* (the Archbishop's nephew) was consecrated bishop of that see 1781.

On this occasion, to restore the balance in favour of Mr. Pegge, the Archbishop had the kindness to make an *option* of the *residentialship* at *Lichfield*, then possessed by the Rev. Thomas *Seward*. It was, nevertheless, several years before even the tender of this preferment could take place; as his *Grace* of *Canterbury* died 1783, while Mr. *Seward* was living.

*Options* being personal property, Mr. Pegge's interest, on the demise of the *Archbishop*, fell into the hands of the Hon. Mrs. *Cornwallis*, his relict and executrix, who fulfilled his *Grace's* original intention in the most friendly manner on the decease of Mr. *Seward* 1790<sup>1</sup>.

The little occasional transactions which primarily brought Mr. Pegge within the notice of Bishop (*Frederick*) Cornwallis at Eccleshall-castle led his Lordship to indulge him with a greater share of personal esteem than has often fallen to the lot of a private clergyman so remotely placed from his diocesan. Mr. Pegge had attended his Lordship two or three times on affairs of business, as one of the parochial clergy, after which the bishop did him the honour to invite him to make an annual visit at Eccleshall-castle as an *acquaintance*. The compliance with this overture was not only very flattering, but highly gratifying, to Mr. Pegge, who consequently waited upon his Lordship for a fortnight in the autumn, during several years, till the Bishop was translated to the metropolitanical see of *Canterbury*, 1768. After this, however, his Grace did not forget his humble friend, the *rector* of *Whittington*,

<sup>1</sup> It was said at the time, as we recollect, that this piece of preferment was so peculiar in its tenure as not to be strictly *optionable*; for, had the see of *Lichfield* been possessed by a Bishop inimical to the Archbishop or to Mr. Pegge, at the time of the vacancy of the stall, such Bishop might have defeated his *Grace's* intentions. The qualifications of the residentiaries in this cathedral we understand to be singular, dependent on the possession of certain *prebendal houses*, which are in the absolute disposal of the Bishop, as a *sine quâ non*, to constitute the eligibility which is vested in the *Dean* and *Chapter*. As matters stood, in this case, at the death of Mr. *Seward*, the present Bishop of *Lichfield* (*Dr. James Cornwallis*), Mr. Pegge's warm friend, co-operating with the Dowager Mrs. *Cornwallis*, removed every obstruction.

as will be seen, and sometimes corresponded with him on indifferent matters.

About the same time that Mr. Pegge paid these visits at Ecclehall-castle, he adopted an expedient to change the scene, likewise, by a journey to London (between Easter and Whitsuntide); where for a few years, he was entertained by his old friend and fellow-collegian the Rev. Dr. *John Taylor*, F.S.A. Chancellor of Lincoln, &c. (the learned editor of Demosthenes and Lysias), then one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's.

After Dr. Taylor's death (1766), the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. *John Green*, another old college-acquaintance, became Mr. Pegge's London-host for a few years, till *Archbishop Cornwallis* began to reside at Lambeth. This event superseded the visits to Bishop *Green*, as Mr. Pegge soon afterwards received a very friendly invitation from his *Grace*; to whom, from that time, he annually paid his respects at *Lambeth-palace*, for a month in the spring, till the *Archbishop's* decease, which took place about Easter, 1783.

All these were delectable visits to a man of Mr. Pegge's turn of mind, whose conversation was adapted to every company, and who enjoyed *the world* with greater relish from not living in it every day. The society with which he intermixed, in such excursions, changed his ideas, and relieved him from the *tædium* of a life of much reading and retirement; as in the course of these journeys he often had opportunities of meeting old *Friends*, and of making new *literary acquaintance*.

On some of these occasions he passed for a week into *Kent*, among such of his old associates as were then living, till the death of his much-honoured friend, and former parishioner, the elder *Thomas Knight*, esq. of Godmersham, 1781<sup>1</sup>. We ought on no account to omit the mention of some *extra-visits* which Mr. Pegge occasionally made to Bishop *Green*, at *Buckden*, to which we are indebted for the life of that excellent prelate *Robert Grosseteste*, Bishop of *Lincoln*;—a work upon which we shall only observe here, that it is Dr. Pegge's *chef d'œuvre*, and merits from the world much obligation. To these interviews with Bp. *Green*, we may

<sup>1</sup> The very just character of Mr. *Knight*, given in our Obituary (vol. LI. p. 147), was drawn by Mr. Pegge, who had been intimate with him very nearly half a century.

also attribute those ample collections, which Dr. Pegge has left among his MSS. towards a history of the *Bishops of Lincoln*, and of that *cathedral* in general, &c. &c.

With the decease of Archbishop Cornwallis (1783) Mr. Pegge's excursions to London terminated. His old familiar friends, and principal acquaintance there, were gathered to their fathers; and he felt that the lot of a long life had fallen upon him, having survived not only the *first*, but even the *second* class of his numerous distant connexions.

While on one of these visits at Lambeth, the late *Gustavus Brander, esq.* who entertained an uncommon partiality for Mr. Pegge, persuaded him, very much against his inclination, to sit for a drawing, from which an octavo *print* of him might be engraved by Basire. The work went on so slowly that the plate was not finished till the year 1785, when Mr. Pegge's current age was 81. Being a *private print*, it was at first only intended for, and distributed among, the particular friends of Mr. Brander and Mr. Pegge. This print, however, *now* carries with it something of a publication; for a considerable number of the impressions were dispersed after Mr. *Brander's* death, when his library, &c. were sold by auction; and the print is often found prefixed to copies of 'The Forme of Cury,' a work which will hereafter be specified among Mr. Pegge's literary labours<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This print has the following inscription:

'SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M. S.A.S.  
A.D. MDCCLXXXV. Æt. 81.

Impensis, et ex Voto, Gustavi Brander, Arm.  
Sibi et Amicis.'

We cannot in any degree subscribe to the resemblance, though the print is well engraved. There is however, a three-quarters portrait in oil (much valued by the family) painted in 1788 by Mr. Elias Needham, a young provincial artist, and a native of Derbyshire, which does the painter great credit, being a likeness uncommonly striking. Dr. Pegge being an old gentleman well known, with a countenance of much character, the portrait was taken at the request of Mr. Needham, who, after exhibiting it to his patrons and friends, made a present of it to Mr. Pegge. Those who knew Dr. Pegge, and have had an opportunity of comparing the portrait with the print, will agree with us, that no two pictures of the same person, taken nearly at the same point of life, and so unlike each other, can both be true resemblances.

The remainder of Mr. Pegge's life after the year 1783 was, in a great measure, reduced to a state of quietude ; but not without an extensive correspondence with the world in the line of anti-quarian researches : for he afterwards contributed largely to the *Archaeologia*, and the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, &c. &c. as may appear to those who will take the trouble to compare the dates of his writings, which will hereafter be enumerated, with the time of which we are speaking.

The only periodical variation in life, which attended Mr. Pegge after the Archbishop's death, consisted of summer visits at Eccleshall-castle to the present Bishop (*James*) Cornwallis, who (if we may be allowed the word) *adopted* Mr. Pegge as his guest so long as he was able to undertake such journeys.

We have already seen an instance of his Lordship's kindness, in the case of the intended *residentialyship* ; and have, moreover, good reasons to believe that, had the late *Archdeacon* of *Derby* (Dr. Henry Egerton) died in an earlier stage of Mr. Pegge's life, he would have succeeded to the dignity.

This part of the memoir ought not to be dismissed without observing, to the honour of Dr. Pegge, that as it was not in his power to make any individual return (in his life-time) to his patrons, the two Bishops of *Lichfield*, of the name of *Cornwallis*, for their extended civilities, he directed, by testamentary instructions, that *one hundred volumes* out of his collection of books should be given to the library of the cathedral of *Lichfield*<sup>1</sup>.

During Mr. Pegge's involuntary retreat from his former associations with the more remote parts of the kingdom, he was actively awake to such objects in which he was implicated nearer home.

Early in the year 1788 material repairs and considerable alterations became necessary to the cathedral of *Lichfield*. A subscription was accordingly begun by the members of the church, supported by many lay-gentlemen of the neighbourhood, when Mr. Pegge, as a prebendary, not only contributed handsomely, but projected, and drew up, a circular letter, addressed to the Rev. Charles Hope, M.A. the minister of All Saints (the principal)

<sup>1</sup> He specified, in writing, about fourscore of these volumes, which are chiefly what may be called library-books ; the rest have been added by his representative.

church in Derby, recommending the promotion of this public design. The letter being inserted in several provincial newspapers, was so well seconded by Mr. Hope, that it had a due effect upon the clergy and laity of the diocese in general; for which Mr. Pegge received a written acknowledgement of thanks from the present Bishop of *Lichfield*, dated May 29, 1788.

This year (1788) memorable as a centenary in the annals of England, was honourable to the little parish of *Whittington*, which accidentally bore a subordinate *local* part in the History of the *Revolution*: for it was to an inconsiderable public-house *there* (still called the *Revolution-house*) that the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, the Lord Delamere, and the Hon. John D'Arcy, were driven for shelter, by a sudden shower of rain, from the adjoining common (*Whittington-Moor*) where they had met by appointment, disguised as farmers, to concert measures, unobservedly, for promoting the succession of King William III. after abdication of King James II.

The celebration of this jubilee, on Nov. 5, 1788, is related at large in the Gentleman's Magazine of that month; on which day Mr. Pegge preached a sermon, apposite to the occasion, which was printed at the request of the gentlemen of the committee who conducted the ceremonial<sup>1</sup>.

In the year 1791 (July 8) Mr. Pegge was created LL.D. by the university of OXFORD at the commemoration. It may be thought a little extraordinary that he should accept an advanced academical degree so late in life, as he wanted no such aggrandizement in the learned world, or among his usual associates, and had *voluntarily* closed all his expectations of ecclesiastical elevation. We are confident that he was not ambitious of the compliment; for, when it was first proposed to him, he put a *negative* upon it. It must be remembered that this honour was not conferred on an unknown man (*novus homo*); but on a *Master of Arts* of CAMBRIDGE, of name and character, and of acknowledged literary

<sup>1</sup> The solemnity took place on a *Wednesday*; and, the church being crowded with strangers, the sermon was repeated to the parochial congregation on the following *Sunday*. Mr. Pegge was then very old, and the 5th of November N.S. was his birth-day, when he entered into the 85th year of his age.



merit<sup>1</sup>. Had Mr. Pegge been desirous of the title of *Doctor* in earlier life, there can be no doubt but that he might have obtained the superior degree of D.D. from Abp. Cornwallis, upon the bare suggestion, during his familiar and domestic conversations with his Grace at Lambeth-palace.

Dr. Pegge's manners were those of a gentleman of a liberal education, who had seen much of the world, and had formed them upon the best models within his observation. Having in his early years lived in free intercourse with many of the principal and best-bred gentry in various parts of Kent, he ever afterwards preserved the same attentions by associating with respectable company, and (as we have seen) by forming honourable attachments.

In his avocations from reading and retirement, few men could relax with more ease and cheerfulness, or better understood the *desipere in loco*;—could enter occasionally into temperate convivial mirth with a superior grace; or more interest and enliven every company by general conversation.

As he did not mix in business of a public nature, his better qualities appeared most conspicuously in private circles; for he possessed an equanimity which obtained the esteem of his friends, and an affability which procured the respect of his dependents.

His habits of life were such as became his profession and station. In his clerical functions he was exemplarily correct, not entrusting his parochial duties at *Whittington* (where he constantly resided) to another (except to the neighbouring clergy during the excursions before-mentioned) till the failure of his eye-sight rendered it indispensably necessary; and even *that* did not happen till within a very few years of his death.

As a preacher, his discourses from the pulpit were of the didactic and exhortatory kind, appealing to the understandings rather than to the passions of his auditory, by expounding the holy scriptures in a plain, intelligible, and unaffected manner. His voice was naturally weak, and suited only to a small church, so that when he occasionally appeared before a large congregation, (as on visitations, &c.) he was heard to a disadvantage. He left in his closet

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Pegge, at the time, was on a visit to his grandson Christopher Pegge, M.D. then lately elected reader of anatomy at Christ-church, Oxford, on Dr. Lee's foundation.

considerably more than 230 sermons composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, besides a few (not exceeding 26) which he had transcribed (in substance only, as appears by collation) from the printed works of eminent divines. These liberties, however, were not taken in his early days from motives of idleness, or other attachments, but in later life, to favour the fatigue of composition; all which obligations he acknowledged at the end of each such sermon.

Though Dr. Pegge's life was sedentary, from his turn to studious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general, yet these applications, which he pursued with great ardour and perseverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind, in proportion to his bodily strength, continued unimpaired through a very extended course of life, and nearly till he had reached '*ultima linea rerum*': for he never had any chronic disease; but gradually and gently sunk into the grave under the weight of years, after a fortnight's illness, Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age<sup>1</sup>.

Having closed the scene, it must be confessed, on the one hand, that the biographical history of an individual, however learned, or engaging to private friends, who had passed the major part of his days in secluded retreats from what is called *the world*, can afford but little entertainment to the generality of readers. On the other hand, nevertheless, let it be allowed that every man of acknowledged literary merit, had he made no other impression, cannot but have left many to regret his death.

Though Dr. Pegge had exceeded even his '*fourscore years and ten*,' and had out-lived all his more early friends and acquaintance,

<sup>1</sup> He was buried, according to his own desire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a mural tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial respect) has been placed, over the east window, with the following short inscription:

'At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,  
lie the Remains of  
Samuel Pegge, LL.D.

who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,  
and died Feb. 14, 1796;  
in the 92d year of his Age.'

he had the address to make new ones, who *now* survive, and who, it is humbly hoped, will not be sorry to see a modest remembrance of him preserved by this little memoir.

#### IV. ARMS AND INSCRIPTION ON DR. PEGGE'S MONUMENTAL TABLET.

In the memoir of Dr. Pegge, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine in June, August, and Oct. 1796, it is said that 'he was buried, according to his own desire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a mural tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial respect) has been placed, over the east window, with the following short inscription :

‘ At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,  
lie the Remains of  
Samuel Pegge, LL.D,  
who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,  
and died Feb. 14, 1796 ;  
in the 92d year of his Age.’

Mr. Charles Cox, in his *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, 1875, says : ‘ The old church of St. Bartholomew at Whittington was pulled down in the year 1863, and the present one erected within a few yards of the original site ;’ and after naming the mural tablet, and giving the inscription, says : ‘ This monument remained for a considerable time in a disjointed condition in the porch of the new church ; but, about two years ago [say 1873] it was happily affixed to the west wall of the church, at the time when an enlargement of the vestry and other alterations were effected.’—P. 410.

When visiting Whittington in April and May, 1890, the clerk or sexton pointed out to me the site of the old church, which lies to the south of the new one. The sites are parallel to each other, and there is a clear space between them probably five or six yards wide. The precise situation of Dr. Pegge's grave or vault is not indicated.

When I made inquiries about Dr. Pegge's monument, neither the sexton nor the rector (Rev. C. C. Ward, who had been there

only a short time) had seen it. But on May 26th or 27th (while I was at Whittington) the rector discovered it in a situation where the light is very obscure, viz. near the south corner of the west end of the church, near to the under side of the gallery, and above a small window. It can only be seen within the distance of a few feet.

In the afternoon of May 27th, I fully examined the tablet or monument in company with the rector, who held a light in order to enable me to see the inscription and coat of arms clearly. I copied the inscription *verbatim et literatim, line for line*, and with the respective initial capitals and punctuation. I give the exact copy below, in order to shew the *slight* clerical differences between the actual inscription and that given in the memoir:—

‘At the north end of the Altar Table, within the Rails,  
Lie the Remains of  
Samuel Pegge L.L.D.

Who was inducted into this Rectory Nov. 11. 1751,  
And died Feb. 14. 1796;  
In the 92. year of his age.’

I noticed that the blazoning of the shield represented three families or names, but did not take full particulars. On the 19th Nov. 1894, I wrote to the present rector, the Rev. John Tomlinson, asking him kindly to give me as correct a description of the blazoning as could now be deciphered. He and his curate went to the tablet on the evening of the 22nd Nov., but found they could not be sure about the colours, as there was not sufficient light; his curate went again next morning, and got the following particulars, which are very satisfactory, viz. :—

‘Arms on mural tablet of Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. :—

[1.] *Argent* \*, a chevron between 3 piles, *sable*.

[2.] *Gules*, on a bend *argent* \*, 3 leopards’ heads *vert*.

[3.] *Azure*, 3 escallop shells in pale *or*, between 2 planches<sup>1</sup> *ermine*.

\* *Argent* in all cases of a *light ground colour*.’

In addition, he also furnished a neat outline of the shield.

Of course No. 1 has the arms of PEGGE; borne both by the

[<sup>1</sup> So in Mr. Hallam’s MS. Should it be *flanches*?—W. W. S.]

branches of Beauchief Abbey and Osmaston; they are given in Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, vol. ii. p. 95; Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. (Derbyshire) p. xciv.; and in Robson's *British Herald*, Sunderland, 1830. They occupy the 1st and 4th quarters of the dexter half.

By the aid of Dr. Pegge's *memoir* and Robson's *British Herald*, I was enabled to identify the names represented by the coats of arms numbered 2 and 3. No. 2, occupying the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the dexter half, represents *Stephenson*, the maiden name of Dr. Pegge's mother, who was Gertrude, daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, Derbyshire, Gent. No. 3, occupying the sinister half of the shield, represents *Clarke*, the maiden name of Dr. Pegge's wife, who was Anne, the only daughter of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York.

The full description of the shield is: 'ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, a chevron, between three piles, *Sable*. PEGGE. 2 and 3, *Gules*, on a bend, *Argent*, three leopards' heads, *Vert*. STEPHENSON. Impaling, *Azure*, three escallop shells in pale, *Or*, between two planches, *Ermine*. CLARKE.'

Dr. Pegge's *Crest* is not shewn on the tablet; it is:—

'A demi-sun issuing from a wreath, *Or*, the rays alternately *Argent* and *Sable*.' See GLOVER'S *Derbyshire*, and Robson's *British Herald*, as above.

V. Lists of DR. PEGGE'S WRITINGS are inserted in the *Gent. Magazine*, vol. lxvi. for 1796.

1. Eight PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS—Odes, Sermons, &c. p. 892.
2. Fifty-two MEMOIRS printed in the *ARCHAEOLOGIA*, pp. 893-5.
3. Seven ARTICLES contributed to the *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA*, p. 895.
4. Two hundred and eighty-three ARTICLES inserted in the *GENT. MAGAZINE*, from 1746 to 1795; and over 40 continuations of some of these, pp. 979-82, and 1081-84.
5. Eight INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS on Numismatical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Subjects, pp. 1084-85.

## 1. Eight PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS, viz. :—

1727. A Latin Ode on the Death of K. Geo. I. See 'Academiae Cantabrigiensis Luctus.' Signature Z z. fol. 3.
1731. An irregular English Ode on Joshua vi. 20, which he contributed to a collection of 'Miscellaneous Poems and Translations,' published (with a numerous subscription) by the Rev. Henry Travers, 1731, octavo, pp. 170.
1739. An Examination of 'The Enquiry into the Meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament' (1737) under the obscure signature of 'T. P. A. P. O. A. B. I. T. C. O. S.' = [The Precentor And Prebendary Of Alton-Borealis, In The Church Of Salisbury].
1742. A Sermon on St. John i. 5 : 'The Light shineth in Darkness,' preached on St. John's day at Canterbury Cathedral, and inscribed to his much-respected friend Thomas Knight, esq. of *Godmersham*, in Kent.
1746. A Sermon, preached also at Canterbury Cathedral during the Rebellion.
1755. A Discourse on *Confirmation* (of 23 pages, 8vo), being an enlarged Sermon, preached at *Chesterfield* previously to the Bishop's triennial Visitation, and dispersed.
1767. A brief Examination of the CHURCH CATECHISM, for the Use of those who are just arrived at Years of Discretion.
1790. A short Paraphrase of the LORD'S PRAYER (4 pages 8vo), first addressed to his parishioners of *Brindle*, in Lancashire, 1753 ; and afterwards reprinted and distributed in his three parishes of *Whittington*, *Heath*, and *Wingerworth*, in Derbyshire, 1790.

2. Fifty-two MEMOIRS printed in the ARCHÆOLOGIA, vols. i to x.  
The following Memoirs relate to Derbyshire :—

- Vol. vii. p. 19. Illustration of some DRUIDICAL REMAINS in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, drawn by *Hayman Rooke*, Esq.
- „ vii. p. 131. A Disquisition on the LOWS, or BARROWS, in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, particularly that capital *British* Monument called *Arbelows*.

- Vol. viii. p. 58. Observations on the STANTON MOOR URNS, and  
*Druidical Temple.*
- „ ix. p. 45. Description of another [a third] ROMAN PIG of  
 LEAD found in DERBYSHIRE.
- „ ix. p. 189. Discoveries on opening a TUMULUS in Derby-  
 shire.
- „ x. p. 17. DERBEIESCIRA ROMANA.

3. Seven ARTICLES contributed to the BIBLIOTHECA TOPO-  
 GRAPHICA BRITANNICA, from 1783 to 1787.

1785. Sketch of the History of *Bolsover* and *Peak* CASTLES, in  
 the County of Derby (in a Letter to his Grace the *Duke*  
 of *Portland*) illustrated with various Drawings by *Hayman*  
*Rooke, Esq.*

4. Two hundred and eighty-three ARTICLES inserted in the GENTLE-  
 MAN'S MAGAZINE, from 1746 to 1795; and over 40 con-  
 tinuations of some of these.

From his induction to the Rectory of Whittington in 1751  
 to his death in 1796, there were only *five* years in which no  
 Articles were inserted. His annual Contributions numbered from  
*one* to *nineteen*. His signatures are nearly all Pseudonyms, as  
 was then customary; and the Articles will be found in the  
 indexes under their *titles*. The two signatures oftenest used  
 were: (1) *Paul Gemsege*, being the anagram of *Samuel Pegge*,  
 61 times; and (2) *T. Row*, i.e. the initials of the words 'The  
 Rector Of Whittington.' There are in all 18 different signatures.  
 (See *b* below.)

(a) The Articles are written on a great variety of subjects;  
 I give the titles of a number to exemplify this interesting  
 variety:—

1751, p. 111. A letter on *Poaching*.

1753, p. 267. Explanation of the Proverb, that 'a Peck of March  
 Dust is worth a King's Ransom.'

„ p. 568. Explanation of a Passage in Horace, B. iv., Ode 3.

1754, pp. 310, 546. A defence of the Propriety of the Words  
 'which art in Heaven' in the Lord's Prayer.

- 1754, pp. 363, 453. A Defence of the Words '*in Earth*' in the Lord's Prayer.
- 1755, p. 265. Explanation of the word *Earing*, in Gen. xlv. 6.
- 1756, p. 164. An historical Account of the *Aurora Borealis* in England before the Conquest.
- 1757, p. 560. Observations on the Origin and Introduction of the *Violin*.
- 1758, p. 173. On the *Country Dance*.
- 1759, p. 25. Explanation of the common Saying, 'at New Year's Tide, Days are lengthened a Cock's Stride.' [See p. 95.]
- „ p. 336. On the *Stature* of our *Saviour*.
- 1764, p. 85. On Tasso's *Clorinda*.
- 1766, p. 186. An Attempt to explain the Term *April-fool*.
- „ p. 260. On *Robin Hood's* real Name.
- 1768, p. 523. *Fractured Bones of Old Men* considered.
- 1769, p. 180. On *Tobacco*.
- 1772, p. 119. On *Surnames* from *Names of Places*.
- „ p. 253. On do. from *Christian Names*; also pp. 318 and 367.
- „ p. 468. On do. derived from obsolete *Trades*; also p. 510.
- 1774, pp. 252, 314, 406. *Names of things* retained though their Origin is disused.
- 1780, p. 74. On *Yew Trees* in Church-yards.
- 1783, p. 904. On a *Passage* in *Justin Martyr*.
- 1784, p. 176. On the site of the terrestrial *Paradise*.
- 1786, p. 214. An English *poetical License* pointed out.
- „ p. 665. On the *Jew-trump*, or *Jew's-harp*.
- 1789, p. 125. On the *Revolution-House* in (his parish of) *Whittington*, co. Derby.
- 1790, p. 1085. On the Term *Nay-Word*.
- 1792, p. 519. On *Marriages* at *Gretna-Green*.
- „ p. 924. On the *House-Cricket*.
- 1793, p. 1106. On *Richard Plantagenet*.

(b) Of the 18 Signatures, 14 are Pseudonyms; and the mode and variety in the formation of a number of these is quite curious. I give the Signatures in the order of their adoption.



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Paul Gemsege = the anagram of Samuel Pegge.      | 10. P. S. = No. 7 reversed.   |
| 2. P. G. = the initials of No. 1.                   | 11. L. E. = the final letters either of Samuel and Pegge, or of Paul and Gemsege. |
| 3. S. Pegge.  | 12. T. Row = the initials of the words 'The Rector Of Whittington.'               |
| 4. P. E. = first and last letters of Pegge.         | 13. Vicarius Cantianus.   |
| 5. G. P. = initials of No. 1 reversed.              | 14. Samuel Pegge R.; R = Rector.  |
| 6. Samuel Pegge.                                    | 15. Portius.  |
| 7. S. P. = initials of Samuel Pegge.                | 16. Senex.  |
| 8. I. B. — not explained.                           | 17. L. Echard.  |
| 9. P. Gemsege = No. 1 with initial of <i>Paul</i> . | 18. A Ploughist.  |

5. Eight INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS on Numismatical, Antiquarian, and Biographical Subjects.

- No. I. 1756. 'A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains of Coins.' [42 pages, 4to, with a Plate.]
- No. II. 1761. 'Memoirs of Roger de Weseham, Dean of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; and the principal Favourite of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln.' [60 pages, 4to.]
- No. III. 1766. 'An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin; in an Epistle to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle [Charles Lyttelton], President of the Society of Antiquaries.' [105 pages, 4to.]
- No. IV. 1772. 'An Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury. To which are subjoined, Two Dissertations.' [125 pages, 4to.]
- No. V. 1772. 'Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original; with a necessary Commentary, and a Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact Year of the Production; to which are added, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and many Annotations.' [81 pages, 4to.] By an Antiquary.
- No. VI. 1780. 'The Forme of Cury. A Roll of antient English

Cookery, compiled about the year 1390, Temp. Ric. II., with a copious Index and Glossary.' [8vo.]

No. VII. 1789. 'Annales Eliae de Trickingham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lambethanâ. To which is added, Compendium Compertorum. Ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniae.' [4to.]

No. VIII. 1793. 'The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln.' [4to.]

[ 'This work we have justly called his *chef-d'œuvre*; for, in addition to the life of an individual, it comprizes much important history of interesting times, together with abundant collateral matter. As the brevity of our detail will not permit us to go farther into the merits of this publication, we refer our readers to our Magazine of 1794, p. 151; and to 'The Monthly Review' of September last for another copious and unprejudiced account of it.'—Ed. *Gent. Mag.* ]

\* \* Dr. Pegge's communications to his many friends, illustrative of the works in which they were engaged, are numerous.—We are authorized also to say, that a *posthumous* publication is in the press, and will be announced in due time<sup>1</sup>.—*id.*

#### VI. FIRE AT WHITTINGTON CHURCH, JANUARY 29TH, 1895.

The body of the Parish Church at Whittington was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in the early morning of Tuesday, January 29th, 1895. The whole of the roof and interior perished except portions of the columns. Portions of the walls also remain, but they will, no doubt, have to be taken down before the Church is rebuilt. The spire, fortunately, is secure. The old font was split to pieces as with a hammer. Dr. Cox describes this as having been circular at the top, but tapering unto an octagon shape. The diameter was two feet, and the stone of which the font itself was composed was nineteen inches high. Together with the base, its total height

<sup>1</sup> [This 'posthumous publication' is the work entitled 'Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observations on Various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very learned and reverend Divine.' London, 1809; 8vo. 2nd edition, 1818.—W. W. S.]

was about three feet. An escalloped moulding ran round the upper margin. The one altar candlestick found was damaged beyond repair. The Pegge tablet was destroyed. The rector has a small piece with 'Rev.' on it, almost all that is left (a few inches): it was split into fragments by the fire. It was very fortunate that I had obtained copies both of the inscription and coat of arms, as noted in section IV. *supra*.

The safe was not fire-proof. The consequence was that almost all the marriage registers from 1837 were destroyed, but duplicates of every one are at Somerset House. The rest of the registers from 1593 to 1894, were greatly injured: the oldest was like a ball. The rector took all these to the British Museum, and the authorities there have been very successful in their restoration, and have just returned them (June 14th, 1895). The rector says—'The work is wonderfully well done—but the damage has been so great by the fire, that it is more as a work of art that they are worth preserving than for the value of the information they contain.' The cost of restoration was about £19, only half the amount expected.

The sum for which the building was insured is totally inadequate to restore it. A sum of about £3,000 in addition will be required to carry out the restoration.

## B. DIALECT AND GLOSSIC PHONOLOGY.

### I. PRELIMINARY NOTES.

ON June 26th, 1886, PROFESSOR WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A., of Cambridge, sent me the transcript (or slips) of the MS. of DR. PEGGE'S *Derbiccisms*, with a suggestion that I 'might construct a Glossary out of it—picking out such words as seem good, and giving the Glossic for them;' also remarking, 'The collection is more than a century old, so ought to be of some use.'

As DR. PEGGE was rector of Whittington from Nov. 11, 1751, until his death, Feb. 14, 1796; it occurred to me early in 1890, that if I could ascertain from natives of Whittington how many of these dialect words were still in use there, it would be exceedingly interesting; and if such words were indicated in the Glossary, and their present pronunciation given in Glossic, its value would be much enhanced.

I accordingly visited Whittington both at Easter (April 5th to 7th), and at Whitsuntide (May 24th to 27th), and obtaining the help of four natives (see below), I examined the whole of the words for this purpose, noting:—

(1) Words in use; (2) Words obsolete; and (3) Words doubtful if in use.

#### Names and other particulars of the Informants.

I. MR. JOSEPH CANTRELL, 33, High Street, born at Ashover, 8 miles S. by W. of Whittington, April 28th, 1830; was brought by his parents to Whittington when 8 years old. He was many years employed as a clerk in the office at Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons' forge at New Whittington. These works were closed

some years ago; and Mr. Cantrell has been for some time a Teacher of Music. I had interviews with him April 5th and 6th; May 24th and 25th, 1890. On a number of words his wife also gave information.

2. MRS. JANE BERISFORD, widow, aged 53, and a native. She occupies the cottage which is the remaining portion of the celebrated *Revolution-House* of 1688; cf. p. xxvi. Interviews, April 7th and May 27th, 1890.

3. MR. JOHN SEARSTON, brother of MRS. BERISFORD, and resides there, aged 70 in October, 1889, a native and a collier; but latterly employed as a labourer at the colliery bank. Interviews, April 7th and May 27th, 1890.

4. MRS. HANNAH MOSELEY, widow, aged 73. She was born at Eckington,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E., June (about the 2nd or 4th), 1817; she came to Unston, 2 miles N.W., with her parents when about five years old; and came to Whittington in her 17th year. Her maiden name was Cartledge. Interviews, May 24th, 25th, and 27th, 1890.

All words were examined with at least *two* out of the four informants. The various items of information were written in pencil at the left-hand end of the slips, and the surname initial of each respective informant added as authority, viz. :—

C. = MR. JOSEPH CANTRELL.

B. = MRS. JANE BERISFORD.

S. = MR. JOHN SEARSTON.

M. = MRS. HANNAH MOSELEY.

An ordinary tick (✓) was made below words *still* in use.

A cross (×) was made below words *obsolete*.

A note of interrogation (?) was written below those of which it was *doubtful* whether they were still in use.

The pronunciation in Glossic was given of the words still in use.

Of the words still in use: (1) many retained the meanings given by DR. PEGGE; and (2) some have meanings which differ from his more or less;—these I noted.

The following was the result of the investigation at Whittington, viz. :—

Words still in use . . . .	574
„ obsolete . . . .	300
„ doubtful if in use . . . .	24
Standard English . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	899
	<hr/> <hr/>

All my notes and Glossic pronunciation were afterwards written on the slips in red ink; and I wrote at the left-hand bottom corner, as each respectively required: 'In use, 1890'; 'Obsolete, 1890'; 'Doubtful if in use, 1890'; 'Partially in use, 1890'; 'In use 40 years ago'; &c., with surname initials of the informants.

In February, 1894, I had a lengthy correspondence with Mr. J. CANTRELL, in order to obtain further information on about 130 words. Most or all of these were words which had not been examined with him, but with other informants, and were pronounced by them either as *obsolete*, or *doubtful if in use*. I thought it was very probable he might know that a number of these were still in use; and I found this was the case, as: (1) the *obsolete* words were reduced from 300 to 295; and (2) the *doubtful* words from 24 to 5.

On my final examination of the slips (at home), I found twelve additional standard English words; the final analysis being as follows:—

Words still in use . . . .	586
„ obsolete . . . .	295
„ doubtful if in use . . . .	5
Standard English . . . .	13
	<hr/>
	899
	<hr/> <hr/>

## II. SIGNS.

### § 1. Quantity and Accent:—

	<i>Accented.</i>	<i>Unaccented.</i>
1. Long	[ee', mee't]	[ee':, Moorgai't] Moorgate;
Medial	[ee', shee'p]	[ee', bül'ae'd] bullhead;
Short	[ee., maet'] <i>met</i> , [göö'i,n, goo..i,n] <i>going</i> .	[ee] <i>not marked</i> .

Hence all Glossic vowels not marked are short.

## 2. Secondary Accent = [˙]:—

Long [vaen˙ti,lai˙:tʌd] ventilated;

Medial [gloa˙:ri˙fi,kai˙shʌn] glorification;

Short [daem˙:oakraat˙i˙kʌl] democatrical.

§ 2. The points or stops [˙; ; : . ? !] are used for punctuation as in standard English.

§ 3. [˙] turned period, 1. (§ 1); 2. Before a whole word denotes emphasis, as [˙hee˙], not [yoo˙] *he*, not *you*.

§ 4. [˙] voice glide, or voice in its simplest form independent of the position of the organs, as [tai˙b˙l] table, [eet˙n] eaten. Dr. Ellis used this in palaeotype, but left the glide or sound unmarked in Glossic. Dr. Murray uses the same sign in the *New English Dictionary*, viz. ‘˙’ as in able (e˙b˙l), eaten (it˙n) = voice glide.’

§ 5. [˙] turned comma, after a vowel marks medial length accented (§ 1). Dr. Ellis has [˙e˙] for accented vowels and [˙e] for same unaccented.

§ 6. [˙] detached ‘grave.’ 1. After a vowel marks medial length unaccented (§ 1); 2. After a continuous or open consonant signifies lengthening, as [s˙]—*this* [dhis˙] in pause. 3. After an explodent marks suspension of the organs of speech for a sensible time, as [t˙] for the definite article in the north, and in some cases in Derbyshire.

§ 7. [˙] turned acute accent detached, before a letter only, mark of advanced tongue, or outer position. Dr. E. has [˙] to mark dental *d* [d˙] and *t* = [t˙], but I am using this sign [˙] for *voice glide* [§ 4]; in palaeotype [˙] marks advanced tongue, which I have adopted in Glossic.

§ 8. [˙] turned grave accent detached, marking inner position or retraction, as [i˙] in many unaccented syllables. It is also the mark of inner position in palaeotype. Dr. E. has used [†] in Glossic, but [˙] is neater.

§ 9. [˙] superior numeral; indicates a higher tongue, or appreciated as a higher sound, as [ai˙], elevated towards [i].

§ 10. [˙] inferior numeral; denoting a lower tongue, or appreciated as a lower sound, as [oa˙] lowered, nearly [ao˙]; *always* = [oa˙li˙z] in old pronunciation.

§ 11. [-] hyphen: 1. used to separate combinations, as in

[mis-hap]; 2. to prevent ambiguity, as in [bëč-ai·v]=dial. *behave*; 3. also to separate the parts of compound words, as in st. Eng.; 4. after a Glossic pronunciation or words shews that the form is used only in connected speech when another word immediately follows, as [aat'- üt-]=at *emphatic* and *unemphatic*.

§ 12. [ ] divider: used to assist the reader by separating, to the eye, words not separated to the ear, as [tel·'ür dhat·'l doo] tell her that'll do.

§ 13. [ ] break, a cut [ ]: showing that there is no glide between the letters between which it occurs. This form is also used in pal. Dr. E. has [..] in Glossic; but I adopt [ ] as more compact and convenient.

§ 14. [ ( ) weakness: preceding a letter indicates that it is faintly uttered.

§ 15. *Intermediary of two vowels*, with inclination to first [aii]. In recording dialectal speech we sometimes meet with a vowel, or the first element of a diphthong, which cannot be appreciated or identified as exactly one of Bell's vowel sounds, but is recognized as coming *between* two *neighbouring* sounds; for instance: the first element of diphthongal *i* at Burslem in Staffs. is generally intermediate between [ah<sup>ç</sup>] and [au<sup>ç</sup>], and I wrote [ah<sup>auç</sup>], that is [ah<sup>ç</sup>] verging towards [au<sup>ç</sup>]; the full diphthong being [ah<sup>auçy</sup>]. See Dr. E.'s *E. E. P.*, p. 1107, col. 1 c. At Whittington I heard *noggin* (of spirits) pronounced [nuu<sup>ag</sup>i,n], as well as [nuugi,n]. See **Noggin**.

### III. THE CONSONANTS.

The dialect of the Old Whittington or Whittington district contains the following consonants:—[b, ch, d, dh, f, g, gy, h, j, k, ky, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, th, v, w, y, z, zh].

[b] (lip-stop-voice) as st. Eng. *b*. It occurs in all positions, *i. e.* initially, medially, and finally.

[ch]=[tsh], as *ch* in st. Eng. *church*. A consonantal diphthong beginning with the ordinary Eng. *t*, and gliding on to Eng. *sh*.

[d] (point-front palate-stop-voice) or (gum-stop-voice), as st. Eng. *d* in all positions. (1) Ellis and Bonaparte have point of the tongue in contact with *palate* (Ellis 'just behind the upper gums'); and (2) Bell and Sweet have the point of tongue in



contact with the *upper gums*. Either of these positions gives the st. Eng. *d* and *t*. The following is Ellis's definition: 'Tongue Point Contacts, T mute, D sonant. The lips are open. The upper surface of the point of the tongue is pressed firmly against the hard palate, just behind the upper gums, but not reaching up to them or touching them at all. The outer margin of the tongue is pressed against the palate and upper side and back teeth, so as to completely prevent the passage of the air.'—Sp. Song, p. 101.

[**d**] (point-teeth-stop-voice) or *dental d*. It is formed by the tip of the tongue being brought against the upper teeth. It is current in N. Peak of Derbyshire, N.E. Cheshire, Lancashire, in many parts of Yorkshire, and the north of England; but in all these districts it occurs only in connection with *r*, which also becomes dental, as: (1) *dr-* in *drain, drunken, &c.*; and (2) *-dar, -der, &c.* unaccented, in *cedar, fender, wonder, &c.* Ellis and Bonaparte give continental *d* as *alveolar, i.e.* with point of the tongue being brought against the upper gums; Ellis says 'the lower part of the upper gums close to the teeth.'

[**dh**] (point-teeth-open-voice), dental buzz, as *th* in st. Eng. *this, father, breathe*, [dhis', faa'dhũ(r), bree'dh]; it is the voiced consonant corresponding with [th] in *thing, breath*. [th] and [dh] are formed by bringing the point of the tongue gently against the upper teeth, so as to allow flatus or voice to pass between the tongue and the edge of the teeth (the side passage being stopped). See Ellis's Sp. Song, p. 110.

[**f**] (lip-teeth-open-breath), as st. Eng. *f*; it occurs in all positions; and is formed by the lower lip gently touching the upper teeth, so as to allow breath or flatus to pass. The position of the tongue is usually low.

[**g**] (back-stop-voice or sonant), as st. Eng. *g* in *go, dog*. It is formed by contact of the tongue back with the soft palate or uvula. This purely guttural [g] is used before all back vowels except [aa], often when medial, and always when final. For palatal *g*=[gy], see below. For so-called *g* soft, see [j].

[**gy**] for [gy'], palatalisèd [g], formed by raising the middle of the tongue as in [y], as well as bringing the back of same in contact with the uvula. It is used before front vowels both in

st. Eng. and dialects; also before [a] short, as in *gabble, gas, &c.* Before *a* followed by *r* the usage in st. Eng. and many dialects differs: (1) st. Eng. generally has [g] pure, as in *guard, garden* [gaa'rd, gaa'rdi,n], while the Whittington and many other dialects have [gy]=[gyaa'rd, gyaa'rdi,n].

Bell gives the outer position of [g]=[gy], to st. Eng. *girl, guard, guide*.—Vis. Speech, p. 111.

Ellis says: 'An attempt to pronounce [g] and [y] at the same time, palatalised [g], common in older English, and still occasionally heard before [aa], as *garnet* [gyaa'net], and generally in *girl* [gyu'1].—E. D.; Sounds and Homes, p. xx.

[h], the usual aspirate. It is almost a *dead letter* in the Southern, Eastern, Western, and Midland dialects. It occurs: (1) in a very few cases of emphatic utterance, as in par. 13 of the Goosnargh, Lanc. comparative specimen—[ahy]l bi, *haang'd* iv ah kyaer airdhür, I'll be *hanged* if I care either; no example recorded at Whittington. (2) It might now and then occur, perhaps faintly, in a sentence in which a word beginning with a vowel follows a word ending with a vowel, as, [bring] mi, ù (hori,nj] bring me a orange; many dialect speakers would use *a* instead of *an* here. (3) It was regularly used in my recollection in the Macclesfield Forest district of Cheshire, and it is probably used there still.

N.B. It is used in the dialects of Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, and the Lowlands of Scotland.

[j], a consonantal diphthong=[dzh], as st. Eng. *j* initially in *jest*, and as st. Eng. *dg* and *g* in *judge, age, ginger, &c.* Bell has: 'The two elements *d* and *zh* are undoubtedly present in the English J.'—Vis. Sp. p. 69. Dr. Ellis says: 'voiced form of [ch], which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with [d] and gliding on to the convex [zh], the usual *j* in *jest* [jest].—E. D.; S. and H., p. xxi.

[k] (back-stop-breath or mute), a pure guttural without palatalisation or labialisation. Used for st. Eng. *c* in *call, coat, &c.*; *k* in *bake, &c.*; *ck* in *back, &c.* This purely guttural [k] is used before all back vowels except [aa], often when medial, and always when the final consonant in a word. See [kw] and [ky] below.

[kw] for [kw'], lip-back-stop-breath, or labialised [k]; as *qu* in st. Eng. *queen* [kwee'n], &c.

[ky] for [ky'], palatalised [k], formed by raising the middle of the tongue as in [y], as well as bringing the back of same in contact with the uvula. It is used before front vowels both in st. Eng. and dialects; also before *a* short, as in *cab*, *camel*, *kangaroo*, &c. Before *a* followed by *r* the usage in st. Eng. and many dialects differs: st. Eng. generally has [k] pure, as in *card*, *cart* [kaa'rd, kaa'rt], while the Whittington and many other dialects have [ky]=[kyaa'rd, kyaa'rt].

Bell gives the outer position of [k]=[ky], to st. Eng. *card*, *kind*.—V. S., p. 111.

[l] (tongue-point-lateral[or side]-voice), as st. Eng. *l* in all positions. Phoneticians differ as to the position of the point of the tongue: Ellis and Bonaparte give contact with the *palate* (E. says against the hard palate, just behind the upper gums, . . . but not touching them at all); Bell and Sweet give contact with *upper gum*. Either of these positions will give the sound in question. The following definition is condensed from Ellis's *Speech in Song*, p. 124: 'Common Eng. (or coronal) *l*. The tongue is placed in the position of *t*, and the point remains fixed against the palate; while the sides are released, and their margins allowed to tremble under the influence of passing breath.'

[m] (lip-nasal-voice), as st. Eng. *m* in all positions. It is formed with closed lips and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *may*, *dim*; it is the labio-nasal corresponding with [b] and [p].

[n] (point-palate-nasal-voice) or (point-gum-nasal-voice), as st. Eng. *n* in all positions. Phoneticians differ as to the position of the point of the tongue as in the case of [l], which see. Both positions give the st. Eng. *n*. From Dr. Ellis: *ordinary coronal Eng. n*, with open mouth, tip of tongue as for [d], and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *no*, *own*, *manner*.—E. E. P., pp. 1095-6; E. P. E. D., p. 83\*; *Pron. Sing.*, p. 77.

[ng] (back-nasal-voice), as *ng*, *n* in st. Eng. *sing*, *drink*. It is a simple sound formed with the mouth open and the tongue in the position for [g], but with detached uvula, so that the voice passes

through the nose; it corresponds in position of tongue with [g] and [k]. As there is no separate letter in the English alphabet for this sound, it is represented by a digraph *ng*, as in the case of the simple sounds represented by the digraphs *sh* and *th*.

The following is the treatment of the digraph *ng* in the Whittington and many other dialects; it has four sounds, viz. [n, ng, ng(g), ngg].

1=[n]: that is, the nasal [n] is substituted for the nasal [ng]. This usage is very extensive—occurring mostly in the unaccented syllable *-ing* [-i,n], either in the middle or at the end of words:—

(a) *In verbal nouns*: Whittington examples—earning, easing, gezlings, hilling, kitling, netting, sliving, spurrings, taching-end; also in st. Eng. words.

(b) *In present participles*: Wh. exs.—pleaching, smoothing, stroaking, stropping; also in st. Eng. words.

(c) *In participial adjectives*: Wh. exs.—raffling (=raffing, p. 57), smoothing (cloth); also in st. Eng. words.

(d) *In adjectives*: Wh. ex.—thumping; and in st. Eng. words.

(e) *In place-names*; as Whittington=[wit'i ntün, wit'ntün].

2=[ng]; this is the sound in st. Eng. It is used at Wh. only in accented syllables, when these are followed by words or syllables commencing with most consonants. The cases recorded are—*nang-nail* [naang'-nai:l], *ting-tang* [ting'-taang(g):], *wang-tooth* [waang'-tóo:th].

3=[ng(g)]: that is, [ng] followed by *weak* [g]. Used where the word or syllable is *final* and *accented*, as—*bang* [baang(g)'], *ding* [ding(g)'], *gang* [gyaang(g)'], *mung* [mùng(g)'], *tang* [taang(g)'], *stang* [staang(g)'], *throng* [thrùng(g)'], *wrang* [raang(g)'].

4=[ngg]: that is, [ng] followed by [g]. Used in accented syllables when the following word or syllable commences with a *vowel* or *h* *mute*, as—*along of* [ǔlùngg' ũ], *banger* [baangg'ür], *gang along* [gyaangg' ùlùng(g)']; *bring her* would be [bringg'ür].

N.B. The error in pronouncing [ng(g)] and [ngg] for [ng] arises: (1) *in medial positions*—from allowing the uvula to close the nasal passage a moment before the utterance of the following letter; and (2) *in final positions*—in like manner, allowing the uvula to close the nasal passage a moment before shutting off the voice.

[p] (lip-stop-breath) or lip-mute; as st. Eng. *p* in all positions. The unvoiced form corresponding with [b].

[r] the gently trilled st. Eng. *r* before a vowel. Ellis has the point of tongue approaching the palate (*Sp. in Song*, p. 121 c); and so has Bonaparte (Ellis's E. E. P., p. 1355 (1)). Bell has point approaching upper gum (*Vis. Sp.* pp. 37, 52); and so has Sweet (*Prim. Phon.* p. 33, ll. 3-6). In the Whittington district this st. Eng. *r* is used before a vowel. From Dr. Pegge's orthography it seems very probable that the same sound was very generally used before consonants and in final positions in his days; but in the present day *r* is somewhat frequently silent in these two positions.

[s] as st. Eng. *s* in *sit*; it occurs in all positions. It is also used for st. Eng. *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as, *cease*, *city*, *cypher* [see's, sit'i, sahyfū(r)]. It is the typical *hiss*.

Ellis has 'Central strait, flated-tongue point direct with gums. The tongue holds the side-teeth and sides of the hard palate quite tight by its margin, as far as the division between front and point, and the point is lowered slightly, so as to leave a narrow flat passage between the arched tongue and the hard palate, which can be much diminished. . If, without altering the position of the front and back of the tongue, we raise the point till it touches the palate, we shall find that it strikes the gums precisely.'—*Sp. in Song*, pp. 84, 112.

Bell has—'front-mixed-breath. The Front and the Point of the Tongue both raised, so as to bring the convex surface of the tongue close to the front of the palatal arch, and the point of the tongue, at the same time, close to the upper gum.'—*Vis. Sp.*, pp. 37, 52.

Note.—The blade or fore part of the tongue is: (1) *convex* to the palate for [s], and (2) *concave* to same for [sh].

[sh] as st. Eng. *sh* in *she*, *wish*; it occurs in all positions.

Ellis has: 'Central steady strait, flated-tongue point reverted with palate; the tongue is retracted as much as for reverted *t* = [t], and, if not fully reverted as for that letter, at any rate, has its front part hollowed much in the same way as it is for [t], from which contact this strait is evidently formed.'—*Sp. in S.*, pp. 84, 114.

Bell has: 'Point-Mixed. The Point [tip] and the Front [middle] of the Tongue both raised—the latter in a less degree than for symbol 6=[s]—bringing the front [middle] surface of the Tongue near the rim of the palatal arch.'—*Vis. Sp.*, p. 52.

Bonaparte: 'Hard-continuant-whish (chuintante), Eng. *she*. Ellis's E. E. P., p. 1354.

Sweet: 'Blade-point-open-breath.' *Prim. Phon.*, p. 38.

See *Note* to [s].

[t] as st. Eng. *t* in all positions. It is the unvoiced consonant or explodent corresponding with [d]. As in [d]: (1) Ellis and Bonaparte have the point of the tongue in contact with the *palate* (Ellis 'just behind the upper gums'); and (2) Bell and Sweet the same with *upper gums*. Either of these positions gives the st. Eng. *t*. See [d] for Ellis's definition of *d* and *t*.

[t̥] (point-teeth-stop-breath) or *dental t*. It is the unvoiced consonant corresponding with *dental d*=[d], which see (p. lxiii). It is formed by the tip of the tongue being brought against the upper teeth, and is current in the dialects of N. Peak of Derbyshire, N.E. Cheshire, Lancashire, in many parts of Yorkshire, and the north of England. In all these districts, however, it occurs only in connection with *r*, which also becomes dental, as: (1) *tr*- in *train*, *tree*, *trumpet*, &c.; and (2) *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tor*, &c. unaccented, in *altar*, *better*, *winter*, *doctor*, &c., the last syllable of each being pronounced [-t̥ür].

[th] (point-teeth-open-breath), dental hiss, as *th* in st. Eng. *thin*, *breath*, *nothing*. The point of the tongue is placed gently against the upper teeth, so as to allow flatus or breath to pass between the tongue and the edge of the teeth. See [dh].

[v] (lip-teeth-open-voice). Occurs in all positions, as *v* in st. Eng. *vine*, *river*, and *five*. It is the consonant or buzz corresponding with [f], and is formed by the lower lip gently touching the upper teeth, so as to allow voice or *buzzing* to pass. The position of the tongue is usually low. Ellis defines a *buzz* as 'the effect of a mixture of vocalised and unvocalised breath.'—*E. E. P.*, p. 1101, col. 2.

[w] (lip-back-open-voice), as st. Eng. *w* in *we*, *away*. It does not occur finally as a consonant (see [w] in vowels). I give Ellis's minute description of the consonant: 'Lip-strait-buzz (or voice). The lips being placed for [p], the contact is slightly loosened, and a small central aperture is formed, less than for [oo], while the contact on each side scarcely extends beyond the outer edges of the lips, for the flatus gets in between them, and between

the teeth and lips, puffing out both upper and under lip, when the flatus is strong. The back of the tongue is raised to the [oo] position. Flatus gives [wh], voice gives [w].—*Sp. in S.*, p. 107, 1878.

[y] (front-open-voice), as st. Eng. *y* in *you*. At Wh. it also occurs medially, as in *tailor*=[tai'l-yŭr], but not finally. See [y] in vowels. I give Ellis's description of the consonant: 'Y, Central Buzz—FRONT OF TONGUE AND PALATE.—The tongue is nearly in the same position as for [ee], but it is pressed much closer to the palate at the top, sensibly diminishing the narrow channel left by [ee] between the tongue and the palate, so that it is difficult to squeeze out any voice at all, and what reaches the ear is very obscure and broken, so that it differs materially from [ee]. Hence it is quite possible to distinguish [ee] from [yee].' *Pron. for S.*, p. 78, col. 2.

[z] Ellis's (central strait, flated-tongue point direct with gums); Sweet's (blade-open-voice); as st. Eng. *z* in *zeal*, *razor*, *buzz*. It is the typical buzz, and is produced by laying on voice in the [s] position. See [s].

[zh] (Ellis's 'central steady strait, voiced-tongue point reverted with palate'; Sweet's 'blade-point-open-voice'), as *s* in st. Eng. *division*, *measure*. It is the voiced form of [sh], which see for position.

*Note upon [k]*, p. lxiv. *c* before *l* is=[t].

tlaam` *clam*, tlaam`i, *clammy*, tlau`ti, *clarty*, tlaach` *clatch*, tlok` *clock*, tlooŭs` *close*, tlaa`vŭr (*old*) *claver*, tlun`tŭ-r *clunter*, tluz`ŭmd *clussum`d*, ? tléek` *kleek*, smóo`dhi,n tloth` *smoothing cloth*.

*Note upon [g]*, p. lxiii. *g* before *l* is=[d].

dlaen`t *glent*, dlùm` *glum*.

'n=[n] termination of pres. tense plural. *they leaden corn*=  
they *lead* or *cart corn*.

IV. VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS; with the Pronunciation of the Words in the Glossary which have the respective Sounds.

§ 1. Glossic Equivalents of the Thirty-six Vowels of Mr. A. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech."

	Back.	Mixed.	Front.	Back.	Mixed.	Front.
	<i>Narrow.</i>			<i>Wide.</i>		
High	uu'	ea	ee	u'	i'	i
Mid	uu	u	ai	aa	a'	e
Low	ua	ua'	ae	ah	e'	a
	<i>Narrow Round.</i>			<i>Wide Round.</i>		
High	oo	ui'	ui	uo	uo'	ue
Mid	oa	oa'	eo	ao	ao'	oe
Low	au	au'	eo'	o	o'	oe'

The vowels used in the dialect of the Whittington district are in clarendon type.

Midland *u* = [ù], is abnormal, having the tongue for [uo], high-back-wide, and lips for [oa] or [ao], mid-back-narrow or -wide, but slightly flatter.

[u'], for which [ǔ] is generally substituted, occurs only in unaccented syllables, or the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[w] is a vowel in the second element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[y] is a vowel in the second element of diphthongs and triphthongs.

[i<sub>1</sub>], retracted [i], occurs in unaccented syllables; and as the first element of long or diphthongal *u*, after certain consonants.

[N.B. Words such as *addle*, *aligar*, &c. (quoted at p. lxxii, line 5, and in the following pages) are all taken from the First Series of Derbicisms, printed at pp. 1-86.—W. W.S.]



§ 2. Vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs with their quantities.

Short Vowels	aa	ah	ai'	ao'	au'	ee'	i	i,	o	oa'	oo	u	u'	u'	u'	u'
Medial "	aa'	ae'	ai	ao	au	ee	i'			oa	oo'	uu	u'	u'	u'	u'
Long "	aa	ae								oa'	oo'	uu	u'	u'	u'	u'
Diphthongs, both elements short	aaw	ahy		aow		eeü	iy, iëë, ée	i,w			ooü	uuw	u'	u'	u'	u'
	aay			aoy												
Diphthongs, one element medial	aaw'	ahy'	ai'ü	aow'	au'y	ee'ü	iy', iee', ée'	i,w'		oa'ü	oo'ü	uuw'	u'	u'	u'	u'
	aay'					eew'										
Triphthongs	aaw'ü	ahy'ü										uuw'ü	u'	u'	u'	u'

Occur in diphthongs only.  
 Midland short and medial *u*, abnormal, viz. :—tongue for [uo], high-back-wide, and lips for (oa) or (ao), but slightly flatter.  
 Occurs in unaccented syllables, diphthongs, and triphthongs; [ü] used in preference to [u].  
 [w, w'] in the second element of diphthongs or triphthongs, represent approximately: (1) [uo, uo'] high-back-wide-round, when the first element is *low* or *mid*; and (2) [oo, oo'] high-back-narrow-round, when the first element is *high*.  
 [y, y'] in the second element of diphthongs or triphthongs, represent approximately: (1) [i, i'] high-front-wide, when the first element is *low* or *mid*; and (2) [ee, ee'] high front-narrow, when the first element is *high*.

§ 3. [aa] short. Bell=(mid-back-wide), Eng. ask. Ellis: *a* in Ger. mann, and perhaps in Eng. chaff, lass, ask. At Wh. it generally replaces st. Eng. short [a] in cat, map, &c.; and st. Eng. medial [a'] in bank, &c.

[aad'l *addle*, aal'i,gür *aligar*, aar'i,ün *arion*, aas` *ass*, üt aaf'tür *at after*, aak`s *ax*, baaj`ür *badger*, baad`li, *badly*, baang:(g *bang*, baang`gür *banger*, baar`bar, baar`ü *barrow*, baas`ki,t'l *basketle (basketful)*, baas` *bass*, braak`i,n *brackin*, braan`dri, *brandrith*, braat` *brat*, kyaam`bri,l *cambrel (of a horse)*, and (2) *used by butchers*, tlaam` *clam*, tlaam`i, *clammy*, tlaach` *clatch*, kraam` *cram*, kraangk` *crank*, kraach` *cratch*, kraach`üti, *cratchety*, daag`ld *dagg`d*, draag`ld *dragg`d*, daam` *dam*, draaft` *draught*, faag`d *fagg`d*, faar`üntli, *farrantly*, faar` ünuff` *far enough*, faatt` *fat*, faav`ü-r fai`vü-r *favour*, fraan`fraek`ld *s. v. fen-freckle*, gyaad`-brée` *gad-bree*, gyaab`lük *gablock (s. v. gaflock)*, gyaam` *gam*, gyaam`ür *gammer*, gyaangg` *gyaang(g gang*, gyaan`ü-r *ganner*, gahyl`faat` *guile-fat*, aaf`lz *haffles (s. v. haffing)*, aan`- *han (pl. have)*, aan`tl *hantle*, aar`üst (*old*) *harrost (harvest)*, aa`stoa` *hastö*, jaak` *jack*, jaag` *jag*, laag` (*behind*), *s. v. lag*, laa`t` *late*, maaj` *madge*, maak`- mai`- *make*, maal` *maali*, *Mal Mally*, maali`s, -z *malice*, maan`ür *manor*, maar` *mar*, maar`ü *marrow*, maash` *mash*, maass` *mass*, mor`iz-daan`si,n and mod`i,st-daan`s (*mod. for*) *morrice-dance*, naab` *nab*, naag` *nag*, naan` *Nan*, naan`s *Nance*, naang`-nai`l  *nang-nail*, naar` *nar*, naaz`ürd *nazard*, naati, (*mod.*) *s. v. nity*, paall`, moll` *Pal*, *Moll*, paan`chün *pansion*, paash` *pash*, paak`s-waak`s *pacwax*, raak` *rack*, raedd`-raad`l *radle*, raaf`li,n *rafling*, raag`d *ragg`d*, raami`l *rammel*, raap` *rap*, raat` *rat*, raat`n *ratton*, saad` *sad*, saam` *sam*, saam`d *samm`d*, saan`ü-r *sanner*, saar`ünt *sarrant (old)*, skraat` *scrat (2)*, slaag` *slag*, slaat`ür-maen:ts *slatterments*, slaav`ür *slaver*, spaang`g`ld ün spot`üd (*mod.*) *s. v. spang`d*, spaar` *spar*, skwaab` *squab*, skwaat` *squat*, staang:(g *stang*, swaad`z *swads*, swaal`ü *swallow*, swaat` *swat*, taak`- *tack (s. v. ta)*, taab` *tab*, taach`i,n-aend *taching-end*, taang:(g *tang*, taas`i,l *tassel*, ting`-taang:(g *ting-tang*, traap` *trap*, waang`-töo:th *wang-tooth*, waan`t *want*, waan`t`n *wanten*, waar` *war*, waat`ür (*old*) waat`ü or waat`ür (*mod.*) *watter (s. v. water)*, waat`lz *wattles*, raang:(g (*old*) rong:(g (*mod.*) *wrang*. So also baand (*mod.*) *band s. v. bont.*]

§ 4. [aa'] medial. Bell's (mid-back-wide). It generally occurs in st. Eng. *a* before *r*.

[baa'r-güst *bar-guest*, baa'rm *barm*, kyaa'r *car*, chaa'r *chare*, tlaa'vür (*old*) *claver*, daa'r *dar*, daa'rk *dark*, gyaa'rg'l *gargle*, aa'n *han* (pl. *have*), aa'rs (*old*) au's' (*mod.*) *harse*, aa'sümee'ür *howsomeer*, maa'rl *marl*, móo'di, waa'(rp *moldewarp*, paa'rtli, *partly*, róo'-baa'rgi,n *rue-bargain*, staa'rk *stark*, staa'rv *starve*, thaa'r-kyai:k *thar-cake*, thaa'rm *tharm*, vaa'rsül *varsal*, waa'rnür *warnor*, waa'rd *ward*, waa'rk *wark*, yaa'rk *yark*.]

Also [ü chaa'ri,n a *charing* s. v. *chare*.]

§ 5. [aa'] long. Bell's (mid-back-wide), as *a* in st. Eng. *father*, *mamma*.

[baa't (*mod.*) *bout*, baa'n (*mod.*) *boun*, draa'nd (*mod.*) draay'nd (*old*) *drown*, draa'ndüd (*mod.*) draay'ndüd (*old*) *drowned*, naa' now, waa' (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wah*, waa'? (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wha*.]

§ 6. [aaw]=[aa]+[w].

[kraaw'd'l króo'd'l *crowdle*, faay'ndür (*old*) faaw'ndü-r (*mod.*) *fender*, faaw'l fé'e't' *foul*.]

§ 7. [aaw']=[aa]+[w'].

[faaw' faay' (*old probably*) *fow*, skaaw'l *scowl* (*to frown*), staay'k (*old*) staaw'k (*mod.*) *stouk* and *stowk*.]

§ 8. [aaw'ü]=[aaw']+[ü].

[kyaaw'ü-r *coure*.]

§ 9. [aay]=[aa]+[y].

[baay't- (*old*) *bout*, baay'n (*old*) *boun*, draay'nd (*old*) *drown*, draay'ndüd (*old*) *drowned*, faay'ndür (*old*) faaw'ndü-r (*mod.*) *fender*, raay'nd (*old*) *round*, wi,dhaay't *without*.]

§ 10. [aay']=[aa]+[y'].

[baay't (*old*) *bout*, faay' (*old prob.*) faaw' (*mod.*) *fow*, kyaay'z (*mod.*) *kye* (*cows*), staay'k (*old*) staaw'k (*mod.*) *stouk* and *stowk*.]

§ 11. [æ] short. Bell's (low-front-narrow). The short *e* in closed accented syllables; very extensively used in dialectal speech; it replaces st. Eng. [e]. Ellis, Bonaparte, and Sweet appreciate this st. Eng. *e* as [e]; Bell, however, has: (1) [æ] in accented syllables, keyword *ell*; and (2) [e] in unaccented syllables, as, *-ed*, *-ment*, *-ness*.

[baek' *beck*, bi,laem'i, *belemmy*, bael'ünd *bellund*, baev'ür,i,j *beverage*, chack' (*mod.*) *chack*, kyaes'müs *Kesmas* (*Christmas*), dael', *mod.* dee'ül *del* (= *deal*), draes' *dress* (2), aed'i,j *eddish*, aej' *edge*, ael'dü-r *elder* (*udder*), ael'ü-r *eller*, fael'ür fael'ü *fellow*, fraan'-

fraek'ld fraen'-fraek'lz *s.v.* *fen-freckle*, faet'1 *fettle*, flaekt' fleck'd, gjai'b'1 aen'd *gable-end*, gyaet'n *getten*, gyaetz'li<sub>nz</sub> *gezlings*, dlaent' *glent*, graes' *gress*, aek' *heck*, aed' *hed* (*heeded*), aet'ür *hetter*, jaen'ü-raen' *jeni-wren*, laek' on' *leck on*, laen'chün *lension*, laem'bü (*mod.*) *limber*, maey'ni, (*old*) maen'i, (*mod.*) *meiny*, mael'ch *melch*, maest'ür *mester*, maett' *mett*, naesh' *nesh*, naes'lbüb' *nestlebug*, naes'l-kok' *nestle-cock*, naett'in *netting*, aer- or, paent' *pent*, paer'kok' *percock*, paerk' *perk*, plaek' *pleck*, raedd'-raad:l' *s.v.* *radle*, raech'in *retching*, sael' saen' (*mod.*) *sell* (= *self*), sael'd suuw'd (*mod.*) *sell'd*, saet'ürdi, *Setterday*, shaerk' *shirk*, slaek' *sleck*, slaed' *sled*, doo'ür snaek' *sneck of a door*, spael'ch *spelch*, spael' *spell*, swael'türd *swelter'd*.

aen'd *end* (*s.v.* *gable-e.*), taach'in-aend *taching-end*, tael'd *tell'd*, taent' *tent* (1 and 2), taet' *Tett*, dhaen' *then*, thraes'küt *threscold*, thraes'l *threstle*, twich' graes': *twitch-grass*, wael'i, *welly*, waes'i<sub>l</sub>, waes'i<sub>l</sub>ürz *wessail*, *wessailers*, waech'üd (*mod.*) *wet-shod*, yael' *yell*, yaedh'ürd (*old*) *Yetherd.*]

Also [bi<sub>l</sub>aed'i *beledlys v. belemmy and lady*, jaert' jert' (*s.v.* *cherty*), smaelt' *smelt*].

§ 12. [æ' æ'] medial (low-front-narrow).

[ügyae'n *again*, bü'yaed' bü'ae'd *bullhead*, ae'rni<sub>n</sub> uu'rni<sub>n</sub> *earning*, gyaen' gyi'n *gin* (*given*), jin'jü-brae'd (*mod.*) *ging-bread*, ae' ha=*have*, trün'd'l-bae'd *trundle-bed*, yae'd *yead.*]

§ 13. [æ'] long (low-front-narrow).

[ae'r *air*, fae'r *fare*, wae' (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wah*, wae'r *ware*, wae' ? (*old*) wae' (*mod.*) *wha.*]

Also [chae'ri, *chary* (*s.v.* *chare*)].

§ 14. [æy]=[æ]+[y].

[braey'k *break*, aey't *eat*, faey't' *feit*, maey'ni, (*old*) maen'i, (*mod.*) *meiny*, straey't' *strait*, taey'ch (*old*) téech (*mod.*) *teich*, taey'lür (*old*) tai'lü-r (*mod.*) *teilor*, waey' *wey* (2).]

§ 15. [æy']=[æ]+[y'].

[faey' *feigh*, faey' *fey*, aey' (*old*) ai' (*mod.*) *hey*, indaey'd (*old*) *indēid*, kyaey'v *keive*, naey' *neigh*, raey'n *rein* (*rēin*), staey'l (*mod.*) *stete*, waey' *wey* (1).]

§ 16. [ah] short, (low-back-wide), used only as the first element in diphthongs and triphthongs: as in [ahy, ahy', ahy'ü], which see. It may sometimes occur as medial=[ah'].]

§ 17. [ahy] = [ah] + [y] = one form of diphthongal *i*. And see next §.

[bāhy gāhy' *be gy*, blāhyn'd-wuur:m *blind-worm*, dahy'k' *dike*, grahy'mi, *grimy*, gāhy'l-faat' *guile-fat*, lahyk' *like*, pahy'nūt *pynett*, sahy'd yū *side ye*, slāhy'vi,n *sliving*, spāhy's' *spice*, strāhyk' *strike*, stāhy'sty, thāhy'z'l (old) thik's'l (mod.) *thizle*, tahy'di, *tidy*, tahy'k' *tike*.]

§ 18. [ahy'] = [ah] + [y'] = one form of diphthongal *i*. See preceding §.

[bi, gāhy', bāhy gāhy' *be gy*, bi,lahy'v *belive*, drahy' *dry*, grahy'p (mod.) *grip*, gāhy' *guy*, bi, gāhy' *s. v. guy*, ahy' *hie*, ahy'm *ime*, lahy't *lite*, pahy'k (old) pik' (mod.) *pike*, pahy'm *pime*, pahy'z *pize*, sahy'd *side*, sahy'l *sile*, slāhy'v *slive*, swāhy'n *swine*, swāhy'n krūw' *swine-crew*, swāhy'n ūl' *swine-hull*, thwāhy't *thwite*, tahy'n *tine* (2 *sb.* and 1 *v.*), tahy'p *tipe*, twāhy'n *twine*, twāhy' *twy*, wahy'l *while*.]

§ 19. [ahy'ŭ] triphthong = [ahy'] + [ŭ].

[kwāhy'ŭ kau'f' kwee' kau'f' *quie-calf*, skee'ŭr th) fāhy'ŭ-r *skeer the fire*, tik'1 th) fāhy'ŭ-r *tickle the fire*.]

§ 20. [ai'] medial = (mid-front-narrow); without any vanish, as used in the south.

[bai't' *bate*, maak'- mai'- *make*, win'ŭ wūn'ŭ (old) wai'nt (mod.) *winno wunna wunno*.]

Also [ŭbai't' *abate* (*s. v. bate*)].

§ 21. [ai'] long = (mid-front-narrow), the midland-provincial monophthong of *ai*, *ay* in st. Eng. *wait*, *day*; *a* in *name*, &c. with no vanish or after-sound of [y].

[ŭgyait' *agate*, bai'd *bade*, bai'zi'ŭr *bear's-ear*, brai'd *braid*, kyai'l *cale*, kuuw'-rai:k *cowrake*, krai't *crate*, dai'dz *dades*, dai'di,n-stringz *dading-strings*, dai'm *dame*, fai'vŭ-r faav'ŭ-r *favour*, gyai'b'l aen'd *gable-end*, gyai'n *gain*, gyai't yai't *gate*, gū'd-ai'l *good-ale*, grai-shŭz *gracious*, ai'gz *haghes*, ai'lŭ *hālo*, aey' (old) ai' (mod.) *hey*, kyai'l *kale*, lai'd *lade*, lai'd *lay'd*, bilai' *s. v. lady*, lai'n (mod.) *loan* (old) *lone*, naang'-nai:l *nang-nail*, nai' *nay*, plai'n *plain*, plai'chi,n-ŭ-aej' *pleaching a hedge*, prai' yŭ *prey yo*, kwai'l *quail*, rai'k *rake*, rai't *rate*, slai'd *slade*, swai'lŭr *swailer*, tai' *ta*, tai'n *tane* (*s. v. ta*), tai'st *taste*, taey'lŭr (old) tai'lŭ-r (mod.) *teilor*, thaa'r-kyai:k *thar-cake*, thai'v *theave*, thrai'v *thrave*, wai'st *waste*, wai'tŭr (old) *water*, yai't *yate*.]

§ 22. [ai'ũ] = [ai'] + [ũ].

[ee'ür (*old*) ai'ũ(r (*mod.*) *heer.*)]

§ 23. [ao'] medial, (mid-back-wide) = Italian open *o*, in quality.

[wao'm wuu'm *whom (home).*]

§ 24. [ao'] long = (mid-back-wide) = Italian open *o*.

[oa' ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) *ō* = *all*, oa'l ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) *ole (all).*]

§ 25. [aow'] = [ao] + [w].

[nuuw't' naow't' *nought*, uuw'd- uuw'd aow'd- aow'd *old*, ùnbi, thaow't' *unbethought*.

§ 26. [aow'] = [ao] + [w].

[uuw'd- uuw'd aow'd- aow'd *old*, pin'-faow'd *pin-fold.*]

§ 27. [aoy] = [ao] + [y].

[kaoy'lz *coils*, kaoy'l-pit *coil-pit*, gaoy't' *goit*, graoy'ts (*mod.*) *greats*, jaoy'st *joist*, maoy'dŭ-r *moyder.*]

§ 28. [au'] medial = (low-back-narrow-round), as *au* in st. Eng. *aëronaut*.

[bau'k- *bawk*, kau'ff *cawf*, aa'rs (*old*) au's' (*mod.*) *harse*, au'(st o)st *Ist (I shall)*, oa' lau'r' *s. v. law*, mau'rt *mort*, nau'n *none*, wau'n *one*, or'ts (*old*) au'ts (*mod.*) *orts*, kwahy'ũ kau'f' kwee' kau'f' *quie-calf*, shee'ũ-r kau'rn *sheer corn*, stau'n *ston (s. v. stoo-an)*, thau'rp *thorp*, wau't' *wawt.*]

§ 29. [au'] long = (low-back-narrow-round), as *au* in st. Eng. *fraud*.

[oa'li'z (*old*) au'li'z (*mod.*) *always*, ũnau' *ãnō (also)*, bau's'n *bawson*, brau'n *brawn*, kau' (*mod.*) *call*, tla'u'ti, *clarty*, kau'n (*mod.*) *cōne (callen)*, fau' (*mod.*) foa' (*old*) *fall*, gau'd *gawd*, auv (*mod.*) *howve*, oa' lau'fŭl *s. v. lawful*, mau'ndri:l *maundrell*, mau'ki'n *maukin*, mau'l *mawl*, mau'ks *maux*, móo'n kau'f *moon-cauf*, oa' ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) *ō* = *all*, oa' lau' *O law*, oa'l ao'l (*old*) au' (*mod.*) *ole (all)*, pau't *paut pawt*, poa't (*old*) pau't (*mod.*) *pote*, rau'm *rawm*, shau' *shaw*, skŭw-bau'ld *s. v. skew*, stau' (*mod.*) *stall*, tau'k *talk*, tau'k (*mod.*) *and* toa'k (*old*) *toke*, wau'kŭr *walker*, wau'm *wawm*, wikk'-flau':z *wick-flaws*, yau'm *yawm*, yau'y (*old*) yau' (*mod.*) *s. v. yoy.*]

§ 30. [au'y] = [au'] + [y].

[yau'y (*old*) yau' (*mod.*) *yoy.*]

§ 31. [ee] short = (high-front-narrow), as *i* in Fr. *fini*.

[gyiz (*old*) gëë'üz (*mod.*) gis (*give us*).]

§ 32. [ee'] medial=(high-front-narrow), as *ee* gen. in st. Eng. *sheep*, and *ea* gen. in *cheap*.

[kwahy'ũ kau'f' kwee' kau'f' *quie-calf*, shee'p-paen' *sheep-pen* s. v. *sheep-lee*.]

§ 33. [ee'] long=(high-front-narrow), as *ea* in st. Eng. *beam*, *cream*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the *ee* in South Eng. and prov. *feed*, which is an inchoant diph.=[iee', iy']. See [ëe'].

[bee'm *beam*, bee'vür *beaver*, bree'm *bream*, see'li'n *cieling*, kree'm *cream*, lee'd *lead*, stee'n-pot' *stean-pot*, swee'l swee'ül *sweal*.]

§ 34. [eeũ]=[ee]+[ũ].

[dee'ül (*mod.*) *del* (*deal*), lee'p ? luuw'p *lawp*, pil'ũ-bee'ür *pillow-beer*, -dhée'ür *there*, three'p *threap*.]

§ 35. [ee'ũ]=[ee']+ [ũ].

[ee'ür (*old*) ai'ũ(r (*mod.*) *heer*, shee'ür-kau'rn *sheer corn*, skee'ür th)fahy'ür *skeer the fire*, slee'üt (*old*) slip' (*mod.*) *slate*, swee'l swee'ül *sweal*, tee'ür *tere*, dhee'ür *theer*.]

§ 36. [eew']=[ee]+[w'].

[teew' *or* tũw' *tue*, veew' (*old*) vũw' (*mod.*) *vew or view*.]

§ 37. [ée=iy=iëë]. This is an inchoant diphthong, having the first or least deviation from the monophthong [ee']. It is generally used for *ee* both in st. Eng. and provincially; and with second element short before breath consonants, as in *peep*, *feet*, *week*; also for *ie* in st. Eng. and prov. *niece*, *thief*, &c. Various other forms are levelled under this sound in dialects. See also [éé'] below.

[bée'zũm *beesom*, bée'sti,nz *beestings*, bi]ée'mi, *beleemy*, faaw'l-féet' s. v. *foul*, kléek' *kleek*, méé' *me*, méé'ti, *meeghty*, née'dz *needs*, née'ld *nêld*, rée'f' *reef*, téé *tee* (=thee), taey'ch (*old*) téé'ch (*mod.*) *teich*, dhée' *thee*.]

§ 38. [éé'=iee'=iëë=iy']=[i]+[ëë]. The only difference between this diphthong and the [ée] preceding is, that the second element in this is of medial length instead of short.

[dée' *dee* (*die*), drée' *dree*, ée'n *een*, fée'd *feed*, gyaad'-brée' *gad-bree*, née'z (*mod.*) *knees*, péé' *pe*, sée'd s. v. *sa* (=saw), sée'd *seed*, stée' *stee*, stée'm *steem*, téé'm *teem*, wée'l *weel* (*old*).]

§ 39. [éé, éé']. Supplementary remarks.

I think my attention was first drawn to this inchoant diphthong

[iěč] or [iěē] as differentiated from the monophthong [eé'] or [ee'], when I might be twelve or fourteen years of age, by the late Mrs. Kezia Dixon, of Tunstead, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, by her pronunciation of the word *meat*=[miěēt], with medial second element of the diphthong. The pronunciation at Chapel-en-le-F. and eastward, including Peak Forest, was [mee't]; but west and south of same, in the Bradshaw Edge and Combs Edge townships, it was [mai't]. I think Mrs. D. had most probably got the form [miěēt] from her mother, who was a native of Westmorland, where the digraph *ea* in *beast, speak, tea, &c.* has a near approach to this sound, as well as *ee* generally.

In June, 1840, I got Walker's Dictionary, and in the *Principles of English Pronunciation* prefixed to same, the following remarks attracted my attention: In art. 8—'the sound of *e* with which it [the diphthongal *i*] terminates, is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*;' also in art. 41—he makes a difference between 'the *e* in *the*,' and 'the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen*.' His language is vague; but I think his 'squeezed sound of *ee*' was really the inchoant diphthong under consideration, although he was not able to give the analysis.

I used this diphthong in my Chapel-en-le-Frith version of Solomon's Song in 1863, in my own notation, in which the different sounds of each vowel, elements of diphthongs, and of some consonants, were indicated by diacritics. The sound in question was written (ěč) for (iě)=Gl. [éé]; and (ěē)=Gl. [éé'].

My own notation was also used: (1) in the version of Solomon's Song for Taddington, in the Peak of Derbyshire, written in 1865; and (2) in recording a little dialectal speech until April, 1869. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech* was published in 1867. I studied this, and likewise Mr. Ellis's Palaeotype and Glossic as soon as they were published; and afterwards used palaeotype for recording dialectal speech.

I had given Mr. E. this diph. in *sleep, me*=pal. (slúip, mú)=Gl. [sliěčp, miěč], in 1869; see E. E. P., p. 473, note 1. He also inserted the second chapter of the Song of Solomon in *Glossic*, from the Chapel-en-le-Frith and Taddington versions above named,



on p. xx. of the Notice prefixed to Pt. iii. of his *E. E. P.*, 1871; also in two other Papers; see remarks under [û]. In these versions gl. [iy] is used.

Mr. E. seems to have commenced the study of fractures about 1874. In *E. E. P.*, Part iv. p. 1307, he says: 'The knowledge of fractures is rather new to myself. There were many ways of speech to which I was well accustomed, without having the least idea that they belonged to this class. Dialectal fractures I scarcely appreciated at all, except as sporadic curiosities, till quite recently; yet they are most conspicuous characters of our northern and south-western dialects.'

Mr. Sweet agrees in using a diphthong with same quality of elements for *ee* in st. Eng., being [i'ëë] with medial first element. I note especially, that he also uses the same sound for *ea* as the st. Eng. pronunciation in the following words: (1) 'breathe, clean, dreams 2, eastern, heal, means 2, sea 2, steal,' *Handb. Phon.* pp. 113-21; and (2) 'eating-house, meat, sea, speak,' *Prim. Phon.* pp. 81-2. Now I believe the great majority of educated English speakers use a monophthong in these *ea* words, viz.—[ee'] long in all except *eastern* and *eating-house*, in which the medial [ee'] would be used.

§ 40. [i] short=(high-front-wide).

[big'i,n biggi'n *biggin*, bil'büriz *bilberries*, bili, *Billy*, brigg' *brig*, brimm' *brim*, chik'i,nz *chickens*, chil'uri, *chillary*, krik'i,t *cricket*, dai'di,n-stringz *dading-strings*, dim' *dim*, ding(g) *ding*, didh'ür *dither*, fit' *fit*, flig'd *fligged*, flik' *flik*, flit' *flit*, frim' *frim*, gyid' *geed*, gyidi, *giddy*, jili,vür *gilliver*, gyilt *gilt*, jin'jü-braed (*mod.*) *ging-bread*, gyiz (*but mod.*) gëë'üz *gis* (*give us*), grig' *grig*, grin' *grin*, ig' *hig*, ill'i,n *hilling*, ik'l *ickle*, it' *it* (*hit*), ich' *itch*, iv'ür *iver*, jin'i,-raen' *jeni-wren*, jilt *jilt*, kyid'z *kids*, kyim'ni,l *kimmil*, kyis' *kiss*, kyit' *kit*, kyt'li,n *kitling*, kyt'l *kittle*, lig' *lig*, liv'ür (*old*) liv'ü (*mod.*) *liver*, mid'i,n *middin*, mij' *midge*, mil'n *miln*, mil'nür *milner*, nik' *nick*, niv'ür *niver*, pik' *pick*, pig' *pig*, pij'ün-koa:t *pigeon-house*, pig'i,n *piggin*, pik' *pik*, pahy'k (*old*) pik' (*mod.*) *pike*, pil' *pill*, pil'ü-beeür *pillow-beer*, pin'-kod' *pin-cod*, pin'-faow'd *pin-fold*, ping'gl' *pingle*, pingk *pink*, rid' *ridd*, rid'n *ridden*, rid'l *riddle*, rig' *rig*, riz'ümz *rissoms*, shiv'z *s. v. shaling*, shift *shift*, sik' *sick*, sin' *sin*, sit'n *sit*, slee'üt (*old*)

slip' (*mod.*) *slate*, slim' *slim*, smidh'i, *smithy*, spingk *spink*, sprint *sprint*, skwit'ŭ-r *squitter*, stidh'i, *stithy*, strik'ŭl *strickle*, swift *swift*, swil-kŭ-r *swilker*, swil' *swill*, thahy'z'l (*old*) thik's'l (*mod.*) *thizle*, thwit'ŭl *thwittle*, tik'ŭl th)fahy'ŭ-r *tickle the fire*, ting'-taang:(g *ting-tang*, tit' *tit*, tit'ŭr *titter*, tunn'-dish: *tun-dish*, twil'i, *twilly*, twin'tŭrz *twinters*, twich' graes': *twitch-grass*, twit'ŭr *twitter*, wis'kiŭt *whisket*, wit' *whit*, wik' *wick*, wikk'-flau':z *wick-flaws*, wig'i,n (*old*) wig'i, (*mod.*) *wiggin*, win' *win*, win'ŭ wun'ŭ (*old*) wai'nt (*mod.*) *winno wunna wunno*, win'tŭr *winter*, widh'i, *withy*, wiz'nd *wizened*, yuuw'l-ring:(g *yowl-ring*.)

§ 41. [i'] medial=(high-front-wide).

[gyi'n gya'e'n *gin* (*given*), liv'ŭr (*old*) liv'ŭ (*mod.*) *liver*, wŭt' (*old*) wil'tŭ (*mod.*) *wut*.]

§ 42. [i<sub>1</sub>] short=(high-front-wide-retracted).

According to my appreciation, this sound is used very extensively in unaccented syllables. See the Glossary for numerous examples, especially in final syllables. This sound and that of [ŭ=u'] occur in the majority of unaccented syllables. Examples of [i<sub>1</sub>]: *a* in *beverage*; *ai* in *certain*; *e* in *aligar*, *cambrel*, *chickens*; *i* in *coffin*, -ing=[-i,u]; *o* in *wagon*; *u* in *fortune*; *y* short in *clumsy*, *pity*.

§ 43. N.B. Special notes on *i* unaccented after the primary or secondary accent, as:—

1. In the extensive termination *-ity* in *ability*, &c.<sup>1</sup>;
2. In the first and third *i* in the termination *-ibility*, in *indivisibility*, &c.;
3. *i* in *possible*, *visible*, *merrily*, *possibly*, *terribly*, &c.

Any of these words when used in dialectal speech have the unaccented *i*=[ŭ].

In educated Eng. speech: (*a*) some speakers use [ŭ], (*b*) others [i<sub>1</sub>], and (*c*) others both forms in different words, but probably not in the same word.

From April 1865 to January 1883, I recorded various points in the pronunciation of about 340 public speakers, viz.:—Ministers of various denominations, including bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England; noblemen, members of the H. of

<sup>1</sup> Words having this termination occupy twelve pages in Walker's *Rhyming Dictionary*; *-ibility* occurs in fifty-two words=one page.

Commons, professors; also three members of the Royal Family—the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The points recorded are mainly those in which there are differences in ‘Educated English Pronunciation.’ For the pronun. of *i* unaccented in syllables immediately following the primary and secondary accents, I recorded words from about 183 speakers; and after analysing them I found the following closely approximate result, viz.:—

1. About 4-sevenths used pal. (ɸ)=Gl. [ū=u’];
2. „ 2- „ „ „ (i,) = „ [i,];
3. „ 1-seventh „ both forms, that is: in certain words [ū], and in others [i,].

The symbols in my own notation previously to April, 1869, were: (ø) in *dévout*, (ÿ) in *dīvide*, and (ÿ) in *beauty*; all=pal. (i), Gl. [øø].

In the key to Palaeotype, Part i. of E. E. P., p. 9, issued Feb. 1869, Mr. E. has ‘*Yy*=Welsh *u*, and final *y*, *pump*, *ewyllys* (*pymp*, *ewælhh’ys*), E[nglish] *houses*, *goodness*, (*høuz’yz*, *gud’nys*).’ From this time I used pal. (y)=Gl. [i’] for unaccented short *i*.

In the two Peak of Derbysh. versions of Chap. ii of Solomon’s *Song* printed by Mr. E. in 1871, in three places (see p. lxxxvi), the Gl. [i] simply was used at Mr. E.’s suggestion.

- 1875, Sept., Mr. E. used [i] in *Glossic*.
- 1876, Dec. 12, he says (see memo. of my interview): ‘Keep (y) in unaccented syllables,’=Gloss. [i’].
- 1878, he says—‘When the weak vowel is “i, y” in an open syllable, it is generally [i] as *pity* [pit’i], but may be [i’] as [pit’i].’—*Sp. Song*, p. 129. Also, *witty*=[wit’i].—*ib.* p. 132/1.
- 1885, Aug. 30, he thinks (i<sub>1</sub>) is the sound. Interview in Mem. Book LXIV. p. 6.
- „ Nov. 15, I adopted the present form: pal. (i)=gl. [i,].
- 1889, Mr. E. says—‘TH. uses (i) when it occurs in open unaccented syllables, considering the tongue to be somewhat retracted . . . not distinguished by me from unstressed open (i).’—*Ex. Ph. E. D.*, p. 82\*/1.

Mr. Sweet has pal. (i<sub>1</sub>)=g. [i<sub>1</sub>]=*y* in *pity*, *e* in *roses*, *i* in *-ing*, &c.—*Prim. Phon.* pp. 21, 72, 82, 83.

§ 44. [i,w]=[i,] + [w].

[nùwt' (old) ni,w't (mod.) newt.]

§ 45. [i,w']=[i,] + [w'].

[oa' yoa' (old) yi,w' yuuw' (mod.) Ō or yō.]

§ 46. [o] short = (low-back-wide-round), common st. Eng. short o.\*

[ün god']i,l an God ill, on'i, any, bod'i, body, bol'üks bollocks, bont bont, bodh'üm botham, bot'l bottle, tlok' clock, kob'li,nz coblins, kok'i,t cocket, kod' cod, kofi,n coffin, koff' (mod.) cough, krozi,l crozzel, doff' doff, doll' dol, duug' (old) dog' (mod.) dog, fog' fog and fogge, gor' (mod.) garr, gob' gob, gos'tür goster, ob'li, hobbly, od'i, hoddy, of'l hoffle, oli,n hollin, on'd hond, opi,t hoppet, opp' ü)mi, thüm' hoppomi thumb, ot'i,l hotil, in god']i,l in God ill, o)st au'st I st (I shall), nol' nau'l (mod.) nuuw' (old) know (knoll), mol' mol'i, Moll Molly (s.v. Mal), mor'i,z-daan'si,n and modi,st-daan's (mod. for) morrice-dance, moss' moss, mot'i motty, mok's mox, nuugi,n (old), nog'i,n (mod.) noggin, ont' (mod.) s. v. nont, om'üst ömost, on- ün- on (=of), on'- on- (=un-), or'ts (old) au'ts (mod.) orts, oss' oss, ot'ümi, ottomy, ok's'n oxen, ok'stür oxter, paall', moll' Pal, Moll, pin'-kod' pin-cod, pos' poss, pot'ür potter, rop's rops, slob'ür slobber, slok'nd slocken'd, sluf' slof' slough, smóo'dhi,n tloth' smoothing cloth, steen-pot' stean-pot, thros'l throstle, tüm'i, (old) Tummy, tom' tom'i, (mod.) Tom Tommy, wot' (old) ot' (mod.) whot, raang'(g (old) rong'(g (mod.) wrang.)

Also [mon'i, many s. v. any].

§ 47. [oa'] medial = (mid-back-narrow-round).

[oa'vür (old) oa'ü-r (mod.) over.]

§ 48. [oa'] long = (mid-back-narrow-round).

[ün)oa' äñō (and all=also), broa'ch broach, broa-zli, broseley, koa'l koa' (old) call, koa'n (old) cōne (callen), doa'shün docion, foa' (old) fau' (mod.) fall, goa' (mod.) goo'ü (old) goo-a (go), aast oa' hastō (hast thou all), noa'd knowed, noa'n known (verb. plur. after 'you'), loa'n (old) lai'n (mod.) lone, loa'z lose, loa' low, noa'dhü-r nōther, nuuw' noa' nou, oa' ao'l (old) au' (mod.) Ō (=all), oa' yoa' yi,w' yuuw' Ō, yō (ewe), oa'lau' O law, oa'l ao'l (old) au' (mod.) ole (all), oa'vür (old) oa'ü-r (mod.) over, poa'k poke, sb. and v., poa'zi, posie, poa't (old) pau't (mod.) pote, sloa'-wuü:rm slow-worm, stroa'ki,n stroaking, thoa'l thole, throa' throw, toa'k toke (old),

and tau'k tauk (*mod.*), woa' wō, yoa' (*old*) yi,w' yuuw' (*mod.*)  
yo, yoa' yō.]

§ 49. [oa<sub>1</sub>·] long = (mid-back-narrow-round-lowered).

[oa<sub>1</sub>·li<sub>z</sub> (*old*) au·li<sub>z</sub> (*mod.*) *always.*]

§ 50. [oa'ū] = [oa' + [ū].

[boo'ün (*old*) boa'ün (*mod.*) *bone*, oa'ū-r *ore* (= *o'er*), yoa'ūr  
(*emph.*) *yore* (*s. v. yō*).]

§ 51. [oo, oo'] short and medial = (high-back-narrow-round).  
Used only as the first elements in diphthongs, as in [ooū, oo'ū],  
which see.

§ 52. [ooū] = [oo] + [ū].

[tlooūs' *close*, dooūr (*mod.*) duu'r (*old*) *dur*, mooū-r *moor* (*more*),  
mooū'rz *mores*, pooū'(rli, *poorly*, dooū-r-snaek' *sneck of a door*,  
sooū' *soo-a* (*so*), stooūn *stoo-an.*]

§ 53. [oo'u] = [oo' + [ū].

[boo'ün (*old*) boa'ün (*mod.*) *bone*, goo'ū (*old*) goa' (*mod.*) *goo-a*  
(= *go*).]

§ 54. [óo] = [úw] = [úö]. This is an inchoant diphthong,  
having a slight deviation from the monophthong [oo']. It com-  
mences with a lower sound [ú] and closes up to [ö], and is used  
at Wh. and in many dialects for oo: (1) generally, when oo is fol-  
lowed by breath-sonants, as in *nook*, *poops*, *wang-tooth* below;  
and (2) sometimes when oo is followed by voiced consonants:  
(a) by more than one voiced consonant in the same syllable, as in  
*moods* [móo'dz] below; and (b), sometimes in words of more than  
one syllable, or in compound words, as in *broody*, *moon-cauf* below.

[bóo'dū-r *bolder*, bróo'di, *broody*, króo'd'l, kraaw'd'l *crowdle*,  
óo'zin (*mod.*) *easing*, óo *hoo*, móo'di,waa'(rp *moldwarp*, móo'dz  
*moods*, móo'n kau'f *moon-cauf*, nóo'k' *nook*, póo'ps *poops*, shóo *shoo*,  
smóo'dhi'n *smoothing*, smóo'dhi'n tlqth' *smoothing cloth*, stóop'  
*stoop*, waang'-tóo:th *wang-tooth.*]

§ 55. [óo' = úw' = úoo']. This inchoant diphthong only differs  
from the last by having the second element of medial length. It  
is used at Wh. and in other dialects, chiefly for oo before voiced  
consonants in final syllables.

[ūbóo'n' *aboon*, bróo'd *brood*, dóo'n (*old*) dù'n (*mod.*) *doon*, lóo'k  
*look*, póo' *poo*, róo'-baa'rgi'n *rue-bargain*, shóo'n *shoon* (*old*) shóo'z  
*shoes* (*mod.*).]

§ 56. [óó, oo']; Supplementary Notes.

Represented as an inchoant diphthong for oo in my Chapel-en-le-Frith version of the Song of Solomon, written in 1863, in my own notation. It was expressed (oó) in *cook*, and (oö) in *cool*; and appreciated at the time as approaching uow, uow' [uoöð, uoöö].

In 1870, when I furnished the Chapel-en-le-Frith version of the second chap. of Solomon's Song to Mr. E., he appreciated the first element of this diphthong as [ui'] = high-mixed-narrow-round, and I as [uo] = high-back-wide-round.

It was written (úu, úu<sup>u</sup>) in pal. until after Sept. 1875.

At my interview with Mr. E. Sept. 7th, 1875, he adopted a convention for this diphthong: Pal. (æú) = Gl. [uúoo], and said—'The point is this—the rounding for [oo] = (uu) is effected *gradually*, and hence at the beginning there is either no rounding at all, or at most an [au], that is, an imperfect rounding which increases visibly.' The symbol was afterwards written (æ'u), indicating by the accent-mark being placed after (æ), and not *over* it, that the first element was unanalysed, and therefore that it might vary; as in the case of unanalysed [e'i] in Glossic, which represents the various forms of diphthongal *i*. See Mr. E.'s remarks on (æ'u), Ex. Ph. E. D. p. 292; one of which is: 'As (u<sub>o</sub>) appears to be a variant of (u), caused by *keeping* the mouth too wide open, so (æ'u) is a variant of (uu) caused by *beginning* it with the mouth too wide open, and gradually but rapidly closing it down to the position for (u).'

I afterwards became gradually aware that the first element was (u<sub>o</sub>) or a very close approach to it, and stated this to Mr. E. at an interview Dec. 23rd, 1877. At night, after returning to 27, Thavies Inn, where I was staying, I further examined this in the usual way by inserting the top of a penholder into the mouth, and found to my satisfaction, that the first element was (u<sub>o</sub>), that is, the Midland (u<sub>o</sub>) slightly advanced; the diphthong consequently being (ú<sub>o</sub>u).

No doubt the abnormal rounding in the first element constituted the difficulty in arriving at the correct analysis.

§ 57. [óó·ű] = [óó] + [ű].

[bróó·űrdz *bruardz*.]

§ 58. [ù] = Midland *u* short. It is an abnormal vowel, having the position of the tongue for [uo], and the position of the lips for [oa] or [ao], but slightly flatter, and the opening slightly more elongated horizontally, than it is for the *pursed* rounding for [oa] or [ao]. It required a great deal of study and many experiments on myself, with Mr. E. and others, before I could analyse this sound to my satisfaction; this was finally accomplished during 1887. Mr. E. seemed never able to hit the sound exactly. See his remarks in Ex. Ph. E. D. p. 291. It was agreed on Sept. 7, 1875, that the Glossic symbol or convention for Lancashire, or Midland short *u*, should be [ù], which has been used to the present time, in lieu of the full analysis [uo<sub>oa</sub>].

[ùlúngg' ù' *along of*, blúft *bluft*, búlk *bulk*, bú'ya'e'd bú'ra'e'd *bullhead*, búmm'úr *bummer*, búmp'úr (*old*) búmp'ű (*mod.*) *bumper*, búsh'úl *bushel*, bú't'ű-r-búmp *butter-bump*, chùk'ł *chuckle*, chùn'túr *chunter*, tlùn'tű-r *chunter*, tlúz'úmd *clussum'd*, dùb'li,n *doubling*, dùb' *dub*, dùn- *dun* (*do-en*), dùn'út (*old*) dùn'ű (*mod.*) *dunnot*, úd'úr (*old*) ael'dű (*mod.*) *elder*, faar' ún'űff *far enough*, fúm'úd (*mod.*) *fomard*, frùm'úti, *frumety*, fùn't fun't (*found it*), fús'ti, *fusty*, dlùm' *glum*, opp' ũmi, thùm' *hoppomi thumb*, ùl'út *howlet*, ùg'n *huggon*, ùll *hull*, júst *just*, lù.dhi, (*mod.*) *law you*, lùk'yű *dheeű* (*mod.*) *look ye (there)*, lùm' *lum*, lùn'di, *lundy*, múkk' *muck*, mùn-mùn' *mun*, mùng'(g *mung*, mùn'jűr *munger*, mùn'ű *munna*, nùb'łz nùb'z *nubbles nubbs*, nùngk'ł *nuncle*, plùsh' *plush*, pùd'ł *puddle*, lùn'jűz *s. v. rungeous*, shùt- *shut*, slùdh'ű-r (*mod.*) *slother*, slùf' slòf' *slough*, strùnt *strunt*, sùm'út *summut*, sùp' *sup*, swahy'n ùl' *swine hull*, thrù-wi,k *three-week*, thrùng'g *throng*, thrùm'i,łd *thrumill'd*, thrùch *thrutch*, thùm'pi,n *thumping*, trùk' *truck*, trùn'd'ł-bae'đ *trundle-bed*, tùl- *tull*, tùm'i, *Tummy* (*old*) tòm' tom'i, (*mod.*) *Tom Tommy*, tunn'-dish: *tun-dish*, tùn'd *tunn'd*, túp' *tup*, twùn' *twun*, ùv'ű-r *uvver*, win'ű wùn'ű (*old*) wai'nt (*mod.*) *winno* *wunna* *wunno*, wùt' (*old*) wil'tű (*mod.*) *wut*, wùt's (*old*) *wuut's* (*mod.*) *wuts*.]

Also [tlùm'zi, *clumsy*].

§ 59. [ű] Supplementary remarks.

In 1863 (and earlier) to April, 1869, my own notation was used=(ű) in *cup*, *tub*, &c., for *Derb.* &c. It was appreciated as an approach to the subsequent Glossic [uo]; and was used

in the Chapel-en-le-Frith MS. version of the Song of Solomon in 1863, in the Taddington MS. version of the same in 1865, and in recording a little dialectal speech until I had learned Mr. E.'s Glossic and Palaeotype, in 1869. First record in Pal. June 29th, 1869, Mem. Book VII. p. 80.

In 1870 I transcribed into Glossic for Mr. E., chap. ii. of the Song of Solomon, in the two Derbyshire versions just named; which he did me the honour to print: (1) on p. xx. of the Notice prefixed to Pt. iii. of his *E. E. P.*; (2) on the last page (32) of his paper on 'Glossic,' read before the Philological Society, and reprinted from its Transactions for 1870, for private circulation; and (3) on the last page (16) of his Tract on 'Varieties of English Pronunciation,' 1871; being revised and extended Extracts from the Notice to Pt. iii. of *E. E. P.* just mentioned. When I read these versions to him, he appreciated the sound in question as [oa'] = mid-mixed-narrow-round; whereas I took it as [uo] = high-back-wide-round. No doubt the difference of appreciation was caused by the abnormal rounding.

The next examinations or discussions took place on the 7th and 10th Sept., 1875; on the 7th Mr. E. made the following note:—

'bull = Pal. (bo<sub>u</sub>l) = b<sub>o</sub>u<sub>l</sub> = Gloss. [bau<sup>s</sup>l] or [bu<sup>s</sup>l] = [bùl] a convention for Lancashire (or Midland), short *u*;' that is, the Glossic symbol to be [ù].

Our next discussions occurred Dec. 12th and 13th, 1876. We did not, however, finally decide what was the analysis; and it was agreed that I should make experiments with various persons, after my return home, particularly on the *rounding* of the vowel.

During 1877 (Feb. to Sep.), I did this with more than forty persons, both adults and boys and girls of various ages—some belonging to Manchester, others to Cheshire and Derbyshire; and very fortunately, the result was all but uniform. The rounding was the *second degree*, or that for [oa'] or [ao'], but with slightly *flatter* lips, and the opening a *little* more elongated horizontally. The words used in all the aforesaid experiments on the three degrees of rounding, and that for *Midland short u*, were: *call, coal, cull, cool*; thus avoiding labial consonants both before and after the vowels, as these (consonants) interfere more or less with the free and natural rounding of the adjacent vowels.



1885, Aug. 30, Mr. E. agreed that the Glossic symbol should remain [ù]; which is the present form.

I may just state that the convention in Palaeotype has varied as (u<sub>1</sub>, ù, u<sub>1</sub>) from 1873 to Aug. 1886; the present form (u<sub>0</sub>), which sufficiently represents the analysis, was adopted in Dec. 1886.

§ 60. [ù<sup>ε</sup>] Midland vowel *u* of medial length; having the same formation as [ù] short.

[kù'm *come*, dóo'n (*old*) dù'n (*mod.*) *doon*, gù'n *goon* (*go-en pl.*), gù'd-ai'l *good-ale*, mùn'- mù'n *mun*, wù'n *wun*<sup>1</sup>.]

§ 61. [ùw] = [ù] + [w]; the same as [óo] for Derbyshire.

[núwt' níwt' (*mod.*) *newt*, skùw-bau'ld *s. v. skew*, od'zwùw'ks (*mod.*) *'odzooks*, an oath.]

§ 62. [ùw<sup>v</sup>] = [ù] + [w<sup>v</sup>]; the same as [óo<sup>v</sup>] for Derbyshire.

[suuw'n (*old*) sùw'n (*mod.*) *soun* (*s8n*), swah'yn-krùw' *swine-crew*, tùw' *tew*, teew' *or* tùw' *tue*, veew' (*old*) vùw' (*mod.*) *vew*, *view*.]

§ 63. [ǔ = u<sup>2</sup>] = (high-back-wide). As [ǔ] is a single type, it is preferable to [u<sup>2</sup>]. This obscure sound is used extensively both in st. Eng. and dialects:

1. In unaccented syllables: as, *a* in altar, custard; *e* in grocer, water, quiet; *o* in gallop, riot, tailor, wisdom; *ou* in honour, humour; *u* in sulphur, gamut. For unaccented *i*, see [i<sub>1</sub>].

2. In unemphatic or unstressed monosyllables: as [ǔnd ǔn] = and, [ǔt] = at.

[ǔt *at* (*conj.*), ǔt aaf'tür *at after*, baa'r-güst *bar-guest*, bü *but* (*unemph.*), frū *fro* (*from, without stress*), nür *nor* (*unemph.*), on-ǔn- *on* (= *of*).]

1876, Dec. Mr. E. says—'Keep (e) in unaccented syllables, = Gl. [u<sup>1</sup>] or [ù].

§ 64. [uu] short = (mid-back-narrow).

[buur' *birr*, blahyn'd-wuur':m *blind-worm*, buun' buu'(rn *bun* (*burn*), buur' *burr*, kuuf' (*old*) *cough*, ðuug' (*old*) dog' (*mod.*) *dog*, uug'z *hogs*, uur't'l ùp' (*mod.*) *hurkle*, juur' *jur*, nuur' *knur*, muudh'ù-r *mother*, nuu *no'* (*not, contracted*), nuugi'n (*old*) nog'i'n (*mod.*) *noggin*, nuur' *nur*, puur'si, *pursey*, sluur' *slur*, suuri,

<sup>1</sup> N.B. [uow, uow<sup>v</sup>] is the form of the inchoant diphthong for *oo* in many parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

*sorry*, spuur<sup>j</sup> *spurge*, spuurr<sup>i,nz</sup> *spurrings*, ? *stuurk stirk*, suuri, *surry*, wuur<sup>ʼ</sup> (*mod.*) *whir*, wuurt *wort*, wùt<sup>s</sup> (*old*) wuut<sup>s</sup> (*mod.*) *wuts*.]

§ 65. [uu<sup>ʼ</sup>] medial=(mid-back-narrow).

[buun<sup>ʼ</sup> buu<sup>ʼ</sup>(rn *bun* (=burn), duu<sup>ʼ</sup>r (*old*) dooür (*mod.*) *dur*, uu<sup>ʼ</sup>rni<sup>n</sup> ae<sup>ʼ</sup>rni<sup>n</sup> *earning*, uu<sup>ʼ</sup>r *hur*, sloa<sup>ʼ</sup>-wuu<sup>ʼ</sup>:rm *slow-worm*, lob<sup>ʼ</sup>-wuu<sup>ʼ</sup>:rm *lob-worm*, blahy<sup>ʼ</sup>nd-wuu<sup>ʼ</sup>:rm *blind-worm*, wao<sup>ʼ</sup>m wuu<sup>ʼ</sup>m *whom* (*home*).]

§ 66. [uuw]=[uu]+[w].

[buuw<sup>ʼ</sup>dü-r *bolder*, kuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>ks *coaks*, kuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>rai:k *cowrake*, duuw<sup>ʼ</sup> dou=*do*, duuw<sup>ʼ</sup>ttür *doughter*, duuw<sup>ʼ</sup>i<sup>n</sup> *dowin* (*doing*), ? luuw<sup>ʼ</sup>p leeüp *lawp*, nuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>t<sup>ʼ</sup> *nought*, uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d-uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d aow<sup>ʼ</sup>d- aow<sup>ʼ</sup>d *old*, uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>lür-*owler*, uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d-skraat<sup>ʼ</sup> *Old Scrat*, *s. v. Scrat*, yuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>l-ring:(*g yowl-ring*.)

§ 67. [uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>]=[uu]+[w<sup>ʼ</sup>].

[kuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>p *cope*, duuw<sup>ʼ</sup>l *dewl*, fuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d *foud*, nuuw<sup>ʼ</sup> (*old*) nol<sup>ʼ</sup> nau<sup>ʼ</sup>l (*mod.*) *know* (*knoll*), nuuw<sup>ʼ</sup> *nou* (*n8*), uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d-uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d aow<sup>ʼ</sup>d-aow<sup>ʼ</sup>d *old*, puuw<sup>ʼ</sup> *pow* (*p8*), suuw<sup>ʼ</sup>n (*old*) sùw<sup>ʼ</sup>n (*mod.*) [*soun*] *s8n*, suuw<sup>ʼ</sup>d *sowd*, suuw<sup>ʼ</sup>l *sowl*, *v.*, tuuw<sup>ʼ</sup> *tou* (*t8*), yoa<sup>ʼ</sup> (*old*) yi<sup>ʼ</sup>w yuuw<sup>ʼ</sup> (*mod.*) *yo*, yuuw<sup>ʼ</sup>l *yowl*.]

§ 68. [w]. Used in Glossic for weak [uo] or [oo], as the second or unstressed element of diphthongs, as, [aaw, aa<sup>ʼ</sup>w, aaw<sup>ʼ</sup>, uuw, uuw<sup>ʼ</sup>, ùw, ùw<sup>ʼ</sup>, uow, uow<sup>ʼ</sup>], &c. When the first element is either a *low* or *mid* vowel, the [w] approximates to [uo]; but when the first element is a *high* vowel, the [w] reaches [oo]. Before voiced consonants or in pause the sound is often of medial length = [w<sup>ʼ</sup>]. It is used in like manner in the second element of triphthongs when unstressed.

§ 69. [y]. Used in Glossic for weak [ee] or [i], as the second or unstressed element of diphthongs, as, [ahy, ah<sup>ʼ</sup>y, ah<sup>ʼ</sup>y<sup>ʼ</sup>; aey, aey<sup>ʼ</sup>, iy, iy<sup>ʼ</sup>], &c. When the first element is either a *low* or *mid* vowel, the [y] approaches [i]; but when the first element is a *high* vowel, the [y] reaches [ee, or ee<sup>ʼ</sup>]. Before voiced consonants or in pause the sound is often of medial length = [y<sup>ʼ</sup>]. It is used in like manner in the second element of triphthongs when unstressed.

V. DIALECTAL SPEECH

heard and recorded at WHITTINGTON; reference being made to the pages in my Memorandum Book, No. LXXIV., in which the words and sentences were recorded. When a word was heard two or three times from the same informant, the number 2 or 3 respectively is placed after each word.

1890, April 5th. LXXIV. 4. *Boys at Whittington.*

ski,w <sup>l</sup> , 2; naa'; nokt i,m daa'n	school; now; knocked him
i,)t waat'ür; plai', 2; fah'yv, 3;	down in the water; play; five;
waun sùm'; yǔ dùw-i,n tǔ	one sum; you [are] doing too
faast';	fast.

5.— *Fletcher, Joiner*:—

au)m goo..i,n aaytt';	I'm going out.
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*Mr. Joseph Cantrell*, see Informants (p. lix):

*Thou* for 2nd per. sing. used.

wür baadd'; suuw'd; tuuw';	were (for was) bad; sold;
dog'; puuw'; suuw'n; stooñ;	two; dog; pole; soon; stone;
booñ; au kaun' bü duuw')t; ai'	bone; I can but do it; Eh!
dhaa lùwks tlaam'd laa'd;	thou looks clamm'd, lad.

7. gyaer aayt ü)t gyai't;	Get out of the gate ( <i>way</i> );
kyaaaf'l; kaoyl; ao'yl; ùn'dǔ;	caffe (to hesitate); coal; hole;
aapp'nuuw';	Hundow (a place); Apperknowl
	(a place).

LXXIV. 9. April 7th, 1890. *Mrs. Jane Berisford*, see Informants (p. lix):

gau's'; fahyn rùk' ü aap'lz;	gorse; (a) fine ruck (quantity)
kaoyts; ügeeñ'n; nahyst, 2 or 3;	of apples; quoits; again; nice;
maa'sh-mael'uz; ao'yl; nee't';	marshmallows; oil; night;
ont; üboo'n; fraogz;	aunt; above; frogs.

10. tooü'dz; naowt'; nuuw',	toads; nothing; no, <i>adv. of</i>
3; mqt'; swaat' ü stooñ'n üt t	<i>negation</i> ; mot = mark at quoits;
dooü';	swat (throw) a stone at the door.
graet' big' raat'n;	great big rat.

11. it)s ũ dũstŭr kaom'i,n      It's a duster (storm) coming  
naa'; raey'ch; taey'ch; ũni,ũn;      now; reach; teach; *Surname*  
Unwin.

10. *Mr. John Searston*, see Informants (p. lix):

pael'ti,n daay'n naa'; puuk'i,t,      pelting down now (rain);  
2; rooŭ'd, 2 or 3; bi,luuw``;      pocket; road; below; pray-thee  
pri)dhi, bi,kwahy'ŭt; Jaak`      be quiet; a *Jack* is a noggin of  
(nuu<sup>ao</sup>g'i,n);      spirits, &c.

LXXIV. 15. 1890, May 25th, *Mrs. Hannah Moseley*, see Informants (p. lix):

Wit'ntŭn; a'rnŭl; bao'y;      Whittington; Arnold; boy;  
ao,li,z, 2; vi,w`; i'l; cheeŭ'p`;      always; yew; hill; cheap;  
wuom'ũn ũz liv'd dhee'ŭr;      woman as (=who) lived there;  
paan'shŭn;      pansion=a wash-mug.

16. ee'ŭd; this'l; sich; baa'm;      heard; thistle; such; barm;  
t';kyaad'i; miln; mil'nŭ; meeŭ'n;      the; *caddy*, hale and active,  
leeŭ'vz; daay'n, 2 or 3; leeŭ'vi,n;      applied to elderly people; mill;  
naoy'z;      miller; mean (signify); leaves;  
down; leaving, *v.*; noise.

20. May 27th. *Mrs. Jane Berisford* (again):—

obb'i,n fŭt`;      hobbin foot (used by shoe-  
makers).

wai't wahy'l i, kũmz;      wait while (until) he comes.  
daelf-shael'vz;      delf (i.e. *pot*) shelves, *formerly*.  
paey'-swaeyi,n;      pey-sweying (a children's  
game; when one sweys down  
it tips the other up)<sup>1</sup>.

daa'k', 2; paa't`;      dark; part.  
21. dhaa..)z dahy'z'nd      thou'st *dizen'd* thyself up rarely,  
dhi,saenn' ùp' rae'ri;      i. e. with something (in dress)  
inappropriate or not tidy.

Many years ago, her mother went to a Methodist service which was held at a house at night, and on her return, her father said to her—

[<sup>1</sup> Here *pey* is for *peise*, old form of *poise*.—W. W. S.]

dhaa)r' lahyk ũ aowd ùl'üt      Thou art like a old *ullet* going  
 goo..)i'n aayt' üt nee'ts;      out at nights;  
 wuut'kyai'k;      oat-cake, as spoken by her  
    mother and brother.  
 duug' sliëë'pi,n;      dog-sleeping, i.e. pretending  
    to be sleeping.

20. *John Searston* (again):—  
 kuuw'pi,n t)woa';      Coping the wall.

22. *Mrs. Hannah Moseley* (again):—  
 oa'lüz; soa' ?soa'; staa'n';      always; saw; stand.  
 ai' dhää grai't gos'au'k'!      Eh! thou great goshawk.  
 draench;      drench, i.e. to make *grips* or  
    trenches in a garden.  
 faow'ti;      fouty, i.e. fusty.

#### VI. THE BRAMPTON VERSION OF MR. ELLIS'S COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN, 'Why John has no Doubts.'

See his *Existing Phonology of English Dialects*, pp. 7\*, and 427-37. Old Brampton is 3 miles W., and New Brampton 1½ mile S.W. of Chesterfield.

The original version was written in palaeotype by Thos. Hallam in Oct. and Nov. 1873, from the dictation of MRS. BENNETT, born about 1825, and her husband, born in 1823; both natives of New Brampton, who resided there and spoke the dialect till 1848, visiting the place frequently afterwards. They had resided in Everton Road, Manchester, over 20 years. The Version was subsequently corrected where necessary from inquiries made by TH. at New Brampton, Dec. 26th, 1873.

N.B. The dialect at Brampton is virtually the same as at Whittington.

(*Title*) Why John has no      Woy Jon')z noa daai'ts.  
 doubts.

1. Well, neighbour, you and      Wae'l Tom'üz<sup>1</sup>, yoa<sup>2</sup> ün) i'm

<sup>1</sup> The contracted or familiar Christian name is generally used, as, *Tom*, *Tommy*.

<sup>2</sup> Or, [dhée]. Between people of the same age (or nearly so) and familiar, the forms *thou*, *thy*, *thine*, *thee*, are used for the 2nd pers. sing., instead of the plural forms *you*, *your*, *yours*, *you*.

he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? What should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Harken!

4. I am certain I heard them say—some of those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, safe enough,—

5. that the youngest son himself, a great boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would*.

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such

mü) booü-dh laaf üd) dhiz ni,w'z<sup>1</sup> ü) moy'n. ooü kyae'rz? Dhaat's noa'dhür eeür nür) dheeür.

Thür iz'nü mon'i, üz)dée'n kau'z dhür laaft aa't, wi,) noa'n, dü'n) nü) wi,? Wot shüd maak' üm? It iz'nü vaeri, loy'kli, iz') it?

Üt on'i, rait, it aap'nt ü) dhis')n, sü) just uuwd yür<sup>2</sup> naey'z<sup>3</sup>, mün<sup>4</sup>, ün bi, kwoy'üt ti,) au)v dü'n, aa'rk) yü<sup>5</sup>.

Au'm saa'rti,)n au) eeürd üm sai.—süm ü)t' foa'k' üz waen't thróo t' wù'l künsaa'rn früm t'fuust dhürsaen'z,—dhaat' au di'd, saif ünüf',—

üz t yüngg'i,st laa'd i,ssaenn; ü graet' ün noy'n eeür uuw'd, noa'd i,s fai'dhürz voy's' üs sóon üz ée eeürd i,t, iv i,t wau'r sü kweeür ün skweeü'k'i,n, ün au)d trüst i'm tũ tael' t' tróoth, on'i, dai, dhaat au) wü'd.

Ün t' uuw'd wüm'ün ürsaenn' ül tael on'i, on) yü üz laaff'n naa; ün tael yü straey't aay't tóo, wi,dhaay't<sup>6</sup> mùch bodh'ür, iv yoa)n nob'üt aaks ür, oa'! wi) nüt ü?

Üt on'i, rait óo tuuw'd i,t mée waen au aak'st ür, <sup>7</sup>tóo' ür thrée<sup>7</sup> toy'mz oaür, ün óo shüd)nü bi, rongg übaay't sich

<sup>1</sup> Or, [nùw'z].

<sup>2</sup> Or, [dhi,-].

<sup>3</sup> Or, [naoy'z].

<sup>4</sup> Or, [laa'd].

<sup>5</sup> Or, [dhi,].

<sup>6</sup> Or, [baay't].

<sup>7</sup> Or, [tóo'thri,].

a point as this, what do you think?

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where and when she found the drunken beast that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was whining away, says she, for all the world like a sick child, or a little girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes to dry on a washing day,

12. while the kettle was boiling for tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know?, I never learned any more than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to sup. Good night, and don't be so quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t'other.

ũ thingg ūz dhis', wod dũn) yũ thingk?

Wae'l ūz au wũr sai'i,n, óo)d tael yũ, booũdh aa', ūn weeũr ūn waen' óo fũn' t' drũngk'n div'1' ūz óo koaz' ūr ūz'bũnd.

Óo swoaũr óo sée'd i,m wée ūr oa'n oy'z liggi,n oa' iz laength on t' graaynd, wée iz baest Sũn'dũ<sup>2</sup> kooũt on', ūgyaen t' aays' doaũr, daay'n ūt t' kor'nũr ū yond lai'n.

Ée wũr maak'i,n ū naey'z fũr oa't' wuul'd loyk ū baad'li, choyld, ūr ū lit'1 laas' kroy'i,n.

Ūn dhaat aap'nt, ūz uu'r ūn ūr duutt'ũr-i,-lau: kuum'd thróo t' baak' yaa'rd frũm aanggi,n t' waet tlooũz aayt tũ droy' on') t' waesh'i,n dai',

woyl t' kyaet'1 wũr boy'li,n fũr tee', won broyt<sup>3</sup> aaf:tũrnóo'n i, sũm'ũr, oa'nli, ū wéek sin' kuu'm naeks Thuur'zdi,

Ūn, dũn yũ noa'!, au niv'ũr eeũrd nũ mooũr ū dhaat kũn-saa'rn tũ dhiz dai', ūsh shóoũr ūz moy nai'm)z Jaak' Shaep'ũrd, ūn au doa'nt waant noa'dhũr, dhaeũr naa'!

Ūn naa' au)m góo'i,n wuu'm tũ mi, sũp'ũr. Gũd néet', ūn doant bée sũ shaa'rp tũ kroa' oaũr wo'n<sup>4</sup> ūgyaen waen<sup>5</sup> ée tau'ks<sup>5</sup> ū dhis' ūr dhaa't ūr t' tũdh'ũr.

<sup>1</sup> Or, [pig'].

<sup>2</sup> Query [Sũn'di,]?

<sup>3</sup> Or, [bréet'].

<sup>4</sup> Or, [aen'i,bo:di,]; or, [ũ chaap'].

<sup>5</sup> Or, [dhi, tau:k'n = they talken].





## WORD - LIST.

List of words containing the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, the dialectal pronunciation of which was recorded by T. Hallam in the western portion of the hund. of Scarsdale from 1873 to 1890.

<b>ou</b> about	A.S. ábútan
doubt	Fr. doute
ground	A.S. grund
house	„ hús
houses	„ hús
mouse	„ mús
mouth	„ múð
our	„ úre
out	„ út
pound	„ pund
proud	„ prút
round	Fr. rond
shout	Unknown
shout-en ( <i>pl.</i> )	„
shouted	„
shouting	„
shroud	A.S. serúd
sound	„ sund, gesund
without	„ wiðútan
<b>ow</b> bowler (at cricket) <sup>1</sup>	Fr. joueur de boule
brown	A.S. brún
cows	„ cý ( <i>sing. cú</i> )
crowd	„ crúdan
crown	Fr. couronne
down	A.S. dún
how	„ hú
now	„ nú
scowl	Dan. skule
town	A.S. tún

## DIALECTAL WORDS.

boun, bown, *ready, going*; Icel. búinn, *pp. prepared.*  
 bout = *without*; A.S. bútan, beútan.  
 drownd = *drown*; A.S. druncnian, *to drown, to be drowned.*  
 drownded = *drowned*; A.S. gedrunenod.  
 coure, *to crouch*; Icel. kúra, *to doze, lie quiet.*  
 crowdle, *to crouch.*  
 foul, *impure, diseased*; A.S. fúl, *impure, unclean.*  
 fow, *ugly*; A.S. as preceding.  
 stouk, stowk, *handle*; cf. A.S. stela, *stalk, stail, handle.*

[<sup>1</sup> It is remarkable that Mr. Hallam includes the word *bowler* in this list. It would appear that he refers to a pronunciation occasionally heard, viz. that which makes it rime with *howler*. In every other example the sound considered is that of *ou* in *house*.—W. W. S.]

Analysis of the various pronunciations of the diphthongs in the foregoing words at the following places in West Scarsdale, commencing with Dore at the northern extremity, and proceeding southward to South Wingfield at the other extremity. The numbers opposite each place indicate the number of times that the sounds at the head of each column were heard collectively.

	aay aa'y or aay'	aaw aa'w or aaw'	aa aa' or aa'	a'c or a'.	Sundries.	Totals.
Dore . . . . .	11	7	1			19
Totley . . . . .	1					1
Dronfield Woodhouse	3					3
Dronfield . . . . .	4	9				13
Holmesfield . . . . .	4		2			6
Unston . . . . .	3					3
Whittington . . . . .	17	6	12		I = [oo]	36
Chesterfield . . . . .	12		10	8		30
Old Brampton . . . . .	11	2	1			14
New Brampton . . . . .	25		12		I = [a'aa']	38
Walton . . . . .	4	5	4			13
Ashover . . . . .	13	2	4	11		30
South Normanton . . . . .	6		1			7
Alfreton . . . . .		6	4	1		11
South Wingfield . . . . .			2	2	I = [aa'a']	5
Grand Totals . . . . .	114	37	53	22	3	229

## C. ABBREVIATIONS.

### LINGUISTIC.

<p><i>a.</i>, <i>adj.</i> = adjective.  <i>acc.</i> = accusative.  <i>adv.</i> = adverb.  <i>art.</i> = article.  <i>Cf.</i>, <i>cf.</i> = confer, compare.  <i>conj.</i> = conjunction.  <i>cons.</i> = consonant.  <i>Da.</i> = Danish.  <i>dat.</i> = dative.  <i>def.</i> = definite.  <i>dial</i>, <i>dial.</i> = dialect, -al.  <i>Dict.</i> = Dictionary.  <i>diph.</i> = diphthong.  <i>Eng.</i> = English.  <i>esp.</i> = especially.  <i>etym.</i> = etymology.  <i>ex.</i>, <i>exs.</i> = example, examples.  <i>exc.</i> = except.  <i>fem.</i> = feminine.  <i>Fr.</i> = French.  <i>freq.</i> = frequently.  <i>Gent. Mag.</i> = Gentleman's Magazine.  <i>Ger.</i> = German.  <i>gen.</i> = genitive.  <i>gen.</i> = general, -ly.  <i>gl.</i>, <i>gloss.</i> = glossic.  <i>Gr.</i> = Greek.  <i>imp.</i> = imperative.  <i>impers.</i> = impersonal.  <i>impf.</i> = imperfect.  <i>ind.</i> = indicative.  <i>indef.</i> = indefinite.  <i>inf.</i> = infinitive.  <i>int.</i> = interjection.</p>	<p><i>Lat.</i> = Latin.  <i>masc.</i> = masculine.  <i>M. E.</i> = Middle English.  <i>mod.</i> = modern.  <i>neut.</i> = neuter.  <i>nom.</i> = nominative.  <i>Obs.</i>, <i>obs.</i> = obsolete.  <i>occas.</i> = occasional, -ly.  <i>O. E.</i> = Old English (Anglo-Saxon).  <i>pal.</i> = palaeotype.  <i>pa. pple.</i> = passive or past participle.  <i>pa. t.</i> = past tense.  <i>par.</i> = paragraph.  <i>pers.</i> = person.  <i>pf.</i> = perfect.  <i>phon.</i> = phonetic, -ally.  <i>pl.</i> = plural.  <i>ppl. a.</i> = participial adjective.  <i>pple.</i> = participle.  <i>prep.</i> = preposition.  <i>pres.</i> = present.  <i>prob.</i> = probably.  <i>pron.</i> = pronoun.  <i>pron.</i>, <i>pronun.</i> = pronunciation.  <i>prov.</i> = provincial.  <i>pr. pple.</i> = present participle.  <i>pr. t.</i> = present tense.  <i>q. v.</i> = <i>quod vide</i>, which see.  <i>refl.</i> = reflexive.  <i>repr.</i> = representative, representing.  <i>sb.</i> = substantive.  <i>Se.</i> = Scotch.</p>
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sc.	= <i>scilicet</i> , understand or supply.	triph.	= triphthong.
sing.	= singular.	vb.	= verb.
st. Eng.	= standard English.	vbl. sb.	= verbal substantive.
subj.	= subjunctive.	v. i.	= verb intransitive.
		v. t.	= verb transitive.

LOCAL.

ch.	= chapelry.	E.	= East.
co.	= county.	N.	= North.
ham.	= hamlet.	N.E.	= North East.
hund.	= hundred.	N.W.	= North West.
lib.	= liberty or extra parochial.	S.	= South.
par.	= parish.	S.E.	= South East.
tp.	= township.	S.W.	= South West.
wap.	= wapentake.	W.	= West.
		Wh.	= Whittington.

INFORMANTS AT WHITTINGTON.

B.	= Mrs. Jane Berisford.	M.	= Mrs. Hannah Moseley.
C.	= Mr. Joseph Cantrell.	S.	= Mr. John Searson.

PHONETICIANS AND THEIR WORKS.

ELLIS, or Mr. E.=MR. ALEX. JOHN ELLIS, B.A. 1837, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.; Litt.D. (Cant.) June, 1890; died Oct. 28, 1890, aged 76 years.

E. E. P.=his '*Early English Pronunciation*,' 1867-75: Pt. I. pp. viii-416; Pt. II. pp. iv, 417-632; Pt. III. pp. xx, 633-996; Pt. IV. pp. xx, 997-1432.

Ex. Ph. E. D.=his '*Existing Phonology of English Dialects*,' 1868-89, pp. xx, 1\*-88\*, 1-835, forming Pt. V. of E. E. P., but 'erected' into an independent treatise, under its own separate title. See pp. xviii, xix, and 2\*.

Pron. Sing.= '*Pronunciation for Singers*,' 1887, pp. xiv-246.

Sp. Song.= '*Speech in Song*,' 1878, pp. 138.

BONAPARTE=H. I. H. PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE, author of many works on Languages and Dialects. His extensive lists of vowels and consonants are inserted in ELLIS's E. E. P. viz.:—vowels in 45 European languages, pp. 1298-1307; and of 310 consonants, pp. 1352-57.

BELL=MR. ALEX. MELVILLE BELL, F.E.I.S., F.R.S.S.A., &c.

Vis. Sp.=his '*Visible Speech*,' 1867, pp. 126, and Plates I-XIII.

SWEET=MR. HENRY SWEET, now M.A., Ph.D., and LL.D.

Handb. Phon.=his '*Handbook of Phonetics*,' 1877, pp. xx-216.

Prim. Phon. = ,, '*Primer of Phonetics*,' 1890, pp. xi-113.

TH.=Thomas Hallam.

## INDEX OF VOWEL-SOUNDS IN SECTION IV.

(ADDED BY PROFESSOR SKEAT.)

As already noted at the bottom of p. lxx, the words quoted (in italics) in pp. lxxii-lxxxviii are taken (with a few trivial exceptions) from the First Series of Derbicisms, printed at pp. 1-86. For example, the pronunciation [spuurːj], in the first line on p. lxxxviii, is given under the word 'Spurge' in the Collection, at p. 66.

If, conversely, we require to find further examples of the vowel-sound [uu] which occurs in 'Spurge,' we have only to look for the sub-section (in this case § 64) headed by the symbol [uu]. This is easily done, as the symbols are arranged in alphabetical order. The number of the sub-section is easily ascertained by inspection, or may be obtained from the following Index.

3. [aa]. 4. [aaː]. 5. [aaˑ]. 6. [aaw]. 7. [aawˑ]. 8. [aawˑũ].  
 9. [aay]. 10. [aayˑ]. 11. [ae]. 12. [aeˑ, aeˑ]. 13. [aeˑ]. 14. [aey].  
 15. [aeyˑ]. 16. [ah]. 17. [ahy]. 18. [ahyˑ]. 19. [ahyˑũ].  
 20. [aiˑ]. 21. [aiˑ]. 22. [aiˑũ]. 23. [aoˑ]. 24. [aoˑ]. 25. [aowˑ].  
 26. [aowˑ]. 27. [aoy]. 28. [auˑ]. 29. [auˑ]. 30. [auˑy]. 31. [ee].  
 32. [eeˑ]. 33. [eeˑ]. 34. [eeũ]. 35. [eeˑũ]. 36. [eewˑ]. 37. [ée].  
 38. [éeˑ]. 39. [ée, éeˑ]; supplementary. 40. [i]. 41. [iˑ]. 42. [iˑ].  
 43. Notes on *i* unaccented. 44. [i,w]. 45. [i,wˑ]. 46. [o]. 47. [oaˑ].  
 48. [oaˑ]. 49. [oaˑ]. 50. [oaˑũ]. 51. [oo, ooˑ]. 52. [ooũ].  
 53. [ooˑu]. 54. [óo]. 55. [óoˑ]. 56. [óo, óoˑ]; supplementary.  
 57. [óoˑũ]. 58. [ù]. 59. [ù]; supplementary. 60. [ùˑ]. 61. [ùw].  
 62. [ùwˑ]. 63. [ũ=uˑ]. 64. [uu]. 65. [uuˑ]. 66. [uuw].  
 67. [uuwˑ]. 68. [w]. 69. [y].

For the meaning of the various diacritical marks, see Sect. II. (on Signs) at p. lx.

For a description of the consonantal sounds, see p. lxii.

# DERBICISMS:

BY SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.,

*Rector of Whittington.*

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[Forms marked with a dagger (†) are now obsolete.]

## A.

†**A**, prefixed between the Christian and surname; James a Warrington, James Warrington. This arose from the surnames being mostly taken from the places of abode; so *a* is *of* or *at*. Obsolete, 1890. F., C.

**Aboon** [ũbóo`n], *prep.* above; contraction of *aboven*, which see in T. Warton, p. 45. {The reference is to 'By God that is *abouen* ous,' a line in a poem quoted in Warton's *Hist. of E. Poetry*, i. 43; ed. 1840.}

**Addle** [aad`l], *v.* to earn; see Ray.

**Again** [ũgyaé`n], *adv.* 'He snored *again*'; wherein it is used very idiomatically, meaning downright, perfectly; and this I take to be the sense in the title of Wm. Smith's [*rather*, T. Kyd's] play, 'Hieronimo is mad *again*.'

**Agate** [ũgyai`t, *adv.* at a job of work now]. To set a thing *agate*, to set it a-going. See Ray.

**Air** [aer], *v.*; to *air* is to warm [or, take out the damp from clothes, &c. after ironing, by placing them near the fire].

**Aligar** [aal'i,-gŭr], sour ale to serve the purpose of vinegar.

**Along of** [ŭlŭnggr' ŭ], *prep.* 'It's all *along of* you,' i.e. 'it's all owing to you.'

**Always**, pronounced' ōlis [*old* oa<sub>1</sub>'li,z, *mod.* au'li,z]. So *all* is *oll*; *Antiq. Repert.* p. 12. Partially in use, 1890. M.

†**An**, *conj.* if; 'ant like yo,' if it please you; *an god ill*, if God will. In Scotch perpetually, and often in Beaumont and Fletcher. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Anan**, i.e. anon. It is the answer given when anybody calls, or when you don't understand what a person says; in the first case it means immediately, *εὐθύς*, as *Matt. xiii. 20*; in the second it denotes interrogation, and is as much as to say — 'Sir, or Madam, what do you say?' Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Angle-rod**, a fishing-rod. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**An God ill** [ŭn God'i,l], if God will. *An* is *if*; see **An**. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Ānō** [*old* ŭnoa', *mod.* ŭnau'], *adv.* also; lit. and all. Partially used, 1890. C.

**Any**, *adj.* is pronounced *ony* [on'i]. So many, *mony* [mon'i].

†**Arch**, *adj.* subtle, cunning; a mere abuse of the word; for an *arch-rogue* signifying an accomplished rogue, so they have brought *arch* to mean unlucky, full of tricks. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Arion** [aar'i,ŭn], *sb.* a spider. See *arain* in Ray. [C. observed that the word was common when he was a boy; not heard so much of late years.]

**Ass** [aas'], *sb.* ashes; coal ashes. In Cheshire *ess*; see *Esse* in Ray.

**At** [ŭt], *conj.* that. 'He said *at* he wou'd,' and so 'at how



he wou'd'; see **How**. See Gloss. to Wiclif. 'He said *at* how he went,' i.e. that he went; and *tat*, as 'Who's *tat*?' just as the Fr. speak the *th*.

**At after** [üt aaftür], *adv.* afterwards; *postea*. Laud against Fisher, p. 12; ed. 1686.

†**Awnder**, *sb.* the afternoon. See Ray; and *undren* in Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Ax** [aak's], *v.* to ask; but this was used, I think, all the kingdom over; for so the old Parish Book of Wye in Kent, A. 1515, 1516, &c.; from A. S. *axian*, interrogare. Thus of A. S. *axan*, cinders, we have now *ashes*; and some for *lax*, a looseness, will say *lask*.

## B.

**Bade** [bai'd], *v.* pron. of *bathe*.

†**Badger** [baaj'ür], *sb.* a small corn-dealer; see Ray. He is called also a *swailer*, I suppose from melting or *swealing* the oats; for the *badger* or *swailer* is one that sells oatmeal. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. (*Swailer* in the Peak.)

**Badly** [baad'li], *adv.* ill, sickly [now 'poorly' often used].

**Bang** [baang(g)], *v.* Hence, a *banger* [baang'gür], a great one: a *banging* lass, a great one; and in this sense it is used in *Somersetshire*; see *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 405.

**Bar** [baar'], or *Bargh*, a horseway up a steep hill; Yorkshire; Ray. 'Tis Derbyshire too, especially in the Peak, where you have *Rowsley Bar*, *Beely Bar*, [*Baslow Bar*], &c. These kind of ways on the Downs in Sussex they call *Borstals*. See *Bostal* in Ray; *E. D. S. Gl. B.* 16. [In use at the places named.] *Bar* is a road up a hill in other Countries as well as Sussex; so Ray, 'A *Bargh*, a horseway up a steep hill, Yorkshire': this answers exactly to the sense, and he writes it here *Bargh*, with a *g*. In the Peak of Derby-

shire all those steep and precipitous roads which run down from the cliffs to the valleys, where the villages are generally plac'd, they call Bars, whence Bakewell Bar, Beely Bar, Baslow Bar, Rowsley Bar, &c. In Derbyshire, when they say, 'I went up the Bar, or down it,' 'tis the same as saying 'I went up or down the hill,' and indeed there is no other way of ascending these kind of hills but by the way or road. Fallingbostel, a village in Hanover, Mead's Pref. to Book on the Plague, p. xxx. Bawcross at Bakewell is a corruption for Bar-cross, crosses being usually set upon these hills, especially if the bounds of a Parish happen to fall there.

**Bar-guest** [baa'r-güst], or rather *Bar-ghost*; at Sheffield in Yorkshire they call it *Pad-foot*. The description of it is, that it has great saucer eyes, and is like a great dog or bear; and whoever meets it must give it the wall, or it will fall upon him.

†**Barlibreak**, {or *barley-break*. A game, described in Nares, &c.} Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Barm** [baa'rm], *sb.* yeast. See Ray, s. v. *God's-good*.

†**Barrow** [baar'ũ], *sb.* a gelt pig: in *Somersetshire*, 'barra or barrow'; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. 405. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Basketle** [baas'ki,t'l], *sb.* pron. of a *basketful*.

**Bass** [baas'], *sb.* a straw thing to kneel on at church. No doubt Fr. *bas*. Whittington Churchwardens' Accts. 1731. {Not French; but from Eng. *bast*. See New E. Dict.}

**Bate** [bai't], *v.* to cause to bate; [to abate a price]; spoken by the buyer. [Abate is also now used.]

**Bawk** [bau'k], or *Balk*, *sb.* the summer-beam, &c. See Ray. A *balk* is also a longish field; I have two, called *Margaret Balks*, at Osmaston.

†**Bawson** [baus'n], *sb.* a badger or gray. Old Plays, v. p. 95; Littleton's Dict. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Beam** [bee'm], *v.*; to *beam* a tub, to cure the running or leaking, by putting water into it, and letting it stand to swell the wood. [Now also applied to a barrel.]

**Bears-ear** [bai'zi'ŭr], *sb.* the Auricula.

†**Beaver** [bee'vŭr], *sb.* a drinking; something to eat at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which children usually have. Cf. F. *boire*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Beck** [baek'], *sb.* a little stream. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Beesom** [bée'zŭm], *sb.* a broom [made of heath, birch twigs, &c.] See Littleton's Dict. who writes *Beasom*, *Besom*, and *Beesom*, rendering them *scopa*. Whittington Ch.-ward. Accts. 1744.

**Beestings** [bée'sti'nz], *sb.* 'Beestings or Brestings, the first milk of the cow after she has calv'd: *Colostræ*, *-orum*.' Littleton's Lat. Dict. See *Bis-milk* in Kenticisms; and Cotgrave, s. v. *beton*.

**Be gy** [bi, gahy', and bahy gahy'], *sb.* a coarse [tame] oath, meaning *by Guy*, the famous Earl of Warwick. [Ex.—By Guy, he wor sharp,' bahy gahy', ée wau'r shaa'rp.] {The reference to *Sir Guy* may be doubted.}

**Belemmy** [bi,laem'i,], **Beleeme** [bi,lée'mi,], *interj.* i. e. believe me! [**Beleddy**, bi,laed'i, is now used.] In modified use, 1890. C., M.

†**Belive** [bi,lahy'v], *adv.* anon, by-and-by; see Ray: 'tis common to use it for a put-off, when they never design to do a thing at all. It also means in the evening. {The last statement may be doubted, as it may have been copied from Ray, who misunderstood the term.} Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bellund** [bael'ŭnd], {the gripes in cattle}. [Obsolete at Whittington, 1890, but used at Ashover Peak Forest, and

other mining districts of the county, as the disease in cattle caused by dusty lead ore; they are said to be *bell-unded*, *bael-ündüd*.]

†**Beverage** [*baev'üri,j*]; 'to pay beverage,' to give something to purchase liquor with. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Biggin** [*big'i,n* or *bigg'i,n*], *sb.* an afternoon's drinking. See Ray, s. v. *Biggening*; but qu. how this answers to the former? In Lancashire they call it a *bagging*; in Derbyshire, a *drinking* [and in North Peak a *bagging*, *baagg'i,n*]. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bilberries** [*bil'büriz*], *sb. pl.*; in *Kent* they call them Whirtleberries. 'A windberry, a bill-berry, or whortleberry'; Ray. [In the High Peak of Derbyshire, *Wimberrry*, sing. and pl.]

**Birr** [*buur'*]. In leaping, they call the run before the jump, a *birr*. And 'to take a *birr*' is to take such a run. See *Beer* or *Birre* in Ray. [In the Peak, *Berr* = *baer'* is used.]

†**Black-stones**, of a mill; which in Plot, Hist. Staffordsh. p. 170, are called *Blew-stones*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Bleit**. See Ray. 'He looks very *bleit*,' or *blite*; shamefac'd. [N.B.—Ray has *Bleit*, *Blate*.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Blind-worm** [*blahyn'd-wuur:m*], *sb.*; in *Kent* they call it the *Slorry*; in Latin 'tis *caecilia*, from *caecus*, to which the name *blind-worm* well answers, and this is what Shakespeare means, 'The gilded newt, and eyeless venom'd worm,' *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3; but one would wonder how they could think and call this creature blind. [**Lob-worm** also is now used.]

**Bluft** [*blüft*], *v.* to blindfold a person [or horse]. See Ray, s. v. *Bluffe*.

**Body** [bod'i], for person ; as a 'bad soort on a *body*,' a bad sort of a person. We have it in the same sense in our *somebody* and *nobody*. [Ex.—'I like him—he's a decent body.']

†**Boizon'd**, blinded; see *Bizened* in Ray. 'A. S. *bisen*, caecus'; Benson. This is the true etymon. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. {O. North. *bisen*, Matt. ix. 27.} •

**Bolder** [bóo'dŭ-r, buuw'-dŭ-r], *sb.* a kind of stone ; *boulder-stone*, Plot, Hist. Staffordsh. p. 401.

**Bollocks** [bol'ŭks], *sb. pl.* the Testicles, or perhaps the Scrotum with the Testicles ; an everlasting tongue, they will say, is made of the Devil's bollocks. [J. C. says, Feb. 8, 1894, it is a many years since he heard *Bollocks* or *Ballocks*, and it was only used by the most illiterate persons even then. Formerly in use—now slightly.]

†**Book** [book], *sb.* bigness, bulk ; as 'a good one for th' *book* on't.' [In the Peak, *bookth*, bóokth.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bone**, pronounced boo-an [boo'ŭn]. [*Mod. pr.* boá'ŭn. C., M.] In modified use, 1890.

†**Bont** [bont], pron. for a *band* [now pronounced *baand*].

†**Boose**, *sb.* an ox-stall or cow-stall. See Ray. [**Cow-stall** or **standing**, *kyaaw stau'l* or *staan'dĭn*, now used.] Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

†**Bothum** [bodh'ŭm] *sb.* [*pron. of*] bottom. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bottle** [bot'1] of hay, a small bundle of it. [Now also used of *straw*.]

†**Bouk**, *sb.* a kind of wooden vessel, hence *pen-bouk*, (and, if I mistake not, a merry-bowk ; v. Ray, s. v. *merry-bauks*) ; 'a Penbauk : a beggar's can' ; Ray. But it denotes more particularly a thing like a churn with a lid or cover. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Boun** [*old* baay'n, *mod.* baa'n], 'Where are you *boun*?' where are you going? {Also mispronounced} *bound*, about, {ready}; 'what are you *bound* to do?' i. e. about to do? [Now in use as *boun*; old pron. baay'n, as, 'I'm "boun" t' do it,' O)m baay'n t') d'oo i t; modern pron. baa'n, as, 'I'm "boun" to go,' O)m baa'n tũ goa. The old pron. still used to some extent.] In use, 1890, as *boun*. C., M.; C. [baa'n], M. [baayn].

**Bout** [*old* baay't-, baay't, *mod.* baa't], without; see Ray.

**Brackin** [braak'i:n], brakes, or fern; see Ray.

†**Bragget**, a sort of compound drink; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Braid** [brai'd], *v.*; 'to *braid* of a person,' to be like them in temper and disposition. Hanmer's Gloss. See *Breid* in Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Brandrith** [*mod.* braan'dri], *sb.* 'A *Brandrith*; a Trevet, or other iron to set any vessel on over the fire, from the Saxon *brandrida*, a brand-iron; Ray. They mean also by it the Coin-stones on which stacks of corn are set without-doors. {Rather, from O. Norse *brandreið*.}

**Brat** [braat], *sb.* a child; as, a soldier's *brat*, a parcel of *brats*; a word, I think, of contempt.

**Brawn** [brau'n], *sb.* a boar.

**Break**, pronounced brêik [braey'k].

**Bream** [bree'm], *adj.* bleak, exposed to winds.

**Brig** [brigg·], *sb.* a bridge.

**Brim** [brimm·]; see Ray. And a sow is said to be *brimming*, when she wants the boar.

**Brindey**, **Browney**. Names of cows from their colour. So *Cherry*; *Breindey* for *brindey*; *Ruggell*. 'Tis very common to name 'em from the place they come from, or are bought at. [Brindled or Brinded, red brown,

dark red, black and white; a hardy breed.] Brindled, C.; brinded, M. In use, 1890.

**Broach** [broa'ch], *sb.* a spindle; that which runs through the spole {spool}. See Ray: hence to *broach* a barrel of ale; which is then said to be *a-broach*. 'Broach, a spit, spindle'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 405; in Somersetshire. [In use as Broached ale.]

**Broody** [bróo'di], *adj.* said of a hen when she is inclined to sit. *Chuckish*, they say in Kent.

**Broseley** [broa'zli], *a, sb.* a pipe; Broseley in Shropshire being famous for 'em.

†**Bruards** [bróo'ürdz], *sb.* brim of a hat. See Ray, s. v. *Hat-bruarts*. [In N. Peak, bróo'ürt.] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Brun**, *v.* to burn. [In the Peak, brùn'.]

†**Bulk** [bùlk], *sb.* a beam; as 'shop-bulk.' See Ray, s. v. *Bulkar*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bullhead** [bùl'yaè'd, bùl'æ'd], *sb.* the fish called the Miller's Thumb.

†**Bummer** [bùmm'ür], *sb.* a swinger; a great one, speaking of any large thing; cf. Eng. *bumper*. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

†**Burr** [buur'], *sb.* a calf's sweetbread, or Pancreas. Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Bushel** [bùsh'ùl], *sb.* two strikes or eight pecks; 'tis but right there should be a name for two strike, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the quarter; and Dry Measure proceeds by twos. 2 Pints = 1 Quart; 2 Quarts = 1 Pottle; 2 Pottles = 1 Gallon; 2 Gallons = 1 Peck; 2 Pecks = 1 Tofet; 2 Tofets = 1 Strike; 2 Strikes = 1 Bushel. See *Tofet* in Pegge's Kenticisms. [J. C. says 8 pecks, H. M. 4 pecks.] In use, 1890. C., M.

But, pronounced bu [bŭ-*unemphatic*]. In use, 1890. C.

Butter-bump [bùt-ŭr-bùmp], *sb.* the bittern, the bittour-bump. [J. C. says, in use at Hardwick, *Derb.*]

### C.

†Calamy, *sb.* Lapis Calaminaris, which is got about Cromford; *Calamine*, Egede, p. 47, in Greenland. Obsolete, 1890. C., M. {See *Calamine* in *New E. Dict.*}

Cale, Kale [kyai·l], *sb.* and *v.* [*sb.* a turn to be served; *v.* to forestall or get before any one in the order of being served or attended to].

Call, pron. cō, Cole [old koa·l or koa·, mod. kau·], *v.* to call; to abuse by giving ill language. 'She call'd him;' it seems to be by Ellipsis, for, 'She called him all the bad names she could think on.'

Cambrel [kyaam·bri·l], *sb.* a crooked stick used by the butchers to extend the legs of a calf, [pig], or sheep: 'tis so called from the part it is employ'd about, for the *cambrel* of a horse is the knee; but in strictness it should be Gambrel. See Ray's *Proverbs*, pp. 130, 120: 'Soon crooks the tree that good gambrel would be.'

†Car [kyaa·r], *sb.* a wet moory ground; as, Porterton Car, Doncaster Car; *unde* Owler Car, a like spot full of alders. Drake's *Eboracum*, pp. 42 and 40. [Ray has, 'Carre, *sb.* a hollow place where water stands.'] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

Cawf [kau·ff], pron. of *calf*, rectissime.

Chack, us'd in calling a hog. [Now Check, Check, Check, chaek·, chaek·, chaek·.] In modified use as above, in 1890. C., M.

†Chadfarthings. See Kirk Ireton (*sic*). Obsolete, 1890. C., B. {See *Chadfarthing* in Halliwell.}



†**Changeling**, *sb.* an Idiot, from a notion that such kind of children were changed in the cradle by the fairies. 'Tis a Somersetshire word too; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 406, where 'tis well explain'd: 'Chaungeling, an idiot, one whom the fairies have chang'd.' Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Char**, *sb.* a particular business or task. See Ray; and see below.

**Chare** [*mod. chaa'r*], *sb.* 'Chuer, a chare or jobb of work,' *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 406, in Somersetshire; and see Littleton's Dictionary, and the Proverb 'Wait meals, flee chars,' which I take to be the true reading and not *Jars*. See Junius's Gloss. for the true etymon. [Mod. phrase, **A-charing**, ũ-chaa'ri,n.]

**Charè**, *adj.*; to be *charè* of a thing, to be choice of it, keeping it as a thing of value; but 'tis generally written *chary*. Bentley on Phalaris, p. 532. [**Chary**, chae'ri, in use, 1890. C.]

†**Cherty**, *adj.* [1] sad and close, like flummery, but 'tis Jerty and not Cherty, from jerking or slipping about. [2] N.B. Jert is the same as jerk; hence, to jert a stone. Obsolete, 1890. [N.B. **Jert**, jaert, *v.* is used, as 'to jert a stone.']

†**Chillary** [chil'ŭri], *adj.* chill, [chilly]. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Chuckle** [chùk'l], *v.* to scold, brawl, and make a noise. Metaphor from a hen, which is said to chuckle when she cackles. In Somersetshire, *chockling* is hectoring, scolding; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 406.

**Chunter** [chùn'tŭr], *v.* grumble, murmur.

†**Cieling** [see'li,n], *sb.* wainscot.

**Clam** [tlaam`], *v.* relates to hunger; [to] starve. See Ray, who has 'Clem'd, Clam'd, *pp.* starved.'

**Clammy** [tlaam`i], *adj.* cledgy ; when anything sticks to the knife or your fingers.

**Clarty** [tlaurti], *adj.* cledgy ; sticking to the fingers. In modified use, 1890. C., B.

**Clatch** [tlaach`], *sb.* a brood of chickens.

†**Claver** [tlaa`vür], *sb.* [*old pron. of*] clover. [Was used by J. B.'s grandfather.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Clock** [tlokk`], *v.* A hen *clocks*, when she is about to sit. I think they call it *clucks* in Kent.

**Cloose** [tlooüs`], *adj.* pron. of *close*.

**Cloud**, *sb.* as Thorp Cloud ; the name of a tow'ring pyramidal hill, [in the west border of Derbyshire, near the Dove]. I find another hill so called in Staffordshire : Plot's Staffordshire, p. 2 ; and his map, where you may see what kind of a single hill a Cloud is : and see pp. 110, 171. . . . Hence those berries call'd Clowdesberries, in Camden, 971, mean only Hill-berries. For Cloud, see Camd. xxv. 1218. [The word in this sense not applied in the Whittington district.]

†**Cloy**, *v.* ; to be *cloy'd* of a thing, to be surfeited of it ; to have enough or too much. Hence *cloying*, luscious : {see New Eng. Dict.} Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Clunter** [tlùn`tü(r)], *sb.* a clod of earth. [Sometimes used.]

**Clussum'd** [tlüz`ümd], *adj.* ; 'a Clussum'd hand,' a clumsy hand. Cheshire. See Ray, p. 11. [Now signifies—'the hands are stiff with cold.' See *Clumsed* in New Eng. Dict.] Used but seldom, 1890. B.

**Coaks** [kuuw`ks], *sb. pl.* Plot's Staffordsh. p. 128 ; but we pronounce it *cowks*. N.B. it has a singular ; for see **Coke**. In use, 1890. C.

†**Cob-irons**, *sb. pl.* andirons; see Ray; in other countries, the Brandirons. [J. B. heard it in her young days, but does not remember its application.]

**Coblins** [kɒbˈlɪnz], *sb. pl.* middle siz'd coals, between great coals and sleek. [**Coblins** or **Cobbles**, J. C.; now **Cobbles**, H. M.]

**Cocket** [kɒkˈɪt], *adj.* brisk, malapert; see Ray. [J. B. says—'used generally of, or amongst, women.']

†**Cod** [kɒd], *sb.* a pillow; a pin-cod, a pin-cushion; a horse-cod, a horse-collar; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Coffin** [kɒfɪn], *sb.* a wooden bowl with a cover. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Coils** and **Coilpit** [kaɔɪˈlz, kaɔɪˈl-pɪt], *pron.* of *coals* and *coalpit*. In use, 1890. C., B. (who says, 'by old people').

†**Coit**, *v.* to cast a thing; from the game of coits or quoits. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Coke**, *sb.* pit-coal, or sea-coal charred; see Ray [and see **Coaks**].

**Cole**. See **Call**.

†**Cole** or **Keal**, *sb.* pottage; *cole-wort*, pottage-herb; &c.; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Come** [kʊm], *v.* to grow. ['It isn't come yet,' it iz)nŭ kùmn yit; 'Not comin' on,' not kùm·ín on.] In use, 1890. C.; 'To come on,' B.

**Cōne** [old koʊn, mod. kau'n], *for* callen=[*pres. plur.* we, you, they] call. [In use in mod. form; and by a few old people who, as a near approach to the old form, say kaʊn.]

†**Conygre**, *sb.* I take it to be corrupted of Conygarth. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 197. It is the name of a house in North Wingfield Parish, Com. Derb. Not used, 1890. C., B.

†**Cool-becks**, *sb. pl.* See **Bouk**. Obsolete, 1894. C.

**Cope** [kuuw'p], *v.* used of a wall; *cope a wall*, to cover it; the *coping*, the top, or roof of the wall. See Ray; *v.* *Cop* in Kenticisms.

**Cough** [kuuff', mod. form koff'] pronounc'd between *ü* and *ou*; *quasi*, *cuffe* [no doubt meaning kuuff'].

**Coure**, *v.* to ruck down. See Ray; Milton, P. L. viii. 350; Hanmer's Gloss. [**Coure down**, *kyaaw'ür daa'n*; *old daay'n*.] In use (1890) with *down*. C., B.

**Cow-rake** [kuuw'-rai:k], i. e. **Coal-rake**, which word you will find in Littleton, who renders it *Rutabulum*, and certainly *l* is little pronounced in the middle of words in Derbyshire. [This statement is too exaggerated.]

**Cram** [kraam'], *v.* squeeze. 'I wor amost *cram'd* to death.' *v.* *Cram* in English.

**Crank** [kraangk'], *adj.* brisk, merry, jocund. See Ray. [**Cranky** used=(1) a bit soft; and (2) said of a drunken man, 'going cranky.']

**Cratch** [kraach'], *sb.* as **Calf-cratch**, a rough built hovel of boughs to put a calf in; *præsepe*. Bp. Andrewes' Serm. pp. 369, 372. See Ray, who has 'a rack.' [In use for the frame in front of cattle when in the stalls, in which their fodder is placed.] In use, 1890, C.; in different sense, as above.

**Cratchety** [kraach'üti], *adj.* sickly; out of order [also 'lame'].

**Crate** [krai:t], *sb.* paniers to carry pots in; Lat. *crates*.

**Cream** [kree'm], *v.* to mantle, spoken of drink; [to gather anything on the surface, to froth, to ferment]. See Ray.

†**Crevice**, *sb.* Plot's Staffordsh. pp. 19, 241; and so commonly in Derbyshire, and it is very proper, from Fr. *Ecrevisse*. *Creves*; Leland, Coll. iv. p. 227, vi. p. 23. [**Craw-fish**, or **Crab-fish**, used.] ? Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Crew**, *sb.* a Calf-crew, a Swine-crew. A hut made of boughs or wates in a field to put a calf in. [In the Peak, *Pig-crew*, pig'króó'.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Cricket** [krik'it], *sb.* a small joynt-stool for a child to sit upon. *Criquet* in Fr. is a little sorry horse. Not us'd in the South.

†**Cross and Pile**. When boys turn up a halfpenny at play, the head-side they call *Cross*, and the Britannia, *Pile*. See Patini Hist. Numismat. p. 110. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Crowdle** [króó'd'l, kraaw'd'l], *v.* 'Crowdle you down'; much the same as **Coure**, which see. *Crowdling* is fawning; and slow, as *crowdling* along; in which sense they use it in Somersetshire. Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406.

**Crozzel** [kroz'i:l], *v.* to cake together, as sea-coal does when water is thrown upon it. [Small coal or slack *crozzels* in ordinary fires.]

†**Cuckingstool**, *sb.* Old Plays, vi. p. 287. Cuckstool in Derbyshire; duckingstool in other places. So to be *cucked*. See Littleton's Dictionary. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Cun**, *v.* to cun one thanks—'Yet thanks I must you con'; Shakespeare, Timon of Athens, iv. 3. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Cunning**, *adj.* the sky looks *cunning*, suspicious, likely to rain. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Custen** or †**Cussen**, *pp.* casten, i. e. cast up; as *cussen* earth, earth that has been dug. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

## D.

**Dades** [dai'dz], or **Dading-strings** [dai'di,n-stringz], *sb. pl.* leading-strings for children. To dade a child. [**Dading-strings** in use; **Dades** obsolete.]

**Daggl'd** [daag'ld], *pp.* In other places **Draggl'd** [draag'ld]. [Both forms now used at Whittington: said of a woman having the lower portion of her clothes wet, from walking through wet grass, &c.]

**Dam** [daamm'], *sb.* It properly means the head or bay of a pond; but they use it in Derbyshire, by a metonymy, for the water of it or the pond itself; hence a Mill-dam is a mill-pond; Woodthorp Dam is the pond there, and fish is said to be catch'd in Woodthorp Dam.

**Dame** [dai'm], *sb.* [1] a low word of contempt us'd to women, though [2] once, and still in some cases, it expresses rank and quality. [Sense 1 still in use; also applied without disrespect to elderly women, as, 'Old dame Moseley,' aow'd dai'm Møz'li,]

†**Dance**, *adj.* nice, dainty. Some say *danch*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dar** [daa'r], *v.* dare; also dear, and dearer; as, nar [naar'], nearer. [Used formerly, in the recollection of elderly people.]

**Dark** [daa'rk], *adj.* blind.

†**Daz'd**. See Ray, {who has: 'Dazed bread, dough-baked'; and 'I's dazed, I am very cold.'}

**Dee** [dée` = diy`], [*pron. of*] *v.* to die.

**Del** [dael'], *pron. of deal*, as, a great del: us'd also of numbers. [Now pronounced deeu'l.]

†**Denchering**, *sb.* Devonshiring; it being a practice brought from Devonshire. 'Tis when they pare off the

sword (*sic*) and burn it; 'tis otherwise call'd paring and burning. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Dewl** [duuw'l], *sb.* devil. '*Dowl*, the devil'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, Somersetshire. [Duuw'l sometimes used; but generally *Deuce*, dùws', or *Devil*, daev'l.]

†**Diesman's Day**, Innocents' Day; which day of the week is considered unlucky all that year. In Kent they call it Childermas Day, and have the same ill opinion of it. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dight**, *pp.* dressed: ill *dight*, ill dressed. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Dike** [dahyk'], *sb.* a brook or rivulet. [And now 'a hedge-dike' = the mound.]

**Dim** [dim'], *sb.*; in the *dim*, when there was but little light. '*Dimmet*, the dusk of the evening'; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 406, Somersetshire. [Now, **Dim**, *adj.* used, as, 'It's too dim,' it's too dim'.]

†**Ding** [ding(g)], *v.* to beat; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Dirr**, *sb.*; by Dirr; by the Dirrs, *q.* swearing by the Dirge, as Mass and Dirge are so often join'd, and 'tis so common to swear *by Mass*, no wonder they should also do it *by Dirge*: besides they very often say *by the Dirrs*, as they do *by the Mass*, which article shews they mean *a thing*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Dither** [didh'ür], *v.* to quiver with cold. See Ray [E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17]. Hence a long shaking grass; they call it *dodden-grass* in Kent, and *dawther*, which see in Kenticisms. [Also, to shake or tremble.]

†**Dize**, *v.* to dress, adorn, cover; to put tow on a distaff. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Docion** [doa'shün], *sb.* a particular vessel of wood, in

which the batter is made for the oat-cakes. See *Pansion*. [In use formerly : i.e. in the recollection of old people.]

**Doff** [doff], *v.* to do off, as 'doff your cloaths.' Shakespeare has this word in *Hen. IV.* and *Macbeth*, iv. 6. So *to Don* is to dress, or to *do on* one's cloaths.

[**Dog**] **Dŏg** [*old* duug', *mod.* dog'], *sb.* [*pron. of*] dog. [In this single case, Dr. Pegge has erroneously employed the Greek  $\delta$  (= *ov*) for a simple vowel sound, whereas the symbol represents a diphthong as used by him in six other cases. This diphthong is undoubtedly *uw*, as *uw or uuw*'. The six words are: *Nou* = no, adv. of negation; *Nought* = nothing; *Pow* = pole; *Soun* = soon; *Sowd* = sold; and *Tou* = two. (1) The words *Pow* and *Sowd* are pronounced with the same diphthong, *uw*', at the present day; (2) there are various cognate words in which the same sound is now used, as, *Bolder*, *Cow-rake*, *Foud* = fold, *Know* = knoll, *Owler* = alder, &c. (3) The same sound is prevalent in the Peak (of Derbyshire), and in Cheshire, Lancashire, and other counties. I observe, however, that in **Dŏg**, the Doctor uses  $\delta$  with the mark for shortness, and by this I believe he intended to indicate only the former element of the diphthong, viz. *uu*; and if so, he was certainly correct in giving the pronunciation as *duug*'. The *modern* pron. at Whittington is *dog*'; but in the N. Peak, and in Cheshire and S. Lancashire, it is *duug*' at the present day. Mrs. Berisford used *duug*' *slië'pi<sub>n</sub>* = *dog sleepin'*, as an unstudied pronunciation.]

**Dol** [doll], *sb.* the hand; but chiefly us'd of children's hands.

†**Dole**, *sb.* a long narrow green in a plow-field left unplowed. Common to the *South* also. See Ray, s. v. *Dole*, *Dool*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.



**Doon** [dóo'n], *pp.* = done; [now pron. dù'n].

†**Dorm**, *v.* to doze, or to be a little and not fast asleep. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Dou** [duuw'], [*pron. of*] do. [See **Dowin** and **Dun**.]

†**Doubling** [dùb'li'n], *sb.* in playing at Trip, when they hit it twice. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Doughter** [duuw'ttūr], *sb.* pron. of *daughter*.

†**Doundrins**, *sb. pl.* afternoon's drinkings: *Derb. Aunder* there signifying the afternoon. See Ray; q. th' Aunderings, or th' Ounderings. Obsolete, 1890. C., B. See **Aunder**.

**Dove-cot**, *sb.* a pigeon-house; Maundrell, p. 3. [Now *pigeon-cote*, pij'ün-kooüt.] In modified use. C., B.

**Dowin** [duuw'i'n], [*pron. of*] doing. [See **Dou** and **Dun**.]

†**Drape**, *sb.* a barren cow. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Draught** [*horse*], [draaft' horse], *sb.* a team or cart [*horse*]. Collections on Whittington, p. 3. [N.B. For old pron. of horse, see *Harse* = aa'rs; mod. pron. au's'.]

**Dree** [drée'], *adj.* [1] long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. [2] A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. See Ray. [3] When spoken of a person it means too an arch wag or joker, such a one as brings a satirical joke out now and then with all the gravity in the world; in which sense they use *dry* in the South. [N.B. In use, 1890, in senses (1) and (2).]

**Dress** [draes'], *v.* to cleanse; *v.* **Fettle**. Fairfax; Tasso, v. 31: 'His bloody sword the victor wip'd and *dress*.'

‡**Dress** [draes'], *v.* to dress, to dirty; ergo, this word is *vox media*. Doubtful if in use.

**Drownd** [old draaynd, mod. draa'nd], *v.* to drown: hence [*part.*] **Drowned** [old draayndüd, mod. draa'ndüd], as Gough, p. 245.

†**Dry** [drahy`], *v.*; to *dry* shoes, to clean them, and black them. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Dub** [dùb`], *adj.* blunt. In Somersetshire [Exmoor Scolding and Courtship], ‘*dubbed*’ is ‘blunt’; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 406. [Dubbed up, dùb’d ùp`, now used.]

**Dun** [dùn-], *v.* pl. of *do*; ‘What dűn yo cō him?’ wot dűn)yű koa i,m? What do you call him? [See **Dou** and **Dowin**.] [Mod. pron. of call = kau.]

**Dunnot, Dunna**, pron. of *don’t*. [Dűn’űt (*old*), dűn’ű, now used.]

†**Dur** [duu’r obsol., now dooű-r], *sb.* door.

## E.

**Earning** [ae’rni,n, uu’rni,n], *sb.* cheese-rennet or ren[n]ing. See Ray; *v.* *Runnet* in Kenticisms.

**Easing** [*mod.* óo’zi,n, and *pl.* óo’zi,nz], **House-easing**, *sb.* the eaves. Easing, *quasi* Eavesing.

**Eat**, pron. eit = [aey’t].

**Eddish**, *sb.* roughings. See Ray. [Now pron. aed’ij, and means ‘aftergrass’.]

**Edge** [aej`], *sb.* Name of rocks. Stonedge, Millstone Edge [Derbyshire]. Plot’s Staffordshire, pp. 110, 398, 413. [Not applied at or near Whittington.]

**Een** or **Eyne**, {*pl.* eyes}. [Een, ée’n, *pl.* of eye, used by some people.]

†**Eender**. See **Awnder**. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Elder** [*mod.* ael’dű, *old* ùd’űr], *sb.* the udder; it signifies the same thing in Low Dutch. See Ray.

†**Eleim**, *adj.* eleven; ‘Elewn’ is ‘eleven,’ Exmoor Scolding, &c., Somersetshire; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. 406. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Eller** [ael'ŭ-r], *sb.* elder-tree. West, Furness, p. 162.

-en [-'n], termination of present tense [plural, indic.]; 'they loaden hard.' 'They leaden corn with three horses.' In use, 1890. C.

†**Eshin**, *sb.* a pail or kit. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Espin**, *sb.* a handful of anything. {See *Yaspen* in Ray; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.} Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

## F.

**Fagg'd** [faag'd], *pp.* See Ray, who has, 'Feg, *v.* to flag or tire.' [Also 'Fagg'd out' used.]

†**Faihil**, *sb.* one that fails or disappoints you. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Fall** [*old* foa', *mod.* fau'], *v.*; 'he *foes* fifty pound,' he falls to have £50; £50 comes to his share. In use, 1890. C., S.

**Far enough** [faar' ũnũff]. I'll be far, thou be far, i.e. gone. [The examples only contain 'be far,' not 'far enough.' (1) Ex. of 'far enough': 'Here lad, just gi' us (= me) a pint (of ale, &c.);' Ans.—'Nay, I'll see thee "far enough" first,' eeŭr laa'd, jũst gi)ũz ũ)pahynt; nai', o)l sée)dhĩ faar' ũnũff' fuust. (2) Ex. of 'be far': 'I'll "be far" if he's not here,' o)l bĩ faar' iv ée)z not éeŭr.]

**Farantly** [faar'ũntli], *adj.* handsom. 'Fair and *farantly*, fair and handsom'; see Ray. I deduce it from the Saxon *faran*, to go, so that it means such as may pass, passingly. Some say 'tis a corruption of *fair and clean* (!); but the truest etymon is from *farand*, handsome. See Gloss. to Douglas. Best farrand man, best looking man; John Le Reeve, l. 353. [Now at Whittington = 'decent, upright,' &c.]

**Fare** [fae'r], *v.* How fares it? how *fares* your body? i.e. how goes it? So they say, 'Whither *fare* you?' whither go you? [Mod. Ex.—'Does he fare middling?' dùz]i, fae'r mid'li:n?] ]

**Fat** [faatt'], *sb.* the Tub in which ale or beer is work'd before it be tunn'd, or put into the barrels. So also *Tan-fat*. See *Tofet*, in *Kenticisms*; and Ray, p. 69.

**Favour** [fai·vũ-r, faav·ũ-r], *v.*; to *favour* a person, to be like him.

†**Feaberries**, *sb. pl.* gooseberries. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Feed** [fée'd = fiy'd], *v.* to grow fat; and *fed*, *fat*. *Stall-fed* is fatted in the stall.

**Feigh** [faey'], *v.* [1] to cleanse a well or pond; [2] to feigh pasture or meadow ground, to spread the mole-hills and horse-dung abroad in the spring-time of the year. See Ray; also *v.* **Fey**. [Only sense (1) now current, as, 'feigh it out,' faey'i)t aayt'; 'feighin' out,' faey'i'n aayt'.]

**Feit** [faey't'], [*pron. of*] fight.

**Feller** [fael'ur before a vowel, and fael'ũ before a consonant, or in pause], *sb.* pron. of *fellow*.

†**Felon**, *sb.* the Red-gum in children. Motte's *Abridgemt.* of *Phil. Trans.* Vol. 1. part 2, p. 186. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Fender** [*old* faay'ndũr, *mod.* faaw'ndũ-r], *v.* to strive for a living; and 'to fend, to shift for.' See Ray.

**Fen-freckle**, *sb.* I presume it should be written *Fern-freckle*; the spots in the skin resembling those which are under the fern-leaf, (and which are the seed) both in size and colour. {Not allied to *fern*. See *Farntickles* in Halliwell, and *Fernitickles* in Jamieson.} [Forms now

used: **Fran-freckled**, fraan`-fraek`ld; **Fren-fekles**, fraen`-faek`lz.] In modified use, 1890. C., B.

**Fettle** [faet`l], *v.* [to] clear arable ground from the weeds; to clean, to prepare; to *fettle* a horse, to clean or dress him. 'To *fettle*, to set or go about anything, to dress, or prepare;' Ray; but I never knew it in any other sense than to *dress* or *cleanse*. To *fettle* the churchyard, to clean it. In the Ch.-wardens' Accts. of Whittington, 1731 and 1733, this is call'd dressing.

†**Fetty**, *sb.*; in Kent, a Fescue: what the master or mistress points to the letters with, when children are first taught to read: from Lat. *Festuca*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Few**, *adj.* of liquids; as a *few* broth, i. e. a little. Northumb. Book, p. 434. [**Toothry** (*from* two or three) used instead. 'Few' would not be applied originally to pure liquids. Broth has generally other ingredients, besides the pure liquid.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Fey** [faey`]. See **Feigh**.

**Fit** [fit`], *v.* 'I'll fit you,' i. e. requite you, but always in a bad sense; 'tis a significant expression and as much as to say, 'I'll be *even* with you.'

**Fleck'd** [flaekt`], *pp.*; *v.* **Spang'd** [= variegated]. [Also '**Freckled**' used. Clothes are 'flecked,' or 'spotted,' or 'spangled like Dick's devil.']

†**Fleitring**, mending the banks of rivers wash'd away by floods, with trowse (q. v.) and piles. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Fligged** [fig`d], *pp.* fledged.

**Flik** [flik`], *sb.* of bacon, for *fitch*. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 441.

**Flit** [flit`], *v.* to remove from your house, to go to live in

another house. So Ps. lvi. 8, flittings; ubi Junius, et Tremellius, *Vagationes*.

**Fog** [fog`], *sb.* [1] after-grass. Spelman's Gloss. p. 236. [2] long grass remaining in pastures till winter. See Ray. Hence two of my fields at Osmaston are called *Foggy* crofts; and hence *Fog-Cheese*, that which is made at the end of the year. [J. B. 'Tussocks o' grass.']

†**Foolatum**, *fortè foulâtre*, Fr. [**Foolhardy** used.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Fomard** [*mod.* fùm'üd], *sb.* a stote {stoat}; in Kent, a pole-cat, a fitchew, or fitchet. Brookes, i. p. 253, says the weesel is in Yorkshire call'd *Fowmart*; that is not so in Derbyshire. [In the Peak, *filmert*, fil'mürt.] In use with pron. fùm'üd, 1890. C., B.

†**Forth**, *adv.* 'She has never been *forth*,' i. e. abroad in the world to get education. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Foud** [fuuw'd], *sb.* pron. of *fold*, a yard; in Kent, a close.

**Foul** [faaw'l], *sb.* disorder in cattle's feet. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 388.

**Fow** [faaw` ; *old* probably faay`], *adj.* foul, [ugly].

**Frim** [frim`], *adj.*; as when meat eats tender and fine. See Ray. It means tender, and is used of the branch of a tree also, when liable to break by bending. [**Flim**, flim`, is used in the same sense.]

**Fro** [frü-, pron. of *from* without stress, or when unemphatic]. 'He's very well, frö by what he wor.'

**Frumety** [frùm'üti], *sb.* This is nearer the Latin *Fru-mentum*, than the Southern firmety or furmety. In the translation of Tonti 'tis written Frumenty, p. 170.

**Fudder of Lead** {i. e. fother}. Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire ;

Archaeologia. [Not used at Whittington, as it is not a lead-mining district. The term is included in the E. D. S. Reprinted Glossary, B. ix., of Lead-Mining Terms, for the Wapentake of Wirksworth, Derbyshire: the weight is 22½ cwt.]

**Fun't** [fùn't], pron. of *found it*; 'han you *fun't*?' have you found it?

**Fusty** [fùs'ti], *adj.* Same as musty; spoken of a barrel or a teapot which after standing long unus'd smells musty. Compare 'foust, dirty,' a Somersetshire word; Exmoor Scolding, &c.; [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 406.

## G.

**Gable-end** [gyai'b'l aen'd], of a house or other building.

**Gad-bree** [gyaad'-brée'], *sb.* oestrum {gad-fly}, because it makes the beasts *gad*, i. e. run about; *bree* {or rather *breeze*} is its proper name. Littleton has the words Bree and Gad-bee; Lat. *asilus*. In Burningham(?) in Kent, they call it the *Brimps*. [**Gad-fly**, gyaad'-flahy', now used; and it is said of a beast, 'it's ta'en t' gad, it's tain t)gyaad'.]

**Gaflock**, *sb.* an iron crow {i. e. crowbar}. Gablock, Accts. of Whittington, 1734. [**Gablock**, gyaab'lük, now used.]

**Gain** [gyai'n], *adj.*; a *gain* price, a low poor price: it also means handy. See Ray, who has, '[1] applied to things, is convenient; [2] to persons, active, expert; [3] to a way, near, short. The word is used in many parts of England.' It means also ordinary or mean: *ungeenly*, unhandily. Fuller's Worth. p. 150. [In use in Ray's three senses, in the Peak.]

**Gam** [gyaam'], *sb.* pron. of *game*, at cards or other play. See *Yule-gam* in Ray, s. v. *Yu-batch*.

†**Gammer** [gyaam'ür], *sb.* a gimmer-lamb. See Ray. Query, if not contracted rather of *grandmother*, for they call them also *mothers*; see **Mother**. Gammer and Grammer [Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset], *Gent. Magazine*, xvi. p. 297. **Pet-lamb** used.] Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Gang** [gyaangg', gyaang(g''), *v.* to go or walk. See Ray. [**Gang** along, gyaangg' ùlùng(g'').]

**Ganner** [gyaan'ü-r], *sb.* i.e. gander.

**Gargle** [gyaa'rg'l], *sb.* a distemper incident to cows, when they give bad milk, and have knots in the paps. It seems to answer to a broken breast.

**Garr**, by **Garr**, seemingly a form of swearing. [*Mod. pron.* gor''] In use, 1890. C.

**Gate** [gyait and yait'], *sb.* the road; the street, or way: Floddon Field, stanz. 433; and many [several] of the streets at Chesterfield are called gates: Salter Gate, Lemon Gate, [Knifesmith Gate, &c.]. See Ray.

**Gawd** [gau'd], *sb.*; an ugly *gawd*, a habit or custom. [**Gawdy**, gau'di, used, applied to dress.]

**Geed**, gave; which is also Somersetshire, [in Exm. Scolding, &c.]; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 297. [*Mod. Ex.*—Gyid mi, nuuw't = gave me nothing.]

**Getten** [gyaet'n], *pron.* of *got*.

**Gezlings** [gyaez'li,nz], *sb. pl.*, i. e. geeselings; young geese or goslings.

**Giddy** [gyid'i], *adj.* mad; as a giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd. See Ray. [Used of a 'girl.']

†**Giggot**, *sb.* of mutton, the leg and part of the loin. 'Tis French; *gigot*. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

†**Gill**, *sb.* a place hem'd in with two steep brows or banks, usually flourishing with brushwood, a rivulet running



between them. See Ray; and v. **Gull**. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Gilliver** [jil'i,vür], *sb.* a light-heel'd dame.

**Gilt** [gyilt], *sb.* a sow that has had but one litter of pigs: rather none. In use, 1890. C., B.

**Gin** [gyi'n and gya'e'n], pron. of *given*. 'It was *gin* me.'

**Ging-bread**, *sb.* i. e. ginger-bread. [*Mod. pron.* jin·jü-brae'd.]

†**Girn**, grin; the same word by a transposition. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Gis** [g hard, gyiz, old] pron. of *give us*. [*Mod. pron.* gëë'üz = 'give us'; 'us' here is used singularly as well as plurally.]

†**Gizzen**, to be always laughing and grinning. Obsolete, 1890. C., B.

**Glent** [dlaent'], *v.* and *sb.* to move hastily by: a *glent*, a glimpse or transient sight of anything. [The *sb.* is now used more than the *v.*]

**Glum** [dlùm']. See Ray, who has, 'to be glum, *v.* to look sadly, or sourly; to frown, contracted from *gloomy*.' [More used formerly.]

†**Glurr** or **Glorr**, *adj.* fat. See Ainsworth, who writes *gloar*. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Gob** [gob'], *sb.* [a large piece of any sort of food to put into the mouth at once]. Song of King Arthur. 'Gobet; gobets, bits, Gal. v. 9.; Matt. xiv. 20.'—Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T. *Gobbet*; Spenser, F. Q. I. I. 20.

**Goit** [gaoyt'], *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'Gote, *sb.* a flood-gate.'

**Goo-a**, pron. of *go* [*old* goo'ü, *mod.* goa']. See **Goon**. In modified use, 1890.

**Good-ale** [gù'd-ai'l], *sb.* ale. [Used only to distinguish 'good ale' from 'bad' or 'inferior ale'; as, 'Cum on! let's go to t' Magpie; they'n a sup o' "good ale" on t' tap nah (now): don't go to t' Bull, theirs is "poor stuff,"' i.e. 'bad ale.'] In modified use, 1894. C.

**Goon** [gù'n], i. e. go; [verbal plur. pres. indic. in '-n,' of go].

**Goster** [gos'tür], *v.* to stare, from looking as if frightened. Ray, p. 66, v. *Gaster*. *Goster'd*, half fuddl'd; because such stare. *Sb.* in use, 1890. [Use given as a *sb.*, 'he did laugh with a goster,' ée did laaff widh ù goster.]

**Gracious** [grai'shüz], ah gracious! an exclamation for ah gracious God! or, ah be gracious unto me! [O gracious!, oa: grai'shüz, used.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Greats**, *sb. pl.*; *Grotes* in Kent. *Greats* is very right, for it means great meal of oats, in opposition to small meal. Dr. Plot, in *Hist. Staffordsh.* p. 205, writes *gritts*. [*Mod. pron.* graoy'ts.] In modified use, 1890. C., B.

**Gress** [græs'], *pron.* of *grass*.

†**Grig** [grig'], *sb.* a merry grig. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Grimy** [grahy'mi], *adj.* sooty; *Fairy Tales*, vol. i. p. 68. *Grime*, and to *grime*, soot and to defile with soot; *Notes on Floddon Field*, p. 71.

**Grin** [grin'], *sb.* a snare. 'Grynne, a snare; Rom. II.'—*Gloss. to Wiclif's N. T.*

**Grip**, *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'Grip, Gripe, *sb.* a little ditch or trench, *fossula* (cut athwart meadow or arable land, to drain it. More's note).' [*Mod. pron.* grahy'p.]

**Grout**, *sb.* wort of the last running. . . Ale before it be fully brewed or sod, new ale. See Ray.

**Grove**, *sb.* a mine. Plot's *Staffordsh.* has *groove*, pp. 80,

134. 'Tis the same word as *groove* in joiner's work; Camden, col. 82. [**Groove** in the lead-mining districts of the county.] Not applicable in 1890 at Whittington. C.

†**Guile**, as **Guile-fat** [gahy'l-faat'], the great tub wherein the ale is worked [at breweries]; and *guile-dish*, the wooden dish used in beating of it in. See *Gail-dish* or *Guile-dish* in Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Gull**, *sb.* and *v.* a deep gutter where water runs. See Ray—'Gool, *sb.* a ditch, *Lincolnshire*. Hence a *gully* and *gullet*, a little ditch.' [**Gully** now used in this sense; also **Gully-trap**.] In modified use, 1890. F., C.

**Guy** [gahy'], **Be guy** [bi, gahy'], an oath, which I take to be swearing by *Guy*, earl of Warwick, who was famous in those parts. {Improbable.}

## H.

**Ha**, [*contracted form of*] have. [Ex.—'Wilt ha a glass o' gin?' wilt ae' ũ dlaas' ũ jin' ?]

**Hafing**, *v.* used of a horse's paw when he does not get forward. [Ex.—'He haffles along,' ée aaf'lz ũlùng(g'.)]

**Haghes** [ai'gz], *sb. pl.* haws. See Ray. [Used in the Peak.]

**Hālo** [ai'lŭ], *adj.* shy, bashful; *healo*, rather. See Ray, who has, 'Heloe, or Helaw, *adj.* bashful.' [Used in the Peak.]

**Han** [aan-, aa'n], [*plur. indic. of*] have. See **Ha**.

**Hantle** [aan'tl], *sb. pron.* of *handful*. See **Bottle**. [Nearly obsolete.]

†**Hap**, *v.* to cover with any kind of clothes: to wrap up. See Ray—'Happe, *v.* to cover for warmth.' [Now **Wrap**, raap', used; Ex.—'Wrap thee up,' raap' dhi, ùp'.]

†**Hare-supper**, *sb.* a supper given to the servants and labourers when the harvest is got in: the finishing the cutting of the corn they call getting the Hare. [Now **Harvest-supper**, aa'rvi,st-sùp'ŭr.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Harrost** [aar'üst], *sb.* old pron. of *harvest*. [*Mod. pron.* aa'rvi,st.]

**Harse** [old aa'rs], *sb.* pron. of *horse*. [*Mod. pron.* au's'.]

**Hastō** [aa'st oa'], [*pron. of*] hast thou all? ['All' is now generally pron. au'.]

**Heck** [æk'], *sb.* [1] a half door: and [2] a rack for horses. See Ray. [In use in both senses.]

**Hed** [æd'], preterimp. of *heed*, very analogically; to breed, bred; to bleed, bled. [**Heeded**, ée'dŭd, also now used.]

**Heer** [ee'ŭr], *sb.* hair. [*Mod. pron.* ħi'ŭ(r).] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Hetter** [æt'ŭr], *v.* to scold; to be *hetter*, to be eager; spoken of a dog that is fierce, and of a child 'to cry *hetterly*.' See Ray—'eager, earnest, keen.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hey** [aey'], pron. of *hay*; [but *mod. pron.* ai'.]

**Hie** [ahy'], *v.* hie thee, make haste.

**Hig** [ig'], *sb.* heat, passion.

**Hight**, *v.*; to *hight* a child, to toss it: a made word; to high it, or throw it high. [To toss a child up and down: 'O what a big un (one)! high up, low down; hyty tyty!'] In use, 1894. C.

**Hilling** [ill'in], *sb.* covering: in Kenticisms, to *hele* is to cover. See Ray, who has, 'Heal, *v.* to cover.' So to unheal is to uncover. Old Plays, iv. p. 32, and see **Hull**. [Both *sb.* and *v.* in use.]

**Hobbly** [ob'li], *adj.* bad, stony; of a road.

†**Hobthrust**, *sb.* a fool, or an awkward, clumsy fellow. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hoddy** [od'i], *adj.*; pratty *hoddy*, tolerably well. See Ray, who has, 'well, pleasant, in good tune, or humor.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Hoffle** [of'l], *sb.* the hough, or knee of the leg of a horse, of which it is the diminutive.

**Hogs** [uug'z], *sb. pl.* a kind of sheep. Ray, p. 68—'Hog, *sb.* a sheep of a year old; used also in *Northampton* and *Leicester shires*, where they also call it a *hoggrel*.'

**Hollin** [ol'i:n], *sb.* holly. West, Furness, p. 162.

†**Holm**. See **Mill-Holm**[s]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hond** [ond], *sb.* [*pron. of*] hand. [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 297; Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Hoo** [óo], *pron.* [usual form] of she. See Ray, [and see **Shoo**].

†**Hoppet** [opi:t], *sb.* a little handbasket. *Lincolnsh.* See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hoppomi thumb** [opp'ümi, thùm'], *sb.* a little tiny boy, or fellow; as if 'hop on my thumb.' Obsolete, 1890. C. {Still in use in the fairy-tale with this title.}

†**Hotil** [oti:l], *sb.* a thick wire or slender piece of iron which is heated in the fire to burn a hole with thro' any wooden thing: *quasi*, a thing that may be or is to be heated. [Oti:l] is used for 'a covering for a sore finger.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Hous'd**, *pp.*; hous'd o'er, cover'd over. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**House**, *sb.* 'the house,' the room called the hall. See Ray. [In the Peak, 'the living-room,' as distinguished from the 'parlour' or 'kitchen.'] Else obsolete, 1894. C.

**Howlet** [ùl'üt], *sb.* i. e. owl, a little owl. Old Plays, ix. p. 197. [Or, **Barn-howlet**, baa'rn-ùl'üt.]

**Howsomeer** [aa'sümee'ür], *adv. pron.* of *howsoever*.

**Howve**, come to ; in driving horses. See **Reet**. [*Mod. pron.* au'v.] [In North Peak, *haw*=au'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Huggon** [ùg'n], *sb.* of a man, the hip.

†**Hull** [ùll'], *sb.* any small building covered, as I take it, from A. S. *helan*, to cover. See **Hilling**. See Ray, who has '*Hull*, *hara*'=[a pen or coop for animals, a sty]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Hull** [ùll'], *v.* [to] throw. I suppose, corrupted of *hurl*.

**Hur** [uu'r], *pron.* of *her*.

**Hurkle**, *v.* to draw oneself close together, as people do when they are cold. [Used in the form **Hurtle up**, uurt'l ùp'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

## I.

**I'** [i,]=in, [when not under stress]; even before a vowel.

**Ickle** [ik'l], *sb.* corrupted of *Icicle*, a small ice (!) [formed by droppings from eaves, &c.]. {*Ic-icle* is from A. S. *īs-gicel*. *Ickle* represents A. S. *gicel*, without the *īs*.}

**Ime** [ahy'm], *sb.* the hoar-frost when it hangs on the trees ; corrupted from *rime* (!), which see in *Kenticisms* ; or rather contracted from *iceism* ; thus, *ice*, *iceism*, *ime* (!). {Really put for *hime* ; cf. *Icel. hem*, a thin film of ice, *Norweg. him* (with long *i*), *Swed. hinna*, *Dan. hinde*.}

**Indeid** {written with a curl over *ei*} [indaey'd], *pron.* of *indeed* [by old people]. In partial use, 1890. C.

**In God ill** [in God'i,l]; [meaning, if God will; *in* being put for *an*, if]. In use, 1890. C.

**I'st**, [*pron. of*] I shall. [*Mod. pron. au'st, o'st.*]

**Itch** [ich'], *v.* move, stir. [*Mod. usage, itch up or utch up=ich ùp', ùch ùp'.*] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Iver** [iv'ũ-r], *pron.* of *ever*.

## J.

**Jack** [jaak'], *sb.* half a pint. Black Jacks is with them a common alehouse sign. [Now used for 'a quarter of a pint.'] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Jag** [jaag'], *sb.* [1] A jolly *jag*, a vulgar or cant expression for a jolly set of company; [2] a *jagger* is one that carries *jags* or loads of ore to the smelting mills; [3] a *jag*, signifying a load of corn, ore, or anything else, even tho' carried in a cart, but commonly means in this case a *small load*: not in Johnson. [Senses (2) and (3) in use.]

**Jeni-wren** [jaen'ũ-raen', jin'i,-raen'], *sb.* a wren; Ray's Proverbs, p. 131. 'Tis common to call creatures by Christian names of familiarity, as a Jackass; a Robin redbreast; a Tomtit; thus a Jenny-wren.

**Jerty**. See **Cherty**.

**Jilt** [jilt], *sb.* a prostitute.

**Joist** [jaoyst], *sb.* [1] anything, bullock or horse, taken in to pasture in the summer time for hire. [2] *Agistment*, in law, is a feeding; this they pronounce *Ajoistment*, with *g* soft. So that a *Goist* or *Joist* (for the exact orthography at present I don't know) is any creature so to be fed. {See *Agistment* in the New E. Diet.} [Ex.—Took it (the animal) out for 'joist.'] (1) in use, 1890. C.

**Jur** [juur'], *v.* to shake anything, [rather, to push

violently]. A ram or tup *jurs* [pushes violently with the head].

**Just** [jùst], *adv.* almost. 'I was just killed.' [**Just done**=done immediately before the time then passing.] In modified use, 1890.

## K.

**Kale** [kyai'l], *sb.* [a] turn ; see **Cale**. See Ray.

†**Keive** [kyaey'v], *v.* See Ray, who has, [1] 'Keeve, *v.*; "to keeve a cart," to overthrow it, or to turn out the dung. *Chesh.*' [2] When children ride upon a board laid across a pole, one on one end, and the other on the other, by which means one end first heaves up and then the other, they call it *keiving*. [Mod. use: [1] 'tip, or heave it up,' tip', ūr ee'v i,t ùp'. [2] Children's game is **Pey-swey**, paey'-swaey'; when one sways down, it tips the other up.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kenel**, or **Kenel-Coal**; Derbyshire and Lancashire. See New Eng. Dict. s. v. *Cannel*, *sb.*<sup>2</sup>. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Kesmas**, Christmas; [pronounced kyaes'mūs, an old form nearly obsolete].

†**Kestril**, *sb.* ['A bird of the genus *Falco*, or hawk kind; called, also, *stannel* and *windhover*.' Webster.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kids** [kyid'z], *sb. pl.* brushwood. See Ray: 'Kid, *sb.* a small faggot of underwood, or brushwood, &c. *Lincolnshire.*' Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kimnil** [kyim'níl], *sb.* 'a poudering tub.' See Ray; but it means not that only, but a certain shap'd tub for other uses. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Kind**, *adj.* intimate. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Kirk**, *sb.* church; in the names of many places, Kirk-Ireton,



Kirk-Hallam, and Kirk-Langley, in Derbyshire ; so Ormskirk in Lancashire.

†**Kiss** [kyis'], *v.* to lie with a woman ; and so the French use *baiser*. Obsolete, 1894. C.

**Kit** [kyit'], *sb.* a milking-pail, with sometimes one and sometimes two ears. See Ray, who has, 'a milking pail like a churn, with two ears and a cover ;' but they have no cover in Derbyshire.

**Kitling** [kyit'li:n], *sb.* a young cat or kitten, which the Kentish pluralize by *s*, as *kittens*. *Kitling* ; Ben Jonson, in *Volpone*, v. 7 ; and Ray's *Proverbs*, pp. 109, 110, has *kitlin*, which is the pronunciation. Harsnet against Darrel, p. 136.

**Kittle** [kyit'1], *v.* to bring forth kitlings.

**Kleek** [kléek' or tléek'], *v.* See Ray, who has, 'Click, *v.* arripere' [= to seize, snatch, lay hold of]. [Ex.—'I kleeked hold on't in a minute,' au)kléekt u'-wd on)t in ũ min'i,t.]

†**Knees**, *pl.* pronounced *kneece*, like *fleece*. [Now pronounced *née'z*.] Obsolete, 1894. C. M.

**Know**, *sb.* ancient pron. of *knoll*. See Ray, who has, 'Knoll, *sb.* a little round hill.' [*Ancient pron.* nuuw' ; *mod. pron.* nol' or nau'l.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Knowed** [noa'd], *v.* [form used] for *knew*.

**Known** [noa'n]. 'Yo known ;' where 'tis 2nd person singular [used as verbal plur. in *-n* after 'you'].

**Knur** [nuur'], *sb.* a hard knotty piece of wood, which the boys in play strike with sticks, it being round ; hence *knurry* ; Shelton's *Don Quixote*, iv. p. 249.

†**Kye**, *sb. pl.* kine, cows. See Ray. *Kee* in Somersetsh. [Exm. Scolding, &c. ;] [Gent.] *Mag.* xvi. p. 406 ; and *kene*, *Inventory*, 1530. [Mod. form 'cows,' kyaay'z.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

## L.

**L**, more dropped in this county than anywhere else [there is the same usage in Cheshire and Lancashire], for here they drop it when final; Hall is *Haw*, wall, *waw*, and also before *s*, for false is *faus*; Scowbrook for Scowlbrook. [Also in names of places: Bradwell is *Bradda*, Braad-*ū*; Bonsall is *Bonsa*, Bon-*sū*; &c. In Cheshire, Lancashire, &c., the usage is very similar. (1) *l* or *ll* silent: words ending in:—*-all*=[au']—all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, small, wall; *-oll*=[uuw']—joll, knoll, poll, toll; *-ool*=[óo, óo']—fool, pool, school, stool; *-old*=[uuw'd]—bold, cold, fold, hold, old, sold. (2) In names of places:—*-all*, *al*, unacc. [ū]—Bonsall, Chunal; *-well*=[ū]—Bradwell, Blackwell, Tideswell; *-dale*=[dū]—Edale, Sterndale, Cowdale, Pindale.] In force, 1890. C.

†**Lack**, *sb.*; to take the *lack*, when a lover flies off. {M. E. *lak* means both 'defect' and 'blame.'} Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Lade** [lai'd], *v.* to teem. [**Lade** is now used in the sense of 'to take out,' not as 'to teem,' which means 'to pour.'] {However, the old sense of *teem* is 'to empty out,' which may have been meant.} In modified use, 1890. C.

**Lady**, by Our Lady; pronounced [1] be leddy, an oath; [2] belay. [No. 1, bilaed-i, commonly used; No. 2, bilai, less so.]

†**Lady-gold**. See Ray, p. 59. {Ray has, 'Golds, *s. pl.* marigolds.} Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Lag**, last. *Sir Peter Lugg*, they say in Kent; a person that comes last to any meeting. *Lugg*, a corruption of *lag*; hence, too, to *lag* behind. '*Lag* or last, extremus; to *lag*, tardari;' Littleton. 'They lagged the last'; Fuller, Holy War, p. 21. [**Lag** behind used now.]

†**Lat** [laat<sup>h</sup>], *adj.* [pron. of *late*, as] *lat* road, bad, unready ; which makes one *late* at the journey's end : of a clock when too slow. See Ray, who has, 'Late, slow, tedious ; "*lat* week ;' "*lat* weather," wet, or otherwise unseasonable weather.' Obsolete, 1890.

**Law** ; *ah Law!* I presume a corruption of *ah Lord!* [Mod. form, **O law**, oa' lau'r<sup>h</sup>.]

**Lawful** ; *ah lawful*, and *ah lawful case!* exclamations. [Mod. form, **O lawful**, oa' lau'fūl.]

**Lawp**, *v.* [to] leap. See Ray, who has 'Lope' ; also, 'Laup, Loup, *v.* to leap.' [**Lœe-up**, leeŭp, very often used ; likewise **Loup**, as, 'My eye, he did loup when it touched him ; he fairly lee-upt again, aw (I) tell thee.'] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Law you**, lo, you ; as Shakespeare has it ; *Macbeth*, v. i. *Law thee*, look thee ; *lŭ thee*, look thee. [Mod. form, 'Lŭ thee at t' fire,' lŭ..dhi, ŭt t' fahy.ŭ.]

**Lay'd** [lai'd], *pp.* Corn when flatten'd with storms of rain and wind is said to be *lay'd*, i. e. lay'd down : in Kent they say *lodg'd*.

†**Lazy**, *adj.* naught, bad. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Lead** [lee'd], *v.* to carry or bring home corn, hay, coals, &c. ; an expression us'd whether they are speaking of a cart, waggon, or horse. [Modern, with cart or waggon.]

**Leading**, a term of miners ; Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 229. [**Leadings**, *sb. pl.* small sparry veins in the rock. E. D. S. Repr. Gloss. B 10, John Mawe's *Mineralogy of Derbyshire*, 8vo, London, 1802. Whittington is not a lead-mining district.] Of course, used in lead-mining districts.

†**Leap**, *sb.* ; Leap or Lib, half a bushel. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Leck on** [laek' on'], *v.* to pour on more liquor. See Ray. To *leck on*, to pour water on. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Lension** [laen'chün], *sb.* when great stones lie very irregularly in Bars, or declivities of hills, they call such great steps *lensions*. In use, 1890. C.

**Lig** [lig'], *v.* to lye. See Ray.

**Like** [lahyk'], *adj.* to express a small degree of similitude, and that the expression may not appear hyperbolic. [An expletive, as 'middling like,' mid'li,n lahyk', middling in health.] In use, 1890. C.

**Limber**, *adj.* of a twig that is gentle and slender. [Mod. pron. laem'bū-r, applied to the body or limbs of persons, and to things; pliable, flexible. See Johnson's Dictionary.] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Lite** [lahy't], *sb.*; 'a *lite*,' a few, a little. See Ray. Compare 'Aleet rather;' [Exm. Scolding, &c.], Somersetshire, [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 407; it means 'a little sooner.' This is the same word, *i* being pronounced as *ee*, which is common in that county. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Liver** [liv'ūr, and *mod.* liv'ū], *v.* to deliver goods sold at a certain place or time. Ground is *liver'd*, when harden'd by the sun that the corn cannot shoot out.

†**Loert**, *sb.* See Ray, who has, 'q. lord, gaffer, lady, gammer [i. e. *lady*=gammer]; used in the Peak of Derbyshire.' [Not now used in the Peak of Derb.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Lone** [loa'n], *sb.* [*pron. of*] lane. [*Mod. pron.* lai'n.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Look** [loo'k], *v.*; to *look* a thing, to seek it. [To 'look sheep or cattle,' in order to ascertain that all are in their proper grounds and well.]

**Look ye** [lùk' yŭ], on a surprise, and I believe it to be the same as '*Lock*' in Somersetshire [Exm. Scolding, &c.], for which see *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 407, which is there interpreted, 'what! heyday!' [Look you there!, lùk' yŭ dheēŭ, used.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Lose** [loa'z], *v.*; this word is pronounced excellently, *lōze* [loa'z], as it is spell'd; the other part of England corrupt it, and say *looze* [lōo'z].

**Low** [loa'], *sb.* a hill, from A.S. *hlāw*, *acervus*. So a field of mine at Osmaston, [2½ miles SE. of Ashbourn], being near a barrow or large tumulus, is called the Low Close. This sometimes causes some odd sounds in the ears of people living in the south, as *High Low* [a township 4 miles SE. of Hope, in High Peak hund.], which seems to be a contradiction at first, but is intelligible enough, for it means *high hill*; 'tis also us'd in Staffordshire. See *Plot*, pp. 89, 109, 172, 325, 330, 392, 397, 402, 403. So in composition, *Offlow*, p. 403, and *Totmonslow*; see the *Map*. Name of Roman or Saxon tumulus too, as well as of natural ones.

[In Derbyshire this word or syllable is used as the second and generic element in local nomenclature. It is derived from the A.S.: *Bosworth* has, '*Hlāw*, *hlāw*.  
1. What covers, a grave, heap, barrow, a small hill.  
2. A tract of ground gently rising, a low.'

The term occurs extensively both in the hundred of High Peak, and in the wapentake of Wirksworth; there are but few cases, however, in the hunds. of Scarsdale, Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley.

Under each of its applications or meanings, I give a few examples for the hund. of High Peak.

1. A hill of considerable altitude, with a tumulus on the summit: Caw Low and Lady Low, in Chapel-en-le-Frith par.; Chelmorton Low, Great Low, and Nether Low, in Chelmorton ch.; Beelow, in Peak Forest lib.; Weathery Low, in Wormhill ch.

2. A hill of less altitude, a lower eminence, with a tumulus on the summit: Staden Low, in Buxton ch.; The Low at Low Foot farm, in Fairfield ch.; Surlslow, in Peak Forest lib.; Priestcliff Low, in Priestcliff tp.; Knot Low, in Monyash ch.

3. A chapelry, hamlet, or township in *-low*, having its head place or village of the same name or designation; and in which one or more tumuli or barrows are found: High Low, tp.; Little Hucklow, ham.; Great Hucklow, ham.; Grindlow, tp.; Foolow, ham.; Wardlow, tp.; Wardlow Mires, ham.; Baslow, ch.

4. A farm with farmhouse and out-buildings, with a tumulus on a more or less elevated part of the farm: Maglow, Sittinglow (and several cottages), in Chapel-en-le-Frith par.; Woolow, Cowlow (three farms), in Fairfield ch.; Dirtlow House, in Ashford ch.; Calling Low, in Over Haddon tp.

5. A field: Rough Low, in White Hall farm, Fernilee tp.; Low Field, in the Abbey farm, Hope Woodlands ham. or tp.: this is quite a *level* field, on the E. bank of the river Derwent, having a tumulus in the NE. corner; Ricklow Dale, fields in Monyash ch.

I think it is doubtful whether 'low' is found in any name simply as the designation of a hill or other place, *without* the presence of a tumulus.

The late Thos. Bateman, Esq., of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, in his *Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York,*

from 1848 to 1858, at pp. 289-297, gives a 'List of Barrows in the Counties of Derby and Stafford, distinguished by the word "Low" subjoined to the name, or otherwise indicated by the etymology of the prefix.' In this list, of the names having the word 'Low,' there are :

In the hund. of High Peak	78
„ wapentake of Wirksworth	81
„ hund. of Scarsdale	3
„ remaining three hunds.	7

I find a *few* names of this class in addition to Bateman's list.

For the hund. of Scarsdale in which Whittington is situated : (1) Bateman has—Barlow (Great) ch., adjoining Whittington; Low Close in Eckington par.; and Hallow, in Pleasley par. (2) Additional—Little Barlow, ham., adjoining Whittington; Calow, ham., in Chesterfield par.; and Whitelow House, in Dore ch.

Besides the *lows*, *tumuli*, or *barrows* situated at the places in *low*, and from which the names are formed, there is a considerable number of *additional tumuli* or *barrows* on hills and lower eminences which are indicated in the ordnance maps by one of the following designations being printed in Old English, viz. Tumulus, Tumuli, Barrow, Barrows, Stone Barrows.

Barrow, as a *tumulus* or *burial-mound*, is derived from the A. S. : Bosworth has, 'Beorh (beorg). 1. A hill, mountain. 2. A rampart, citadel. 3. A heap, burrow or barrow, a place of burial.' Barrow-upon-Trent is a par. in the hund. of Appletree and Morleston : and as Glover, in his History of Derbyshire, says, 'The name was probably derived from a very large barrow within the parish.'—T. H.]

†**Lower**, *v.*; to *lower*, to be drooping; of a beast or fowl, when weak, or faint, or spiritless. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Lowk**, *v.* to whip with a horsewhip. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Luffer**, lower, from 'loff, low' [Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset], for which see [Gent.] Mag. xvi. p. 407. [Chapel-F., &c. luufur: sometimes in the names of fields, as in—Lower Piece, luuf'ür-pées'; Lower Meadow, luuf'ür-maed'ü.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Lum** [lùm'], *sb.* a small wood or grove. Seems to be a corruption of *lump*, which in some countries they call a clump; as a clump of trees. [As, **Lum Wood**, lùm' wù'd.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Lundy** [lùn-di], *adj.* brutish or heavy in striking: a *lundy* fellow; it expresses something of the disposition too, quasi, malicious withal. [Exs.—'A lundy blow,' ü lùn-di, bloa'; 'A lundy fellow,' ü lùn-di, fael'ü.]

## M.

†**Madge** [maaj'], *sb.* a magpie. Obsolete, 1890.

**Make** [maak; m-ai'], *v.*; make the door [maak' t'dooü, mai't'dooü], shut it, or rather fasten it. They pronounce it *may*. Us'd also in Gloucestersh.

**Mal, Mally, Moll, Molly** [maal', m-aali', mol', moli'], which is nearer to Mary. [All familiar forms.]

**Malice** [maal'is, -z], *v.* [to spite or vex any one; to bear ill-will towards any one].

**Manor** [maan'ür], *sb.* the house of the manor; in Kent, the Place or Lodge. [The manor-house at Whittington was a boarding-school extant in Dr. Pegge's time; and is still a boarding-school.]



**Mar** [maar<sup>h</sup>], *v.* to dirty : see Othello, v. 2. [357]. N.B.— This sense arises from the other of spoiling. [*Mod.* ‘To spoil a child.’]

**Mare**, *sb.* a pool or standing water, a mere. [A mare-pool, nearly obsolete.]

†**Marl** [maa<sup>h</sup>rl], *sb.* wonder ; [Gent.] *Mag.* xvi. p. 407. ‘*Marl*, a marvel, a wonder ; Exm. Scolding, &c., Somerset.’ Obsolete.

**Marrow** [maar<sup>h</sup>ü], *sb.* ; the marrow on’t, the fellow of it. See Ray, who has, ‘a companion or fellow. A pair of gloves or shooes are not *marrows*, i. e. fellows’ ; when they are not alike.

**Mary**, *sb.* [1] Mal, Mally [see **Mal**]. [2] This is an oath ; *marry*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. [(1) in use ; (2) obsolete.]

**Mash** [maash<sup>h</sup>], *v.* to break a thing, as apples [and potatoes], all to mash ; hence a mash for a horse. See Littleton’s Dict. and *to mash*.

†**Mass** [maass<sup>h</sup>], *sb.* ; by mess, i. e. by the mass, an oath ; sometimes *mess* only. So Ben, in Congreve’s *Love for Love*, very often. [In the Peak, *By th’ mass, bi, th)maas<sup>h</sup>.*]

**Maundrell** [mau<sup>h</sup>dri:l], *sb.* a mattock or pick-ax, when pointed at both points [or ends].

†**Mawkin** [mau<sup>h</sup>ki:n], *sb.* a coarse flaxen broom to sweep the oven with at public bakehouses. ’Tis hung with a swivel, I think, to a long pole. They also call a slatternly girl a *mawkin*.

†**Mawl** [mau<sup>h</sup>l], *sb.* a mallow. Obsolete.

**Mawx** [mau<sup>h</sup>ks], *sb.* a foolish slatternly woman ; see **MoX**.

**Me** [mée<sup>h</sup>], *for* I ; as ‘Who is that?’ Answ. ‘Me.’ [In answering questions, the *objective* case of the other

personal pronouns (where it differs from the *nominative*) would no doubt be used, viz. *thee, him, her, us, them, for thou, he, she, we, they.*]

**Meeghty** [mée'ti,], pron. of *mighty*. [Mod. Ex.—'Mighty fine,' mahy'ti, fahy'n.] In modified use.

†**Meet**. See Ray. It means indifferently; q. measurably. [C. says—Used formerly at times; 'meetly, proper'; 'quite meet to do so.'] Obsolete.

**Meiny** [*old pron. maey'ni,*], *adj.* many; a *meiny* apples, a many apples. Some say *meeny*. [Mod. pron. maen'i,.] In modified use.

**Melch** [mael'ch], *adj.* of weather; soft, i. e. milch.

†**Merrybauks**. See Ray, 'a cold posset. *Derb.*' [Spelt *merrybanks* in ed. 1674, but corrected in Errata.—W. W. S.]; but q. if not miswritten for *merry-bowk*. Obsolete.

**Mester** [maes'tür], [*pron. of*] master.

**Mett** [maett'], *sb.* a strike; see **Strike**. See Ray: a strike, or four pecks, (More adds—a bushel). [Doubtful.]

**Middin** [mid'i'n], *sb.* 'Midding, *sb.* a Dunghil; see Ray. [Mod. Ex.—ash-middin, aass' mid'in.]

**Midge** [mij'], *sb.* a gnat. See Ray.

†**Miln-holms**, *sb. pl.* 'Mill-holms, watery places about a mill-dam; see Ray. A field near my miln at Unston is called the *Miln-holm*. Obsolete.

**Milner** [mil'nür], *sb.* [*pron. of*] miller, and **Miln** [mil'n], [*pron. of*] mill; hence the name *Milner* in Yorkshire. [The same in South Peak, but not in North Peak.]

†**Minginater**, *sb.* one that makes fret-work. See Ray. 'Tis used for a plasterer. Obsolete.

**Moldewarp**, *sb.* a mole; pronounced *moodywarp* [móo-di,waa\{rp}: *muldvarp*, Danish.

†**Moods** [móo·dz], *sb. pl.*, moulds, or mould, i. e. earth: see *Moldewarp*. Obsolete, 1890. B.

**Moon-cauf** [móo'n kauf], *sb.* moon-calf; an idiot. 'Tis much such an expression as the Dutch, *blexoms kint*, child of lightning, and a word of reproach too, as that is; for they cry, 'ah, thou moon cauf.' It means an embryo or abortion; the moon being suppos'd to cause the cow to slink her young. *Old Plays*, ix. p. 207. [Rarely used.]

**Moor** [mooŭ·r], *pron.* of *more*.

**Mores** [mooŭrz], *sb. pl.* i. e. hills; hence the hilly part of *Staffordshire* is called the *Morelands*, &c. See *Ray*; but *q.* if not from *moor*, a swampy marshy ground, as a great part of the moors in *Derbyshire* are; and see *moor* in *Kent*. And in *Derbyshire* fields consisting of wet low grounds I observe are called *moors*, as a field of mine at *Osmaston*, *Stony moors*; *Ashmoors*, near *Chesterfield*; *Exmoor Forest* in *Somerset* [but *Exmoor* is high].

**Morrice-dance.** [*Mod. pron.* mor'iz-daan'sin, and mod'ist-daan's.] In modified use.

†**Mort** [mau'rt], *sb.* See *Ray*, who has, '*Murth, sb.*; "a murth of corn," abundance of corn.' Obsolete.

†**Moss** [moss], *sb.* rotten ground; [a bog; a place where peat is found, *moorland*]. Obsolete.

**Mother** [muudhŭ·r], *sb.*; the ordinary sort of women, when old, they call '*mother* such a one.' [Sometimes 'dame such a one,' especially if a dowager.]

**Motty** [mot'i], *sb.* the mark thrown at in *quoit*-playing. [More used formerly.]

**Mox** [mok's], *sb.* [1] a moth; [2] for *Maux*, by which they mean a foolish and slatternly woman. [*Mod. forms* for No. 1—*sing.* mok', *plur.* mok's.] See *Mawkin*, *Mawx*.

**Moyder** [maoy'dŭ-r], *v.* See Ray, who has, '*Moydered*, pp. "welly moyder'd," almost distracted. *Chesh.*' But I think it has another sense in Derbyshire. [Mod. Ex.— '*Nearly moydered*,' neeŭ'li maoy'dŭd.]

**Muck** [mùk], *sb.* [Mod. use = dung and dirt.] Plot's Staffordshire, p. 341, and *muck't*, *ibid.* See Ray. *Mux*, dirt; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 407, Somersetshire. *Muck*; *Old Plays*, vii. p. 119.

**Mun** [mùn'-, mù'n *in pause*], *v. used for must*, sing. and pl. Also, *must* for may, as, 'I will go if I *must*.' *Mun*; *Percy's Songs*, 1. pp. 37, 40, 175. See **Munna**.

**Mung** [mùng'(g)], *sb.* oats ground, husk and all together, for dogs. *Muncorn* is mixt corn or miscellane; and *mong* is mix'd. *Littleton* writes it truly *mong-corn*, and I would spell it *mong*.

**Munger** [mùn:jŭr], *v.* (g soft) to grumble. [In use years ago.]

**Munna** [mùn'ŭ], *used for 'Must not.'* [*Mod. pron.* *Whittington*, moa'nt; *Ashover*, &c., mùn'ŭ.] In modified use.

## N.

**Nab** [naab'], *sb.* a short steep hill, as *Hundo-Nabb*. I suppose a corruption of *Knob*. *Camd.* vol. 11. col. 910. [Also **Nab** or **Nob**, the top of a steep hill; also **Bonk**, *bongk*, or **Bank**, *baan'gk*, used.]

**Nag** [naag'], *sb.* a saddle-horse.

**Nan**, **Nans**, or **Nance** [naan', naan's]. In the South, *Nancy*. [Familiar forms of *Ann*, *Anne*.]

**Nang-nail** [naang'-nai:l], *sb.* a corn in the foot, which answers very well to Latin *clavus*.

**Nar** [naar'], *adj.* [*pron. of*] nearer.

**Nay** [nai], παρέλκες [redundant]. 'Nay, I don't know.'

**Nazard** [naaz'urd], *adj.* us'd to a calf or any other young thing, meaning silly or simple. 'Tis us'd also of young children.

†**Neam**, *sb.* a word us'd in speaking of or to old men; thus, 'my *neam* Dawson.' So **nont**, as 'my *nont* Kirk,' speaking to an old woman. Now, *my nont* is plainly *mine aunt*; the *n* by crasis coalescing with the latter word; and so it does in the other case, for *eam* is uncle in Saxon, so it should be writ (however they jumble it in pronunciation) *mine eam*. It was customary in other countries to call old people unkles and aunts. So Sir Geo. Wheler in his *Journey into Greece*, p. 319, 'We were lodged at a Greek's house, called Barba-Demou, who treated us civilly; only he was hard put to it, to get provision for so many of us. Barba is a word the Greeks, as well as the Italians, use for unkle; but do also give it to antient men, in honour of them.' See Ray. [Ray omits that 'tis given mostly to old people.] Obsolete.

†**Neckabout**, *sb.* 'any woman's neck-linen. *Sheffield*;' Ray. Obsolete.

**Needs** [née'dz]; as in 'to do one's *needs*'; cacare.

**Neigh** [naey'], *adv.* nigh: *neigh*, Lewis's *Pref. to Antiq.* of Feversham.

†**Nēld** [née'ld], *sb.* needle. Obsolete.

**Nesh** [naesh'], *adj.* tender. Plot, *Hist. Staffordsh.* p. 148, writes it *nash*. See Ray. [For an exhaustive account of this word, see *Four Dialect Words*: Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss, by T. Hallam, E. D. S. Series, No. 48, 1885.]

**Nestlebug** [naes'1-bùb'], [a child or person fond of being at home; 'Go out mon, don't be such a *nestlebug*,' goo aayt mon, dun'ũ bi, sich ù naes'1bùb'].

**Nestle-cock** [naes'1-kok']. [This word has precisely the same meaning as **Nestle-bub**, and is used occasionally.]

**Netting** [naett'i\_n], *sb.* 'Old *netting*,' old urine; so called from *neat* or *net*, as being us'd in washing. *Net* is clean; as in *Net weight*.

**Newt**, *sb.* *Salamandra aquatica*; as for the etymology, see *Effet* in *Kenticisms*. *Newt* or *Evet*; *Borlase*, *Nat. Hist.* p. 284. [*Mod. pron.* nùwt', and ni,wt', stress on i,']

**Nick** [nik'], *sb.* [a notch or indentation], what they call a *nitch* in the South. I observe that in Derbyshire they pronounce *c* like *k*; in the South like *ch*. We have *Hardwick*, &c.; in the South they say *Greenwich*, *Harwich*.

†**Nights**, *sb. pl.* They sometimes reckon by nights as the Saxons did. *Ashbourn Fair*, Oct. 9, they call the nine nights' Fair; i.e. nine nights after Mich<sup>s</sup>. So we, a fortnight; this day se'nnight. The Britons also reckon'd by nights. *Camden*, col. xix. 433, 434. *Obsolete*.

†**Nittle**, *adj.* See *Ray*: 'tis the same word as *knighthle*, which *Ray* explains 'a *knighthle* man, an active or skilful man'; we use it in the sense of handy, or ingenious. *Obsolete*.

†**Nity**, *adj.* ingenious; see above. [**Natty**, naat'i, is now used.] *Obsolete*.

**Niver** [niv'ũ-r], pron. of *never*.

**No'** [nuu], *adv. pron.* of *not* [contracted], as 'Yo' mun no' goaa' [*old* Yoa mün nuu goa'ũ, *mod.* yũ moa'nt gooũ]; [i. e. you mustn't go]; 'he did no'' [éé did nũ], i. e. he did not. See *Fuller's Hist. of Waltham*, p. 14. [Also *dunno'*, dùn'ũ = don't; see *Dunnot*, *Dunna*.]

**Noggin** [*old* nuugi'n, *mod.* nog'i\_n], *sb.* See *Ray*, who has, 'a little piggin holding about a pint.'

**None** [nau'n]. 'He'll go *none*'; observe also the placing, for 'he'll not go.' ['He'll none go' also used.]

†**Nont** [for *Aunt*], *sb.* See **Neam**. [*Mod. pron. on't.*] Obsolete ; but *ont* is in use.

**Nook** [nóo·k'], *sb.* a corner. [Used for the corner on each side of the fireplace ; but oftener years ago. Also the phrase 'Nooks and corners' used.]

**Nor** [nür—*unemph.*], *conj.* than. 'More haste *nor* good speed.' See Ray. [E. D. S. reprint has, 'than ; more *nor* I, i. e. more than I.'] **Nor** for 'than' is Scotch. See Birch's *Life of Prince Henry*, *passim*.

**Nōther** [noa·dhū-r], *adj.* [*pron. of*] neither. [Its use much diminished.]

**Nou** [nuuw'], **N8**, [*pron. of*] no, *adv.* [*of negation*] ; see **Nought**. [Both nuuw' and noa' used. On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

**Nought** [nuuw't' or naow't'], *sb.* i. e. nothing, which is good pronunciation of the old *noght* (*o* sounding as 8, here and in *nou*, for *no*, *adv.*), bad ; commonly or in English 'tis *naught*, *naughty*, and *naughtiness*, for bad, badness ; but I take *naught* and *nought* to be entirely the same word. [On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

**Now**, *adv.* ; 'how *now*, John?' when they meet, *q.* how do you do now? Sometimes, *how now*, means, what is the matter, and then 'tis spoken eagerly or hastily. 'There is indeed *now*' ; it seems to make a vehement affirmation. [Very generally used, as:—'Nah lad, how are tha gerrin' on?' 'Naa then, what's up naa—summat amiss?']

**Nowch**, *sb.* a swelling on the forehead or head from a blow : sure not from *notch*, which is a cut or nick inward. [Occasionally used: 'By Gum, he had a fine *nowch* o'er t' yead'; 'That wor a *nowch* an' no mistak'; 'He did *nowch* him.']

†**No who** ; he has *no who* with him, he is never satisfied ; *who* is the sound made to stop a horse, and 'tis as much as to say, he never bids himself stop. *No ho* : Old Plays, v. p. 44. 'Tis a corruption of *ho* (as when said to a horse, may be) ; for see Percy's Songs, i. p. 20. {By *who* Pegge surely meant the *sound* of the modern E. *who*.}

**Nubbles, Nubbs** [nùb'lz, nùb'z], *sb.* tanner's bark after it has been us'd. [Mod. Ex.—'Grind it (bark) into *nubbles* about t' size of a thumb.']

†**Nuncle** [nùngk'1], [for *uncle*]. See **Neam**. Obsolete.

**Nur** [nuur'], *sb.* *Nor* or *nur* is a wooden ball, which, thrown upon the ground, the boys drive forward by striking it with a stick which has a nob on the end ; they call it a *Nur-stick*, and the game, playing at *Nur*. One boy drives one way, the other, another ; if more play, they have so many on a side. The like wooden ball is call'd a *Nur* in the game of *Nur* and *Spell*, which takes its name from it. Littleton explains a *gnar* in wood by a knot.

## O.

**O** [old *oa* and *ao*'1, mod. *au*'], pron. of *all*. In use by elderly people, 1890.

**O** or **Yō** [*oa*' , *yoa*'], *sb.* an ewe. [Also *yi,w'*, *yuuw'*.]

†**Oaf**, *sb.* an elf, i. e. ouph. Upton's Observ. on Shakespeare, p. 301. [Formerly **Oaffing** was used for 'a child found on a doorstep, by fairies or spirits.'] Obsolete.

**O Law** [*oa*·*lau*'], {equivalent to} the French exclamation, *helas* ! [Also—'O laws o' laws '=*oa*·*lau*'z ũ *lau*'z.]

**Old**, *adj.* Th'owd on [(th)uuw'd ũn]. the old one, i. e. the Devil. [Also t' aow'd ũn.]



**Ole** [*old* oa'l and ao'l, *mod.* au'], *adj.* all; *oll*, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 297. *Olbeyt*; *Antiq. Repertory*, p. 29.

**Ömost** [om'üst], *adv.* [*pron. of*] almost.

**On**, for *of*, [*prep.*]. 'A bad sort *on* a body' [ũ baad-sca'üt ün ũ bod'i], i. e. a bad sort of a person; 'that yo tell'n *on*' [dhaat' yoa tael'n on'], that you tell of; 'a part *on*'t' [ũ paar't on)t], a part of it.

†**On-** [on'-], for *un-*; as *ondo me* [on'dóo'mi], for *undo me*; *onpin it* [on'pin'], for *unpin it*. [Obsolete some time ago; now 'un-', ùn'-.]

†**One** [wau'n], the same; 'all by *one*, since I saw him last.' [Obsolete some time ago.]

**Oozle**, *sb.* the blackbird, {the ousel}. *My MS. Collections of Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire*, p. 79; *Warburton*, p. 93; *Pennant*, pp. 229, 230.

**Or**, *prep.* before. *Scottish*. Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 303. [Pronounced 'er,' aer-.]

**Ore** [oa'ũ-r], *prep.* [*pron. of*] over.

**Orts** [orts, now au'ts], *sb. pl.* remains [of fodder or of children's food]. Shakespeare has the word in the same sense but in singular; 'some slender *ort* of his remainder,' *Timon of Ath.* iv. [3. 100; *orts*, *Troil.* v. 2. 158. In the Peak, au'ts].

**Oss** [oss'], *v.* offer. 'To *osse*, to offer to doe, to aim at or intend to doe; "ossing comes to bossing," *Prov. Chesh.* I did not *osse* to meddle with it, i. e. I did not dare, &c.; forte ab *audeo*, *ausus*' (*Ray*); but I do not perceive that in Derbyshire it has the sense of *dare*, and the etymon from *ausus* is ridiculous. [For an exhaustive account of this word, see *Four Dialect Words: Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss*, by *T. Hallam*, *E. D. S. Series*, No. 48, 1885.] {If *oss* is at all related to *F. oser*, then it is also related to *Lat. audere*.}

**Ottomy** [ot'ūmi], *sb.* an anatomy. [J. B. gives—'A very lean person or creature. In use some time ago; but seldom now: ot'ū-mahy'z or ot'i,mahy'z now used.' J. C. states—'Formerly the word *ottermize* was used for any one bedaubed with mud or filth, as, "He wor a ottermize."']

†**Outen**, *adj.*; *outen* work, out-doors work. Obsolete.

**Over** [oa'vūr, now oa'ū-r]; of going to any place. 'I shall go *over* to Wirksworth,' where it does not mean so much over the moors to Wirksworth, as if it were an ellipsis; for they use it where there are no moors.

**Owler** [uuw'lū-r], *sb.* an alder. {A. S. *alr.*}

†**Oxen** [ok's'n], *v.*; to *oxen*, to take bull. MS. Memorandums of Mr. Hen. Lowe of Whittington. Obsolete.

†**Oxter** [ok'stūr], *sb.* an armpit; axilla. See Ray. Obsolete.

## P.

†**Pair**, *v.* A cow is said to *pair*, or *pare*, when she abates of her milk; quasi *impair*; {M. E. *apairen*}. She is said also to *truck*, which see. [**Pare** in use in the Peak.] Obsolete.

**Pal**, **Pally** [paall', paal'li], [*for*] Poll, Polly.

**Pansion** [paan'chūn], *sb.* an earthen pan for milk; this *-sion* or *-tion* seems a diminutive here. [In the Peak, *Panchion*, paan'chūn.]

†**Paramarrow**, *sb.* a sow-gelder. Obsolete.

**Partly** [paa'rtli], *adv.* almost.

†**Pash** [paash'], *sb.*; 'a mad *pash*,' a mad-brain. *Chesh.* See Ray. Obsolete.

**Paut** or **Pawt** [pau't]. See **Pote**.

**Paxwax** [paak's-waak:s], *sb.* the strong ligament in sheep and oxen called ἀπονεύρωσις. *Packwax* is cited by Johnson from Mr. Ray [E. D. S., B. 16]; *q.* unde derivatur. [Also *Packwax*, paakk'-waak:s. *Paxwax* in the Peak.]

**Pe** [pée` = piy`], [*pron. of*] Peter.

†**Penbowk**. See **Bowk**. Obsolete.

**Pent** [paen't], [*pron. of*] paint.

**Percock** [paer'kok'], *sb.* an early sort of apple, [so used at Whittington]; *q.* præcox; but I take it to be the same word as *Princock*, from which 'tis a corruption, and which see in Ray.

**Perk** [paer'k], *v.* [*pron. of*] to perch. [What are tha doin' *perkin'* theer?]

†**Pescods**, *sb. pl.*, i. e. peas-cods, or peas in the husk or *swad*, as they term it; for husks, Luke xv. 16, Wiclif has *coddis*, i. e. cods. *Peskodde*, Mr. Brander's MS. Cookery, No. 65. [Used many years ago; pee-swaddz used now.]

**Pick** [pik'], *v.* [1] to vomit, *rejectare*; same word as *puke*, of which Dr. Johnson gives no etymon. [2] So to *pick* corn or hay, i. e. pitch it from the wagon into the barn at the *picking-hole*. *sb.* [3] Picks and Diamonds, the red spots which come on people's legs when in an evening they sit near the fire and burn their shins. [Senses (1) and (2) in use.]

**Pig** [pig'], *sb.* of lead [used at Wh.]; 'tis us'd of a lump of silver, Churchill's *Trav.* i. p. 56; and of bloom, Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 162, where you may see the occasion or origin of it. See my *Nat. Hist. of Derbyshire*.

†**Pigeon-house**, *sb.* dove-cote. [*Pigeon-cote*, pij'un-koa:t, used.] Obsolete.

**Piggin** [pig'i:n], *sb.* a little pail or tub with an erect handle. See Ray. 'Tis the Welsh Piccyn [picyn], a noggin; [but *picyn* seems mere English.]

**Pik** [pik], pitch. In the Legend of St. Erasmus, 'tis *pyk*. {This reference shows that Dr. Pegge refers to *pitch*, *sb.* a resinous exudation, Lat. *pix*; not to the verb *to pitch*.}

†**Pike** [pahy'k], *v.* to pick. [Pick, pik', used, as, 'Pickin' th' ends off gooseberries, pik'i:n dh) aen'z of' góo'zbūri,z, &c.] Obsolete.

†**Pill** [pil'], *for* Will; i. e. William. Obsolete.

†**Pillow-beer** [pil'ŭ-beeŭ:r], *sb.* a pillow-coat, {cover}. *Pylow-bers*; Inventory, 1530. Obsolete.

**Pime** [pahy'm], *v.*; *piming* about, hiding about, and looking to see what he can pick up and steal. [Mod. Ex.—'Peepin'an' pimin' about,' péep'i,n ũn pahy'mi,n ũbaay't.]

†**Pin-cod** [pin'kod'], *sb.* [a pin-cushion; see Ray]. See **Cod**. Obsolete.

**Pin-fold** [pin'faow'd], *sb.* a pound. Milton's *Comus*, *initio*, l. 7.

**Pingle** [ping'g'l], *sb.* a little field. See Ray, who has, 'a small croft or picle.'

**Pink** [pink], *sb.* the mennow. {Common in Shropshire.}

**Pize** [pahy'z], *v.*; to *pize* a ball, to strike it with the hand; so the game is call'd *pize-ball*. To *pize down* a hare, i. e. with a gun; meaning to strike her down. I suppose from to *poize*, to strike the ball true, full, and direct.

†**Plain** [plain], *v.* to complain. Obsolete.

**Pleaching a hedge** [plai'chi,n-ŭ-aej]. *Planching*, Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 357. *Plashing* in Kent. [Ray has, 'to

*pleach* a hedge, to cut a quickset hedge so that the hawthorn or trees, &c., lye sloping and make a good close fence. [*Salop.*']

†**Pleck** [plæk`], *sb.*; this word is both us'd by itself, and in composition of names of places, (as meadow-*pleck* in the Peak) for *place*. See Ray. In a lease of Meadow-pleck, it is called *Meadow-place*. [In Burbage, near Buxton, there is a farm called 'Th' Plecks.'] Obsolete.

†**Plush** [plùsh`]; at a *plush*, at an instant. Obsolete.

**Poke** [poa`k], *v.*; to poke out the finger; or to poke one's head, when by an ill carriage, a person thrusts his head forward, and does not hold it up.

**Poke** [poa`k], *sb. saccus*. Ray's Engl. Words, p. 8; in North-Country Words, 'a sack or bag.'

**Poo** [póo`], [*pron. of*] pull.

†**Poops** [póo`ps], *sb. pl.* See Ray: 'gulps in drinking.' Obsolete.

**Poorly** [pooŭ`rli], *adv.* sickly; ill.

**Posie** [poa`zi], *sb.* bouquet; nosegay. Pastor Fido, v. sc. 8. [Sometimes used.]

**Poss** [pos`], *v.*; to *poss* {to push}, as a calf or lamb does in sucking.

**Pote** [*old* poa`t], *v.*; 'to *pote* the cloaths off,' to kick all off; to push or put out. See Ray. 'To *pótee*, to push with one's feet;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407; in Derbyshire, to *pawt*. [Now *pau`t*. In the Peak, *pote*, poa`t.]

**Potter** [potŭ`r], *sb.* a poker.

[**Pow**] **Ps** [puuw`], *sb.* [*pron. of*] pole. [On the Gr. 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

†**Power**, *sb.* a great many. Dugdale, Baronage, i. p. 38. Obsolete.

**Prey yo** [prai·yŭ], I pray you.

**Proud taylor**, *sb.* a goldfinch. [J. C. sends the following note:—‘This bird is very proud of its tail, hence its name; it draws its tail on the ground like a pigeon, making love to its mate, &c.’]

†**Proveable**, *adj.*; corn is said to be so, when it proves well. Obsolete.

†**Puddle** [pùd·’l], *adj.* plump; almost fat. Obsolete.

†**Pursey** [puursi], *adj.* unwieldy, with fat ill laid on, and so loosely full like a purse (!); ’tis us’d in Lincolnshire. Obsolete. {Fr. *poussif*; O. Fr. *pourcif*.}

**Pynett** [pahy·nŭt], *sb.* a magpie. So the famous sign at Whittington is call’d the Cock and Pynett. ’Tis the diminutive of pie, i. e. pianet [pie]. Pennant, p. 171. {Cf. *pianot* in Halliwell.}

## Q.

**Quail** [kwai·l], *v.* to grow ill. [Mod. sense, to be frightened, as, ‘he quailed again, he wor so scar’d.’] In modified use.

**Quie-calf** [kwahy·ŭ kau·f’], a female calf. [Also pron. kwee·kau·f’ by a young farmer.]

**Quirken’d**, *pp.* choakt. ‘Whirkened, *pp.* choaked, strangled’; Ray.

## R.

†**Rack** [raak’], *sb.* of mutton, neck. Old Plays, x. p. 228; Littleton. Obsolete.

**Radle**, *sb.* ruddle. [Mod. form ‘Red-raddle,’ raedd·raad·’l.] In modified use.

**Rafling** [raaf'li,n], *adj.* ordinary, mean, bad.

†**Ragg'd** [raag'd], *pp.* a tree is *ragg'd*, when full of fruit. Obsolete.

**Rake** [rai'k], [1] *sb.* mineral term. Fuller, Worth. p. 229. [2] *v.* rake the fire, i. e. to rake coals over the lighted fire, which of course would check the burning. This was done by a *cow-rake*, which I suppose may be a corruption of *co-rake*, i. e. coal-rake. Willis's Cath. ii. p. 79. [No. 1 used in the lead-mining districts; and No. 2 at Whittington, &c.]

**Rammel** [raam'i,l], *sb.* small spray-wood left after the cordwood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. Soap-boilers buy it and burn it for the ashes: a corruption of Fr. *ramée* {F. *rameau*; O.F. *ramel*}. Gough, Croyland, Append. pp. 36, 84, has Lat. *ramilliam*. [In the Peak, the word means 'refuse-stone.']

**Rap** [raap'], *sb.* hit; it carries a notion of sound with it often. ['*Rap* at the door' used.]

**Rat** [raat'], *sb.*; all to *rats*, i. e. scraps. [Mod. Ex.—'All to rats and ribbons' = au' tũ raat's ũn rib'i,nz.]

†**Rate** [rai't] *flax*, a corruption of *rot* (!). [It is curious how the Doctor makes out this word to be a corruption of *rot*. Ray has, '*Rait*, *v.*; "to *rait* timber," and so ["to *rait*] flax and hemp," to put it into a pond or ditch, to water it, to harden or season it.' Marshall, E. D. S., B. 2, E. Yorkshire, has, '*Rait*, *v.* to dissipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather.' Hay is said to be *raited* when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather.' Speaking of flax, Mr. Marshall says—'From the "line-pit" it is carried to the 'rating-ground,' a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaflets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the

grass. . . . Here it lies until it be sufficiently "rated"; namely, until the more woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres, while these remain yet untainted. — Vol. ii. p. 74.'  
 Obsolete.

**Ratton** [raat'n], *sb.* a rat.

**Rawm** [rau'm], *v.* to reach, or strive to reach high, from whence 'a great rawming fellow.' See Ray; who has, '*Ream, v.* to stretch out the hand to take anything. *Rame, Raume, v.* to reach.' '*To ream, to stretch;*' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407, Somersetshire.

†**Reave, v.**; to *reave* a person of bad company, to break him of it. Obsolete.

†**Reef** [réef'], *sb.* the itch, i. e. the rife distemper. [Ray has, 'the reefe, the itch.' E. D. S., B. 17.] Obsolete.

†**Reet**, in driving a horse, means 'go from'; *q.* to the right, for *right* they pronounce *reeght*. See *Hawve*. Obsolete.

†**Rein, sb.** *rēin* [raey'n], a part or piece of a hedge in the middle of a field. Obsolete.

†**Remedy, sb.** a schoolboy's holiday; *q.* *remedium laboris*, or *remedium*, to cure a boy that pretends to be sick to avoid going to school. Obsolete.

**Retching** [raech'i'n], stretching.

†**Ridd** [rid'], *sb.* seems to mean boughs of trees; *v.* Collections on Whittington, p. 3. Obsolete.

**Ridden** [rid'n], *pp.* *rid*; carried away. [Mod. Ex.—*v.* 'Ridden it away,' *rid'nit ūwai*.]

**Riddle** [rid'l], *sb.* a sieve [for oats, &c.]. See Ray.

**Rig** [rig'], *sb.* [*pron. of*] ridge; *rygge*, the back. Pierce Pl. p. 233 [B. xix. 282]. So *brig*, for bridge.



†**Rissoms** [riz'ũmz] of oats, *sb. pl.* broken sheaves, or straws with the ears. [In the Peak, stalks or stems of corn with the ears intact.] Obsolete.

**Rops** [rop's], *sb. pl.* guts of sheep, [pigs, &c.]; *q.* ropes.

**Round** [old raay'nd], *adj.* large; as, 'round coals.'

**Rue-bargain** [róo'-baa'rgi,n], *sb.* an agreement that one repents of.

†**Rungeous**, *adj.* hasty with violence. [Lungeous, lùn'jüz used.] Obsolete.

**Runlet**, *sb.* [In Halliwell: *Rundel*, *Runnel*, a small stream. In Sleigh's Derbysh. Gloss.: *Runnel*, a gutter.] Old Plays, vi. p. 381; x. pp. 52, 186.

## S.

†**Sa**; 'as e'er I *sa*,' as ever I saw. [Seed, sée'd, now used.] Obsolete. See **Seed**.

**Sad** [saad'], *adj.* for bad; as, 'you're a *sad* one.'

†**Salty**, *adj.* of a bitch, when she is proud, or in her heat; it answers to Latin *salax*. [On the heat, or proud, used.] Obsolete, 1894. C.

†**Sam** [saam'], *v.*; to *sam* the pot, to put the thickening in, when they make broth. Obsolete.

**Samm'd** [saam'd], *pp.* of company, gather'd together; 'it will be late before they are *samm'd*.' [Mod. Ex.—'Sam up,' saam' ùp' = gather together. A. S. *samnian*, to assemble, collect, gather.]

**Sanner** [saan'ũ-r], *adj.* [*pron. of*] sooner.

†**Sarrant** [saar'ũnt], *sb.* servant; and so in Somersetshire. Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 405: in Derbyshire we say also *sarrow'd*, for serv'd. [Now **Sarvant**, saa'rvũnt.] Obsolete.

†**Sarrow**, *v.* to serve. Obsolete.

**Scaddle**, *adj.* [said of a] cow that has short horns. V. in *Kenticisms*, [where he has 'wild, unlucky, mischievous, as a *scaddle* cat, boy, &c.' See Wright and Halliwell. The pp. *scaddled* is now used in the sense of frightened, shy. Exx.—To a boy—'Ah tha scaddled thing, it'll none touch thee'; 'Tha aren't scaddled surely.'] Participle in use.

†**Scale-fire**, when a house or town is on fire. I us'd to wonder what its etymon was; but finding Mr. Hen. Lowe in his MS. Memorandums writes it scath-fire, I find it is a meer corruption; this being the true orthography. Johnson writes *scare-fire*, non male. Obsolete.

**Scowl** [skaaw'l], *v.* [to] frown. Old Plays, ii. p. 257. [Exx.—'Dunna scowl so'; 'doesn't he scowl?']

†**Scowl a brow**, by sight; the scowl or frown, or cast of the brow; [not] a corruption of 'scale of the eye,' as in Ray on the Deluge, p. 91. See **Scowl**. [Mod. Ex.—'Scowl of the eye,' a sort of contemptuous look.] Obsolete.

**Scrat** [skraat'], *v.* to scratch.

**Scrat**, *sb.* Old **Scrat** [uuwd-skraat'], what in the South is Old Scratch, viz. the devil.

**Seed** [sée'd], *q.* see'd; preter-imp. of *see* [i. e. saw]. Harsnet agst. Darrel, p. 215, has *see* for 'I saw.'

†**Seim**, *adj.* seven. Obsolete.

†**Seim**. Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 408. [Reference wrong; used at Wh. many years ago as *fat* or *lard*.]

**Sell**, **Sen** [sael', saen'], [*two pron. of*] self; Ray, p. 53. [**Sen** is nearly always used.]

†**Sell'd** [sael'd], *pp.* sold. [Mod. form **Sowd**, suuw'd.] Obsolete.

Sen. See Sell.

Setterday [sæt'ūrdi], [pron. of] Saturday. In use, 1890. R., C.

†Sew, preter-imp. of *sow*. Obsolete. {Still in use in Cambs.}

†Shaling of oats. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 170. [Mod. form Shivs, shiv'z] Obsolete, 1890. R.

†Shaw [shau'], *sb.* a wood that encompasses a close. See Ray. In Kent they pronounce it a *shave*. Obsolete.

†Sheep-lee, *sb.* a place fenc'd in on three sides, for the sheep to go into in stormy weather ; one sees several of 'em on the moors. Q. to *lew* the sheep, as they say in Kent, or where they may stand in the *lee*, or under the wind. [Sheep pen, shee'p' paen', now used.] Obsolete, 1890.

Sheer corn [shee'ūr kau'rn], *v.* to reap corn ; ab A. S. *sceran*, *tondere*, *radere*.

Shift [shift], *sb.* ; one shift a day ; id est, one turn at the mines of six hours ; sometimes more, and sometimes fewer.

Shirk [shaerk'], *v.* ; a shirking trick ; a shirking fellow ; in Somersetshire, '*sherking* or *sharking*, an eager desire to cheat or defraud another ;' Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407. See also my Kentish Proverbs, No. 33. ['To shirk out' (of work) ; 'He'll shirk out if possible,' now used.] In modified use.

†Shirl cock, *sb.*, a thrush ; for *shrill-cock*, by metathesis, as is very common with respect to the *r*. So they will say otherwise *shirll* for shrill. Obsolete.

†Shoo [shóo'], pron. [of] *she*. [And see Hoo.] Obsolete.

†Shoon [shóo'n], *sb. pl.* shoes ; a plural. [Now Shoes, shóo'z.] Obsolete.

†**Shoot**, *v.* to squitter [q. v.]; *forire*. Obsolete, Feb. 1894. C.

†**Shoule**, *sb.* a shovel. See Ray, who has *Shool* for *Yorksh.* &c. So a *shool* is a shovel in Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 407; hence to *shool* up dirt. [Now **Shovel**, shùv'l.] Obsolete.

**Shut** [shùt-], *pp.* rid, quit; as to get *shut* of a thing. So a herring is *shotten*, when it has spawn'd. See *Massinger*, p. 278. [No. 1 in use.]

**Sick** [sik'], *sb.* a brook, when very small. V. *Chesterfield*, p. 155. See Ray, who has, 'Sike, *sb.* a little rivulet.' [Obsolete as a general term for a small brook. At Staveley, three miles E. of Whittington, there is a small brook called *Tinker-sick*.]

†**Side** [sahy'-d], *adj.* long; 'my coat is very *side*,' i.e. very long. See Ray. Obsolete.

**Side ye** [sahy'd yŭ], *v.* stand aside. 'Side ye, Bonso' lads,' is a cant saying with them. *Bonsal* [*Bonsall*] is nigh *Matlock*.

**Sile** [sahy'l], *v.*; to *sile* milk, to pour it through a sieve.

**Sin** [sin'], *adv.* since. About James and Ch. I time, it was usually written *sithence*, as *Somner*, *Antiq. Cant.*, often writes it; but before, viz. temp. Henry VIII, 'twas {also} written *sins*, as *Leland* writes it in his *Itinerary*: it was written also formerly *sythe*. In Kent they say *sin* for since. *Ben Jonson*, *Alchemist*, pp. 56, 68.

†**Sine**, *adv.* late; as, 'as well soon as *sine*.' Obsolete.

†**Sione**. Mineral term, *Fuller*, *Worthies*, p. 229. Obsolete.

**Sit**, *v.* [to] burn to [in a pan], in English. [Ex.—'Thou'll

sitten that milk ' = dhaa' )l sit' n dhaat' milk.] In modified use.

**Skeer the fire** [skee'ür th)fahyŭ-r], poke the dust or ashes out at the bottom with the poker. See Ray.

**Skew**, *adj.*; a *skew'd* horse, a pyed horse; one of two colours. 'This *skew* kind of language;' Old Plays, v. p. 46, which is afterward compared to the man half white, half black, of Ptolemy Lagi. [**Skew-bald**, skùw-bau'ld, used.] In modified use.

**Slade** [slai'd], *sb.* name of fields, as Horston Slade, at Osmaston. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 47; 'a piece of ground called *Hunger-moore-slade*.' {A. S. *slæd* }.

**Slag** [slaag'], *sb.* [refuse] of lead and of iron. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 164.

**Slate**, *v.* See Ray; who has, "To slete a dog," is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, &c.' [*Old pron.* slee'üt, *mod. slip*']. In modified use.

**Slatterments** [slaat'ürmaen:ts], *sb. pl.* small parcels, [bits or relics].

**Slaver** [slaav'ür], *v.* Dr. Mead on Poisons, pp. 28, 138, writes *slabber*; 'tis the same word. *Slaver*; Gent. Mag. 1737, p. 691. [To lose spittle.]

**Sleck** [slack'], *sb.* See **Coblins** [small coal]; it is the smallest coal. So called from *slaking* the fire [i. e. in the sense of assuaging or slackening it] by putting such small stuff upon it. See Johnson, v. *Slock* and *Slake* [to quench, relax].

**Sled** [slaed'], *sb.* a sledge: *v.* Collections on Whittington, p. 3.

**Slim** [slim'], *adj.* [1] sly; [2] slender-bodied; and [3] thin-clothed; Ray. [Nos. 2 and 3 in use.]

**Slive** [slahy'v], *v.*; a *sliving* fellow, one not so honest as he should be. See Ray. [Ex.—'He goes slivin' about from mornin' to night'=ée gùs slahy'vi,n ũbaa'yt frũ m:aurni,n tũ néet'.]

**Sliving** [slahy'vi,n], *sb.* [a slice]; as a great *sliving* of bread, for instance.

**Slobber** [slob'ũr], *v.* i. e. to slabber; [to smear with victuals issuing from the mouth].

**Slocken'd** [slok'nd], *pp.* chok'd, suffocated; in Johnson, *v.* *Slock*.

**Slother**, *v.* [to] slide. [*Mod. pron.* slũdh'ũ-r.] In modified use.

**Slough**, [*sb.* a miry place, dirty hole.] 'The road being very deep, and full of *sloughs*'; Maundrell, p. 8.

**Sloutch**, [1] *sb.* a slovenly person. [2] *v.* to *sloutch* a hat, to let down the brims all round.

†**Slow-worm** [sloa'-wuu'rm], *sb.* the blind-worm or caecilia. [**Lob-worm**, lob'-wuu'rm, and **blind-worm**, blahy'nd-wuu'rm, used.] Obsolete.

**Slur** [sluur'], *v.* to slide on ice.

**Smithy** [smidh'i], *sb.* [1] Dryden in his *Virgil*, viii. 591, calls the trough in which the iron is quenched *the smithy*; but I take that to be a mistake; *v.* *Schediasmata ad Virg. Aen.* viii. 451. [2] A forge; so Allan, *Sherburn*, p. 185. No. 2, a forge, or blacksmith's shop, still in use, Feb. 1894. C.

**Smoothing** [smóo'dhi,n], *part.* and **Smoothing cloth** [smóo'dhi,n tloth'], *sb.* ironing cloaths; and the cloth on which they are iron'd.

**Sneck** [dooũ'r snaek'] of a door, *sb.* the latch; a wooden latch. See Ray. Not 'string,' as in Skinner, for the sneck

is the latch itself, and not the string. Hence the proverb : 'to put a *sneck* before one's snout;' which shows it to be used in shutting and not in opening. [Pegge rightly remarks—'the sneck is the latch itself, and not the string.' His last remark on the proverb quoted is not applicable at all to the sneck as a *sb.*, but to the *verb sneck* (the door), fasten or close the door, used in Yorkshire and other Northern Counties.]

**Snepe**, *v.*; 'to *snepe* a dog,' to rate, or call him off.

†**Snite your nose**. See Ray; but it's my opinion 'tis to blow and not to wipe the nose; and that is the sense of it in Derbyshire. Obsolete.

†**Solmas-loaf**. See the Miscellany Customs of Derbyshire. [Halliwell has—'Bread given away to the poor on All Souls' Day. North.'] Obsolete.

**Soo-a** [sooŭ'], [*pron. of*] so.

**Sorry** [suur'i], *sb.* i. e. sirrah; in speaking to a boy or lad. [See **Surry**.]

[**Soun**], **Ssn** [*old* suuw'n, *mod.* sùw'n], *adj.* [*pron. of*] soon. [On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.] In modified use.

**Sowd** [suuw'd], [*pron. of*] sold; [ow] like the Gr. 8; see **Nou**. [On the Gr. 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

**Sowl** [suuw'l], *v.*; [*to sowl*], to tumble one's clothes, to pull one about, &c.; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 407. See below.

**Sowl** [suuw'l], *v.* See Ray, who has: 'to *sowl* one by the ears,' &c. In Somersetshire, to *sowl* is to tumble. [Mod. uses: 'He did sowl down with a soss,' = ée did suuw'l daa'yn wi, ũ sos'; also, to hit.]

**Sow-metal**, *sb.* Plot's Staffordsh. p. 162. [Used for *cast-metal* (iron) which consists of larger pieces than pig-iron.]

If when casting pig-iron they run short of moulds, they hastily make some larger moulds, called *sows*, and cast *sow-metal*.]

**Spang'd**, *pp.* fleck'd and spang'd; cf. *Flecked* in English: from *spang* comes *spangle*. [**Spangled and spotted**, *spaang-g'ld ün spot'üd*, used.] In modified use.

†**Spar** [*spaar'*], *v.* 'to spar the door,' to bolt, bar, pin, or shut it. See Ray. A spar being a pole, from thence it means to bar the door with a pole put across, as was the old way; hence also comes the expression to *steak* or *steik* the door, to put a stake across it, that is. See Ray, [*Steak*], *Steik*. Obsolete.

†**Spelch** [*spael'ch*], *v.*; to *spelch* horse-beans, to bruise them in a mill. Obsolete.

**Spell** [*spael'*], *sb.* a splinter. See Ray. [A thin slip of wood or paper for lighting a candle, &c.]

**Spice** [*spahy's'*], *sb.* raisins, plums, figs and suchlike fruit. See Ray. Hence they call a plum-pudding a *spice-pudding* in Derbyshire, whether made of raisins or corinths or both. [Applied to sweets made from sugar; also, **Spice pudding** = *spahy's' pùd'i.n.*]

**Spink** [*spingk*], *sb.* chaffinch; from its note.

†**Spole**. See **Broach**. Obsolete.

**Sprint** [*sprint*], *sb.* [a sharp, energetic movement]; a man layd hold of a hare upon her form, and she gave a *sprint*.

†**Spurge** [*spuur'j*], *v.* purge, as liquor does. ['I spurge, I clense as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell,' Palsgrave; quoted by Halliwell.] Obsolete.

**Spurrings** [*spuurri:nz*], *sb.*; to put in the spurrings, i. e. the banns. See Ray [Gloss. B. 17]: '*Spur*, *v.* "to be *spurr'd*" is to have the banns of marriage ask'd.'



**Squab** [skwaab'], [*sb.* a couch] to sit on. [Used as *sb.*]

**Squat** [skwaat'], *v.*; to *squat* one down. Ray, p. 77 [107].

**Squitter** [skwit'ŭ-r], *v. forire*. Littleton. [To void thin excrements, as a calf, &c., when relaxed.]

**Stall**, *v.* A horse is said to be *stall'd*, metaphorically, when fast in a dirt-hole, quasi put into a stall there; I presume 'tis the same as *stau'd*, which is stall'd, surfeited with eating. See Ray. [*Mod. pron. stau; v. stau'd, part.*] In modified use.

**Stang** [staang'(g)], *sb.* a wooden bar; ab A. S. *stæng*; see Ray. Sheringham, p. 169. [A long pole employed in removing new-made hay from the field.]

**Stark** [staa'rk], *adj.* [1] stiff, [2] weary; 'ab A. S. *sterc, stearc, rigidus, durus;*' Ray. [Used as 'stiff.']

**Starve** [staa'rv], *v.* relates to cold. [Staa'ft tŭ deeŭ'th = starved to death = very cold.]

†**Steak** or **Steik** the door. See **Spar**. Obsolete.

**Stean-pot** [stee'n-pot'], *sb.* 'Steyan or Stean, an earthen pot, like a jar,' Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 407: quasi *stone*, because not of wood.

**Stee** [stée'], *sb.* a stile. 'A stee; a ladder. In the Saxon, *stegher* [stæger] is a stair, *gradus scalæ*, perchance from *stee*,' Ray; all from Saxon *stīgan, ascendere*. Cf. *Stair, Stirrop*, and *Stile* in English. *Stee* is a ladder in Yorkshire. [Mod. form **Steel**, stée'l, = stiee'l.] In modified use.

†**Steem** [stée'm], [*pron. of*] Stephen. See **Seim**(1). Obsolete.

**Stele** [*Mod. pron. staey'l*], *sb.* handle of anything; as the strig [foot-stalk] of an apple, the staff of a beesom or broom. See *Stele* in Junii Gloss., where Mr. Lye explains it. *Steale*, will of Jno. Frankelyn, Rr. of Ickham in Kent; and see Ray [*s. v. Steal*]. In modified use.

**Stirk** [ʔ stuurk], *sb.* a steer or young bullock. Ab A. S. *styre*, calf, stirk, steer. [A female young cow of two or perhaps three years old, which has not had a calf. When it has had a calf, it is called a *heifer*.]

**Stithy** [stidh'i], *sb.* an anvil. See Ray. 'A stithy, *incus*;' Littleton. See Shak. Troil. iv. 5. [255].

**Sto.** See **Stow**. Used in the lead-mining districts.

**Stoo-an** [stooŋ'n]; **ston** [stau'n] [*pronunciations of*] stone.

**Stoop** [stóop'], *sb.* a post [fastened in the earth].

**Stouk** [*old* staay'k, *mod.* staaw'k], a handle. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 123. See **Stowk**.

†**Stound**, *sb.* q. stand; a wooden vessel to put small beer in. See Ray. A barrel that stands upon the end they call a *stand-barrel* in Kent. Obsolete.

**Stow**, *sb.* [the cross set up when they take possession for sinking a mine]. Fuller's Worthies, p. 229. [Used in the lead-mining districts. See Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms, E. D. S. Rep. Gll. B. 8, 9, 10, s. vv. *Stowe* or *Stowse*, *Stows*, *Stowces*.]

**Stowk** [*old* staay'k, *new* staaw'k], *sb.* the handle of anything. See Ray, who has: 'quasi stalk, the handle of a pail.' See **Stouk**.

**Strait** [straey't'], *adj.*; 'we are *strait*,' i. e. we are even; as in reckonings or at gaming. Strait [straight] in lines answers to even in figures, and is therefore very proper.

**Streid**, *v.* and *sb.*, for tread. [Not often used.]

**Strickle** [strik'l], *sb.* [a wooden bar to strike grain to a level with the measure]. See **Strike**.

**Strike** [strahyk'], *sb.* a bushel or 8 gallons. [In use as a bushel.] Plot's Staffordsh., p. 93. Ray has, 'a *strike* of

corn,' a bushel, four pecks. This we call a *strickle*. I take the word *strike* to be altogether technical; the *strike* being the usual measure, 'tis as much as is measur'd at once, or at one *stroke* with the *strickle*. *Strike* is a substantive for *stroke*, as, 'he hit him a great *strike*'; and it is the proper term for levelling the corn in the measure by the ruler or *strickle*.

†**Strike**, *sb.* a stroke. See above. Obsolete.

†**Stroaking** [stroat·ki·n], 'milking after a calf has suck'd.' *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 407. [**Stropping**, stroppi·n, now used. In modern times the calves are not allowed to suck the cows, but have the milk served to them in a piggin or pail. In milking a dairy of cows, the bulk of the milk is first drawn from each; then the '*stropping*' takes place, by which the little remaining milk is carefully extracted. In the Peak, *Dripping* is used.]

**Strunt** [strũnt], *sb.* the tail or rump. See Ray.

**Sty** [stahy·], us'd in driving a hog; bidding him go to his *sty*; just as they say to a dog, 'Kennel, Kennel.' [**Hoo! sty!**, ùw! stahy·! now used.] In modified use.

**Summut** [sũm·ũt], [*pron. of*] somewhat.

**Sup** [sũp·], *sb.* of ale [and other liquids], a little; one *sup*. So '*soup* of chocolate'; *Old Plays*, xii. p. 259. [In use in the Peak.]

**Surry** [suuri·], *sb.* [1] sirrah; and not a word of anger, for they use it to all ord'nary boys; [2] they use **Sorra** too, but in anger. [No. 1 in use; No. 2, indicative of anger, obsolete.]

**Swads** [swaad·z], *sb. pl.*, bean-cods or pea-cods.

**Swailer** [swai·lũr], *sb.* [a wholesale corn-dealer]; much the same as a **Badger**, which see.

**Swallow** [swaal'ŭ], *sb.* [applied to] both the white and dun bellies. [Now used for both *swallow* and *martin*.]

**Swat** [swaat'], *v.* [to dash] a thing on the ground; to *swat* a person's brains out; cf. to *slatt*.

**Sweal** [swee'l, swee'ül], *v.*; the candle *sweals* [i. e. melts and runs down]. See Ray: '*Swale, Sweal, v.* to singe or burn, to waste or blaze away; ab A. S. *swēlan*, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.'

**Sweal** [swee'l, swee'ül], *v.*; the wind *sweals* the grass; not only checks its growth, but cuts off and consumes its blade; as *uro* of the Latins. See above.

†**Sweb**, *v.* to swoon; Ray: and Dryden's Sir Martin Marall, Act iii. sc. 2—'Pray, your lordship, keep her from *swebbing*.' Obsolete.

†**Sweek**; 'sfortnight, contracted evidently of *this week* and *this fortnight*. Obsolete.

**Swelter'd** [swael'türd], *pp.* [overcome or oppressed with heat]. Cf. *sweltry* in English, and *sweal*. **Swelted**, here in Derbyshire.

**Swift** [swift], *sb.* martin [the bird].

**Swilker** [swil'kü-r], *v.* of water [milk, &c.] in a pail when it undulates. See Ray: 'to *swilker ore* [o'er], to dash over.' [**Swilter**, swil'tür, also used.]

**Swill** [swil'], *v.* as in English [to wash, to drench]; hence *swillings*, swine's meat [pig-swill]. [Also, '*swill* the door-flags,' i. e. the flags outside the door.]

**Swine** [swahy'n], *sb.* in singular number, a swine; whereas I take it to be the plural. {A. S. *swīn*.} ['**Pig**' generally used; 'swine' as plural only; used more by the middle class than by the working class.] In limited use.

†**Swine-crew** [swahy'n krùw'], *sb.* See **Crew**. ['Pig-cote,' pig' koat', and **Pig-sty**, 'pig' stahy', now used.] Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Swine-hull** [swahy'n ùl'], *sb.* See **Hull**. ['Pig-hull,' pig' ùl', now used.] Obsolete.

## T.

**Ta, Tack, Tane** [tai', taak'-, tai'n], *v.* and *pp.* [*pron. of*] take and taken. As, to *ta* to a thing [to be fond of it]. So *ma*, for make; as, *ma* the door. [Mod. Ex. of **Tack**— 'Tack it away,' taak') i,t ùwai].

**Tab** [taab'], *sb.* 'the latchet of a shooe;' see **Ray**. [Mod. use: (1) the metallic point put to the end of a string; (2) the web *tabs* at the top of boots with elastics in the sides, to pull them on.]

**Taching-end** [taach'i,n aend], *sb.* a waxed shoemaker's thread, or rather the end-piece thereof.

**Tack.** See **Ta, Tack, Tane**.

**Talk** [tau'k], *v.*; 'yo tauken,' you talk; ellipticè, meaning, to talk big or falsely; in which last sense it answers very well to the Lat. *verba dare*. [Mod. Exx.— Yoa tau'k'n naa'= you talk now; Yoa'r tau'ki,n naa'= you're talking now.]

**Tane.** See **Ta**.

**Tang** [taang'(g), *v.* to sting; of a bee, or wasp. [Also, **Stang**, staang'(g), used.]

**Tassel** [taas'ìl], *sb.*; a sad *tassel*; said of a sorry indifferent thing or person, that's good for little. Littleton's Dict.; Cole's Dict. 'Tis a species of hawk, from the Fr. tiercelet, and so is a corruption of tiercel or tercel. In slight use, 1890. M., C.

†**Taste** [tai'st], *v.* to smell, in the *North*. See Ray. You commonly ask a person to *taste* your snuff. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Tawm**, *sb.* a fishing-line, made of horse-hair. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Tee** [téé], *thee*. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

**Teem** [téém], *v.* See Ray: who has, 'Teem, Team, *v.* to pour out, to lade out of one vessel into another.' We use it only for pouring, and not for lading. [Used for 'pouring' only.]

†**Teich**, *v.* teach. [*Old pron.* evidently taey'ch, obsolete; *modern* téech.]

†**Teilor**, [*pron. of*] Taylor. [*Old pron.* evidently taey'lür, obsolete; *modern* tai'lür-r.]

**Tell'd** [tael'd], *preter-imperf.* for 'told.' [Sometimes used.]

†**Temse**, *sb.* a sieve. See Ray: 'a fine sierce, a small sieve.' Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

**Tent** [taent't], *v.* [1] 'I cannot *tent*,' i. e. I am not at leisure; this arises from the other sense (below). [2] It means also to prevent; 'I'll *tent* thee'; from *attend*. [Both senses in use.]

**Tent** [taent't], *v.* See Ray: to tend, or look to [as sheep, &c.].

†**Tere** [tee'ür], [*pron. of*] there. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

**Tett** [taett'], [*familiar form*] = Betty, Bett.

**Tew** [tùw'], *v.*; sadly *tewed*, heated and wearied: to *tew*, to labour. [Mod. Ex.—'It (a horse) *tewed* me about,' it tùw'd mi ūbaay't.]

**Thar-cake** [thaa'r-kyai:k], *sb.* Ray, s. v. *Bannock*. From Sax. *thorff*, *Azymus Panis*. 'Tis made of the first oatmeal, with water and sugar or treacle. See Lye in Junius: 'Therf, A. S. *thorff*, unleavened; unleavened bread.' [In modified use. *Mod. pron.* thaa'rf-kyai:k and thaa'rth-kyai:k.]

†**Tharm** [thaa'rm], *sb.* 'guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive puddings'; Ray. [The word **Chitlings**, *chit'linz*, used for 'fried entrails.'] Obsolete, 1890. C., M.

**Theave** [thai'v], *sb.* a sheep of three years.

**Thee** [dhée'], *thou*. *Forme of Cury*, p. 156. [No doubt used when pronouns, or pronouns and substantives, are joined together by copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, as:—'Thee and him must do it,' dhée ũn i'm mŭn dóo i;t; 'Sam or thee can milk,' Saam` ũr dhée kŭn mil'k.]

**Theer** [dhee'ŭ-r], [*pron. of*] there.

†**Then** [dhaen'], *adv.* by then; in an instant; eodem momento: very expressive. *John Le Reve*, St. 51. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

**There** [-dheeŭ'-r], *abundat.* 'What dun ye cō him there?' what do you call him there? ['Call'—*old pron.* koa', nearly obs.; *mod. pron.* kau'. See **Call**.]

†**Thistle-hemp**, *sb.* early ripe hemp; it's a particular sort. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Thizle** [thahy'z'l], *sb.* an adze; *ascia*. [In modified use. *Mod. pron.* thik's'l.]

†**Thole** [thoa'l], *v.* to brook or endure. See Ray. 'Thou deydest and deth *tholedest*'; *Piers Plowman* [B. xix. 169]. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

†**Thone**, *adj.* damp, moist. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. M., C.

**Thorp** [thau'rp], *sb.* a village; besides the termination in several names of places, they will say, 'in this thorp,' for in this village. [Obsolete as *village*; only used in place-names.]

**Thrave** [thrai'v], *sb.* a shock of corn containing twenty-four sheaves. See Ray. [It now consists of two shocks, of twelve sheaves each.] *Thrave* also in use in Lancashire.

**Threap** [threeŭ'p], *v.* [to contend or argue persistently]. See Ray: 'to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide.' [Obsolete in Ray's senses.] [Ex. 'Let me argue as I would, he *threaped me down* I wor rong, so it wor no use sayin' ony more.' J. C.] [Now also **Threat**, three't, used, as, 'He thret me down,' ée thraett' mi, daay'n.]

**Three-week**, *sb.* a three-week; as a fortnight; unâ voce, erudite; ut apud Latinos, biennium, triennium. [Pronounced nearly thrù'wi,k.]

**Threscold** [thraes'kŭt], *sb.* threshold; *limen*.

**Threstle** [thraes'l], *sb.* [seat or form] to sit on. So 'two pare of trestells,' Inventory of goods in Kent, 1530. [Also **Pig-threstle** used.]

**Throng** [thrùng], *adj.* busy; 'coming at a very proper time for the husbandman, who is now *throng* in his Harvest'; Bp. of Sodor and Man, in Camden, vol. ii. col. 1456.

**Throstle** [thros'l], *sb.* thrush; 'tis Saxon [*throstle*, *throsle*], and a better word than the Southern *thrush*. Some here call it Shirl-cock, i. e. [shrill cock]. [**Throstle**, which is English, is used; and likewise the synonym singing thrush, singgi'n thrùsh.]

**Throw** [throa'], *v.* to turn, as turners do. See Ray. [Used at potteries, 'to *throw* clay.']

†**Thrumill'd** [thrù'm'i,ld], *pp.*; 'a *thrummill'd* yo,' an ew



that is stunted and will grow no bigger. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Thrutch** [thrùch], *v.* [to thrust]. See Ray, who has, 'v. for *thrust*; "Maxfield [*Macclesfield*] measure, heap and *thrutch*." Prov[erb]. *Chesh*.'

**Thumping** [thùm'pi,n], *adj.*; a *thumping* penn'orth, a great or good pen'orth. 'Thumping, great, huge'; Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 408.

†**Thwite** [thwahy't], *v.* to whittle, cut. See Ray. 'With a Lancashire thwittle I thwited a flail-swipple.' [Thwite obsolete; but the form **Thwittle**, thwit'l, *v.* used.]

†**Thwittle** [thwit'l], *sb.* a whittle; see **Thwite**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Tickle the fire** [tik'l th)fahy'ŭ-r], stir it gently. [Occasionally used.]

**Tidy** [tahy'di,], *adj.* a tidy lass, a [neat], tolerable, good, likely lass. To do a thing *tidily*, handily, [neatly], that is.

†**Tike** [tahy'k'], *sb.*; 'a sad *tike*,' a bad or unlucky fellow; a mean low person it means in *Piers Plowman* [B. xix. 37]: 'But under tribut and taillage, as tykes and cherles.' 'A Yorkshire tike,' *Prior*, ii. p. 200; or 'bobtail tike,' *K. Lear*, iii. 6, where it means a sort of dog. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Tine** [tahy'n], *sb.* a forfeit; from *tine*, to lose. *Percy's Songs*, i. pp. 37, 46, 93.

**Tine** [tahy'n], *sb.* the fang of a tooth; as in Kent, the tine of a harrow. [Equal to—'Tang of a tooth,' taangg' ũv ũ tùw'th or tóo'th.]

†**Tine** [tahy'n], *v.* 'to shut, to fence; "*tine* the door," shut

the door; ab A. S. *tynan*, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.' See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Ting-tang** [ting'taang:(g), *sb.*; this is what in Kent they call the Saints-bell. I look upon it to be the Fr. *tinton*, or *tintin*, which signifies the sound or tinkling of a bell. See last page of Cotgrave, s.vv. *Zin* and *Zon*. [Applied to a bell which has not a very agreeable sound.]

**Tipe** [tahy'p], *v.*; to *tipe*, to fall or tumble; hence, to *tipple*, which they use in the same sense. [Now seldom used.]

**Tit** [tit'], *sb.* a horse; it was first applied to a little horse, and then to a horse in general; as a *Galloway* first was a horse of that country, and then any horse of that size. Thence too a tit-bit, a nice bit; q. a little bit. See Fairy Tales, i. p. 114; Parl. Hist. iii. p. 169. Hence *tit-mouse* and *tom-tit*. Johnson explains it of a small horse, generally in contempt, &c.

†**Toke** [toa'k], [*pron. of*] talk; also mod. **Tauk** [tau'k, the received pronunciation]. [**Toke** obsolete, **Tauk** in use.]

**Torr** [*sb.* a hill, peak, large rock, a hill with rocks, &c.]. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 110. [**Tor** in the above senses often occurs as the second element in place-names: (1) In the hundred of High Peak—as, (a) Chee *Tor*, near Wormhill, a stupendous mass of limestone by the side of the river Wye, upwards of 300 feet high; (b) Mam *Tor*, a high mountain between Castleton and Edale; on the summit of which is the site of a Roman encampment or fortification, with a double trench, occupying an area of about sixteen acres. On a portion of the SE. face, the strata of shale and shale-grit are exposed, and are slowly but constantly disintegrated by the action of the atmosphere, especially by

frost ; the detached pieces fall down, and a large bank of the débris has been formed. Hence, a portion of the S. W. corner of the site of the encampment is crumbled away. (2) Used to some extent in the wap. of Wirksworth, as, High *Tor*, Matlock, an enormous mass of limestone, close to the river Derwent, 396 feet in height.—T. H.]

[**Tou**] **TS** [tuuw`], *adj.* [*old pron. of*] two. [*Old pron.* obsolete ; *mod. pron.* tùw`. On the Greek 8, see note s. v. **Dog**.]

**Trap** [traap`], *v.* ; ‘to *trap* one’s finger,’ to pinch it with a door, &c.

†**Trowse**, *sb.* rough faggot-wood us’d in repairing breaches in banks of rivers ; see **Fleistring**. Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. p. 40. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Truck** [trùk`], *v.* ; ‘to *truck* the cow of her milk,’ to cause it to diminish ; or, ‘the cow *trucks*’ (see **Pair**), i. e. abates of her milk. Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

†**Trundle-bed** [trùn·d`l-bae`d], *sb.* To *trundle* is to roll ; as to *trundle* a bowl ; hence a *trundle-bed* is one that runs upon wheels, and being very low, is roll’d under another in the day-time, to save room, and drawn out o’ nights : in some countries ’tis call’d a *truckle-bed*. [Obsolete ; in use about forty years ago.]

**Tue** [? teew` or tùw`], *v.* to slave at work. See **Tew**.

†**Tull** [tùl-], *prep.* to ; but I think it is when a vowel follows, as, ‘*tull* him.’ So *till* is ‘unto’ ; Percy’s *Songs*, i. pp. 16, 24, 39, 40 ; *untill*, p. 65. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Tummy** [tùm·i], [*fam. form for*] **Thomas**. [In modified use. Now **Tom**, Tom`, and **Tommy**, Tom·i, used.]

· **Tun-dish** [tùn·dish:]. See below.

**Tunn’d** [tùn·d], and **Tun-dish** [tùn·dish:]. Ale is

tunn'd when it is put into the barrels. *Tun-dish* is the wooden tunnil [funnel] us'd in putting it in. Old Plays, ix. p. 56.

**Tup** [tùp'], *sb.* a ram. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 373. And so in Lancashire, and at Durham.

**Twilly** [twil'i], *v.* to turn the toes in, in walking.

†**Twinter** [twint'ür], *sb.* a young cow or bullock of two years old, i. e. two winters; [Ray has, 'a hog (i. e. young sheep) two years old']; they were antiently call'd *twinterers* in Kent, for I met with this word in an old Parish-Book of Pluckley, a transcript whereof was in Sir Ed. Dering's Library, 1746. They say *twinters* in Lancashire. Obsolete, 1890. Mrs. C.

**Twitch-grass** [twich· graes:], *sb.* [long rank grass]; in Kent, *Couch-grass*. [A species of long grass, which is injurious, and is difficult to exterminate.]

**Twitter** [twit'ür], *v.* See Ray: to tremble. [In the Bakewell district—'All of a *twitter*, unnerved.' At Whittington: 'to taunt and *twitter*,' to reap up something which is ridiculous or vexatious: 'Always *twittering* me about that.']

**Twun** [twùn'], *preter-imperf.* and *part. passive* of [to] twine. [But seldom used.]

†**Twy** [twahy'], *adv.*; at *twy*, at twice. Obsolete, 1890. C.

## U.

†**U-back, U-block.** See **Yu-batch.** Obsolete, 1890.

**Unbethought** [ùnbi,thaow't], *v.* 'I *unbethought* me' [au ùnbi,thaow't' mi], I call'd to mind; a corruption of {*umbethought* me; Mid. Eng. *umbethoghte*, pt. t. of *umbethenken*.}

**Uvver** [ùv.ÿ-r], *adj.* as, 'uvver end,' the upper end; and perhaps it may be from *over*, which signifies *superior* as well as *trans*. Over-Haddon, i. e. Upper-Haddon; Over-Hartshorne, i. e. upper; Over-Langworth; Over-Thurvaston.

## V.

†**Varsal** [vaa'rsül], *adj.* [*pron. of*] universal; 'varsal ward,' universal world. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Vew or View** [? *old* veew', *mod.* vùw'], *sb.* *taxus*; the yew-tree.

## W.

†**Wa**, *sb.* woe. Vide **Waste**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wah** [*old* waa', *mod.* wae'], *adv.* well; and at the beginning of a sentence, as, 'Wah, but yo mun gooa'; well, but you must go.

**Wain**, *sb.* a carriage on two wheels, a large cart, drawn by oxen. Lambarde's Topogr. Dict. p. 431.

†**Walker** [wau'kür], *sb.* a fuller; a *walk-mill*, a fulling-mill. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wang-tooth** [waang'-tò:th], *sb.* 'the jaw-tooth; ab A. S. *wang*, *wong*, mandibula; *wong-tōð*, dens caninus; see Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Want** [waan't], *sb.* 'a mole; ab A. S. *wand*, talpa; see Ray. [**Wen**, waenn', used.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wanten** [waan't'n], [*form of plur. indic. of*] want. 'They *wanten* ya' [dhai waan't'n yü = 'They want you'].

**Wapentake**, *sb.* This name is given to one of the Hundreds of Derbyshire, to wit, that of Wirksworth. See Notes on Rapin, vol. i. p. 151; Somner, Gloss. in X. Script.

v. *Wapentakum* ; Edwd. Manlove, in *Derbyshire Writers*. 'Tis the same as Hundred ; for see my MS. *Visit. of Derb.* p. 4, bis. [Only occurs in Derbyshire for the *Wapentake* of *Wirksworth*.]

War [waar`], *adj. comp.* worse. See the Gloss. to Douglas's *Virgil* ; Ascham, *E. Works*, p. 92. ['War and war,' waar` ün waar` = 'worse and worse,' used.]

†Ward [waa`rd], *sb.* a common ; as in *Hulland Ward*. Also, the world ; as, 'all the *ward*.' Obsolete, 1890. C.

Ware [waer], *v.* to lay out. "To *ware* one's money," (1) to bestow it well, (2) to lay it out in *ware* ; Ray. It means the latter, but not the former, for it is *vox media*, and does not necessarily imply laying out well. [Simply 'to lay out.']

Wark [waa`rk], *v.* to throb. See Ray : '*Warch*, or *Wark*, *v.* to ake, to work.' [In modified use = 'to ache.']

Warnor [waa`rnür], *adj.* worse. *War nor war*, worse than worse. [Ex.—That's warnor than aw (all) beside, dhaat` s waa`rnür dhün au` bi,sahy`d.] {Here *war nor than* = worse than than ; which is pleonastic.}

†Waste [wai`st]. 'Ah! waste heart,' for 'ah! wa's t'heart,' ah! woe is the heart ; as is plain from 'ah! wa's me,' for ah! woe is me. *Old Plays*, ii. p. 363. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Water, *sb.* [pronounced] *watter* [*old* waat`ür, *mod.* waat`ü or waat`ür], and *water* [*old* wai`tür], the *a* like French *e*, or as *ay* in *wayter*.

†Wattles [waat`lz], *sb. pl.* 'made of split wood, in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurdles. *Suss.* : ab A. S. *watelas*, crates, hurdles ;' Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

Wawm [wau`m], *v.* ; to wawm [or overturn] a thing upon another ; for *whelm*.

**Wawt** [wau't], *v.* to wawt [overturn or rather fall] on one side, [as a cart]. See Ray, *s. v.* 'Walt, *v.* to totter, or lean one way, to overthrow; from the Saxon *wealtian*, to reel, to stagger.' Hence the English word *welter*.

**Weel** [wée'l], [*old pron. of*] *adv.* well; as in 'I am very well'; they would say in this case, *weel*.

†**Wellaneer**, *interj.* alas! See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Welly** [wael'i], *adv.* almost; and in Cheshire, Ray's *Engl. Words*, p. 33: a corruption of *welny* [wellnigh], for which see the *Gloss.* to Chaucer.

†**Wend**, *v.* to go. See Ray. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wessail and Wessailers** [waes'i,l, waes'i,lürz]; *wassail* in English. [*Mod. pron.* waas'íl. Meanings: (1) A little doll in a basket with flowers and ribbons; (2) At Christmas time, boys go round carrying—'A bough or branch of a shrub or tree, dressed with apples, &c., and singing a ditty.'] In modified use, 1890. C., M.

**Wet-shod** [*mod. pron.* waech'üd = wet in the feet]. For this they say in Kent, *wet-foot*; but the other is as good, for in *Isaiah xi. 15* we have *dry-shod*.

†**Wey** [waey'], *sb.* [*old pron. of*] way. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wey** [waey'-], *prep.* with [emphatic]; *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 297. [Unemph. wi] *dhi*, *emph.* waey' *dhi*, = with thee.]

**Wha** [*old* waa'?, *mod.* wae'], well, or yes. {For *why*.} [*Mod. pron.* is probably a modification.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**While** [wahy'l], *adv.* for 'until.' 'I did not sleep *while* two o'clock'; 'Stay, *while* I come,' that is, 'until I come.'

**Whir**, *s.* crabs [crab-apples]; see *Wharre* in Ray.

†**Whirret**, *sb.* a great blow; 'with a *whirret*.' See below. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whirry cum bounce**; cf. 'Wherret, a great blow;' *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 408. ['Wherret, a blow on the ear;' *Halliwell.*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Whisket** [wis'ki:t], *sb.* [a wicker basket, not having a handle over the middle, but a hole at each end for the hands]. See Ray, who has, 'a basket, a skuttle, or shallow ped.' *Baxter's Gloss.* p. 34.

**Whit** [wit']. 'Are you any *whit*?' an ellipsis, for Are you any whit well? i.e. Are you tolerably well? [**Any whit like**, aan'i, wit lahyk', used; meaning, (1) 'tolerably well,' applied to health; and (2) 'tolerably good,' applied to things.]

†**White-hives**, *sb. pl.* blisters or tumours rising higher than the pustules in the small-pox, and fill'd with a scalding corrosive water. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whiten**, *v.* to whitewash a room. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Whom** [wao'm, wuu'm], *sb.* home.

†**Whot** [wot'], *adj.* [*old pron. of*] hot. [*Mod. pron. ot'.*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Whowt**, *sb.* shout. So, *whewting*, [shouting]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wick** [wik'], *adj.* quick. They pronounce it *whick* [whik']; (and they mean also more hasty, i.e. careless, than one should be; and in Kent they will say of a wild blade, 'he is a whick one,' perhaps alive, in opposition to dead. *Baxter's Gloss.* p. 136.) [*Spoken*, (1) of a quick boy; and (2)=alive, living.]

**Wick-flaws** [wikk'-flau::z], *sb. pl.* whitloes. [*Whitlows* at the roots of finger-nails.]

**Wiggin** [*old wig'i:n, mod. wig'i,*] [*sb.* the mountain ash].



See my Derbyshire, p. 435. [*Wigan-tree*, J. Sleigh; *Wicken*, High Peak.]

**Win** [win'], *sb.* a common: *Hogneston* [*Hognaston*]-*Win*; from *wins* [i. e. whins] growing there.

[The common is called '*Hognaston Whin*' on the ordnance map; it is about half a mile west of the NW. end of the village of *Hognaston*, head of the parish of this name. No doubt the common abounded with *whin* at the time when the name was given.

*Whin* signifies *gorse* or *furze*. It is, therefore, appropriate as the designation of a common or formerly unenclosed range of land. In like manner *heath*, *bent*, and *moss* were used as the second element in the names of commons, moors, or uncultivated tracts of land in various counties: such tracts of land abounding in *heath*, *bent*, or *moss*, when the names were given. Many of these places have been enclosed and cultivated; and some have been built upon and absorbed by large cities.

*Whim* in old place-nomenclature probably has the same meaning as *whin*: there is a farm named the *Whim* in the chapelry of *Monyash*, and from its elevated position it is very likely that *whin* grew there.—T. H.]

† **Winno, Wunna, Wunno** [win'ũ, 2 and 3 wũn'ũ], [*pron. of*] will not. [*Mod. pron. wai'nt.*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Without**, *conj.* unless; '*without* Als can gooa,' unless Alice can go.

**Withy** [widh'i], *sb.* a willow. 'As tough as a *withy*' [*willow-rod*]. Plot's Staffordshire, p. 386.

**Wizened** [wiz'nd], *pp.* wither'd; [*said*] of apples when they are *shrockeld*, as they say in Kent. [Pegge miswrites it *whizzen'd*. See *Shockled* or *Shrockled* in Pegge's Kenticisms.—W. W. S.]

†**Wo** [woa:], *sb.* 'He had no *wo* with him,' [he] kept no bounds, no measure. See **No who**, p. 50.

**Wo** [woa:], *sb.* a wall; see *Wogh* in Ray.

**Wo worth thee** [woe be to thee]. So [in] Gay's Pastoral, i. [17]; Lord Brooke's Mustapha, pp. 360, 362.

**Wonne** [wù'n], *v.* to dwell; see Ray.

**Wort** [wuurt?], *sb.* ale whilst brewing; see **Grout**. *Wort* is ale or beer before it be put into the tun or fat; so call'd, I presume, because it was bitter'd with worts or herbs, before hops came into use. As to sweet wort, which in Derbyshire they call *sweet liquor*, it is a catachresis; to distinguish the wort as running off from that which has the herbs or hop in it. See *Sweet-liquor* in Kenticisms.

†**Wrang** [raang'(g)], [*pron. of*] wrong. [*Mod. pron. rong'(g.)*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wun** [wù'n], [*pron. of*] will [*pres. plur.*]. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Wunna, Wunno.** See **Winno**.

†**Wut** [wùt'], [*pron. of*] wilt thou. [*Mod. pron. wiltü.*] Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Wuts** [*old wùt's*], *sb. pl.* [*pron. of*] oats. So *woaken*, oaken; Somersetshire, *Gent. Mag.* xvi. p. 405. *Whott* is 'hot' in Somersetshire; *ibid.* p. 408. [*Mod. pron. wuut's.*] In modified use, 1890. B., M.

## Y.

**Yark** [yaa'rk], *v.* the same as *jerk*, for which it is us'd; as when a horse strikes, he is said to *yark*, or 'to *yark out* his heels.'

**Yate** [yai't], *sb.* a gate; Plot's Staffordshire, p. 157 [*A. S. geat*, a gate, opening]. See Ray. This is not so

purely Northern, but you have it sometimes in the South ; for I found it in the old Parish Book of Wye in Kent, 22 H. VIII. The *g* in our language softens into *y* ; hence Yild Hall. Percy's Songs, i. pp. 65, 66 ; Degaré, 664 ; Hampole, MS. Linc. p. 368.

†**Yawm** [yau'm], *v.* to talk loud, or bawl : I think they say *gawm* in some places. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yea**, *adv.* very common for *yes*. Obsolete, 1890. C.

**Yead** [yae'd], *sb.* [*pron. of*] head ; and so in Somersetshire, Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408.

†**Yetherd** [yaedh'ürd], [*pron. of*] Edward. [**Ted**, taed', &c., now used.] Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yeender**. See **Awnder**. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Yo** [*old* yoa'], *sb.* an ewe. *Yeo* is an ewe in Somersetshire ; Gent. Mag. xvi. p. 408. [*Old pron.* obsolete ; *mod. pron.* yi,w', yuuw'.] In modified use, 1890. C.

**Yō** [yoa', *emph. pron. of*] you : so *your* is *yore* [yoa'ür *emph.*]. So *yo*, for 'you' : Antiq. Repert. vol. i. p. 29.

†**Yod**, or **Yewd**, *pt. s.* went. See Ray ; also Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 53. Obsolete, 1890. C.

†**Youth**, *sb.* a person. [In Peak, used in a half-humorous or pleasant way, as, 'What sort of a youth, yuuw'th, is he?'] Obsolete, 1890. C., except in the Peak.

**Yowl** [yuuw'l], *v.* to cry as a dog does ; or of a child when they speak angerly of it or to it. See Ray : 'Yall, Yawl, or Yowl, *v.* ; the latter appropriated to dogs, the former to bawlers. In *yall*, the *a* sounds as in *that* [dhaat'] ; in *yawl*, as in the rustic *caw* [kyaaw'] for *cow*' ; [p. 109.] See also *Yaul*, Old Plays, vi. p. 22 ; *Youl*, xii. pp. 181, 184.

**Yowl-ring** [yuuw'l-ring(g:)], *sb.* See *Yellow-hammer* in

Kenticisms : 'the bird call'd in *Derb.* the *yowl-ring*. Littleton (*Lat. Eng. Dict.*) writes it *yellow-hamber*.'

**Yoy** [yau'y], [*old pron. of*] yes, from *yea* or *ay* rather than *yes*. [*Mod. pron. yau.*] In modified use, 1890. C.

†**Yubach** [= *Yule-batch*, Christmas-batch ; as *Yu-block* = *Yule-block*, Christmas-block]. *Yule* is Christmas [now obsolete] ; see Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 304. Obsolete, 1890. C.

# SUPPLEMENT TO 'DERBICISMS,'

FROM A SECOND SERIES

COLLECTED BY DR. PEGGE, A.M., F.S.A.;

BEGUN IN THE YEAR 1791.



## A.

A[c]kersprit, *s.* corn shooting at both ends; Grose.

Afterings, *s. pl.* strokings, or [the] last of cow's milk; Grose.

Aitch-bone of beef. [This Dr. Pegge writes as *H-bone*.]

Ambry, *s.* buttery; Ray; Grose.

Ark, *s.* a large chest.

Arsy-versy, *adv.* over head and heels; Grose.

Awf, *adj.* silly. A *sb.* [i. e. elf] in Grose.

Aye, *adv.* ever; 'for ever and for *aye*'; G.

## B.

Back-hood, *s.* the back of the fire or chimney.

Backside, *s.* [a] fold or yard; G.

Backstone, *s.* a bake-stone; [Grose].

Bag, *v.*; a board or beam, when it yields or bends, is said to *bag*.

**Baker's dozen**, fourteen; two being allowed to the retailer for profit.

**Ballet**, *s.* a ballad.

**Bally**, *s.* belly.

**Band**; 'to keep *band* in the nick,' to make things meet; [to make] your expences equal to your income.

**Bang-beggar**, *s.* a beadle. [*Again—*] an inferior officer in a town, to take up or drive beggars out.

**Bangle away money**, to waste or spend it insensibly, and making no figure with [it].

**Bar.** See **Pick**.

**Bark**, *s.* a repository to put ends of candles in; being a piece of bark nailed up against the wall; termed often the *candle-bark*.

**Bark'd**, *pp.* sticking together; see *Barkit* in Grose.

**Barkle**, *v.*; when yest, or lather, hardens on an object, it is said to *barkle*, *q.* to become a *bark* on it.

**Barn**, *s.* a child.

**Barring out**. Towards the end of November, when days are short, the boys were wont to fasten the door upon the master, and not to let him enter till he had granted them certain conditions, &c.; but this is in a manner now left off. However, see *Gent. Mag.* (1791), p. 1170.

**Barsen**, *pp.* bursten. **Barst**, *pt. s.* burst.

**Bat**, *v.*; 'to *bat* the eyes,' to open and close [them] often.

**Batten**, *v.* to feed, or grow fat; *G.*

**Battledoor**, *s.* the horn-book.

**Battle-twig**, *s.* an earwig; *G.*

**Baudle**, *s.* a bad farthing.

**Becase**, because; *Becase why*, because.

**Beddiner**, *s.* one that sells bedding.

**Beetle-headed**, *adj.* blockhead[ed], like a *beetle*, a large hammer.

**Belakin**, by the little Lady, i. e. the Virgin Mary ; G.  
*See Lady* in Series I. (p. 36).

**Belike**, *adv.* probably ; G.

**Benefit**, *s.* a church living or benefice ; G.

**Bents**, *s. pl.* the upright shoots of grass, which bear the seeds (called also *bents*). Hence it is said—'Pigeons never know such woe, As when they *a-benting* go' ; i. e. have nothing better to eat than the seeds of these bents.

**Bide**, *v.* stay, abide ; G.

**Big**, *s.* a species of barley ; G.

**Bindings**, *s. pl.* long small wands of hazel, for binding the top of the hedge.

**Birk-tree**, *s.* a birch-tree ; G.

**Bishop** ; 'the *bishop* has had his foot in it' ; spoken of milk when burnt to the bottom of the pan, in boiling ; Grose has it, and explains it.

**Black-cap**, *s.* a tom-tit.

**Black-Jack**, *s.* a leathern pot, holding more or less (*sic*).

**Black-water**, *s.* a disorder in cows.

**Blaze**, *v.* ; 'to *blaze* a thing about,' to spread it by telling or relating ; G.

**Blencorn**, *s.* wheat and rye mixed ; G.

**Blethering**, *pres. pt.* crying and blubbering.

**Blinds** (for horses). *See Winkers.*

**Blinked**, *pp.* The ale is *blinked*, i. e. has gotten that disagreeable taste which it often has when brewed in summer.

**Blob, Bleb**, *s.* a bubble in water, or other liquor ; G.

**Bluffs** (of a coach-horse), *s. pl.* the blinds [or blinkers].

**Blurre**, *s.* [*better Blur*], a mistake, a blunder.

**Bo**, *s.* a ball. See **Call** (p. 10).

**Bob**, *s.* a blow; hence, '*ods-bobs*, i. e. God's blows; [which refers to the buffeting of Christ].

**Bob**, *s.*; 'to bear a *bob*,' to assist or join in singing.

**Bobber**, *adj.* bold, venterous (*sic*).

**Boggard**, *s.* a spectre, a bugbear. A horse is said 'to take *boggard*' when he starts.

**Bolders**, or **Boothers**, *s. pl.* round smooth stones from the river, used in pitching streets, not for building; see **G**.

**Bome**, *s.* balm; the plant [balsam]. *F. baume*.

**Bonk**, *s.* bank (in the Peak).

**Boon**, *s.* a voluntary assistance on any occasion; a *verb* also.

**Boose**, *s.* a cow's standing in a cow-house. When a man weds a second wife, older [than] and perhaps not so handsome as the first, they say, 'he has put Browney into Cherry's *boose*.' (*Additional to p. 7.*)

**Boot**, *v.*; 'it *boots* not,' it signifies nothing.

**Boot**, *v.* to bolt, to sift meal. See below.

**Booted bread**, *s.* [bread] made of flour *bolted*.

**Boud**, *adj.* bold.

**Brabble**, *s.* confusion, wrangling. Sometimes, a *brabblement*.

**Brackin**, *s.* fern; from *brake* (p. 8). They burn it on St. James' day, for the ashes, which are made into balls and kept to make a lye with for washing, instead of soap.

**Brandrith**, *s.* [used of] short pillars with caps of flat



stones on their tops, and beams or poles laid on them, to stack corn on, for the purpose of keeping mice from it. G[rose] writes *Branders*. Cf. p. 8.

**Brass**, *s.* halfpence.

**Breers**, *s. pl.* briars.

**Breet**, *adj.* bright.

**Bresses**, *s. pl.* breasts.

**Bride-cake**. A piece drawn through the wedding-ring, and laid under your pillow, will make you dream of your sweetheart.

**Bridle**, *s.* Put on the head of a scold, with a flat piece of iron which goes into her mouth, and whereby she is led and exposed round the town, as a punishment for her brutality. [*Again—*] an instrument of iron, in the House of Correction at Chesterfield, for the shame and punishment of scolding women. It is described with a plate by Jas. Lackington, p. 285; and is there called a *Brank*.

**Bridle**. 'To bite on the *bridle*,' to suffer, or fare hard.

**Brief**, *adj.* rife.

**Brob**, *v.* to prick; 'The cow with the tip of her horn *brob'd* the man's eye out.'

**Brobs**, *s. pl.* nails, brads.

**Broom**, *s.*; 'to hang out the *broom*.' This means, to signify that the wife is from home, and that the goodman's friends may come freely to visit him.

**Browess**, *s.* slices of bread put into the fat of the pot while boiling.

**Brown-beetle**, *s.* [a] cockchafer.

**Brown-clock**, *s.* any bug or dorr [cockchafer].

**Brown study**. 'In a *brown study*,' musing, thoughtful.

**Bu**, *for* but; 'you could no choose *bo* (*sic*) spy it.'

**Bud**, *s.* a calf of the first year, the horns then budding.  
See Ray.

**Budge**, *v.* to stir, move ; G.

**Buffet**, *s.* a stool ; G.

**Bullirag**, *v.* to bully a person with the tongue.

**Bullock**, *v.* to bluster.

**Bumble**, *s.* ; ‘a great *bumble*,’ a thick, clumsy bandage on a sore. ‘In a *bumble*,’ in a clumsy, awkward heap.

**Bump**, *v.* to beat or thump a person.

**Bun**, *pp.* bound. Hence the phrase, ‘I’ll be *bun* for it,’ I’ll answer for it ; a metaphor from a bond or obligation.

**Burnish**, *v.* (*see* G.) ; [used] of an animal’s spreading or growing lustier.

**Burr**, *s.* a circle around the moon, commonly betokening rain.

**Burying**. ‘The *burying’s* gone by,’ i.e. you are too late.

**Butter-flowers**, *s. pl.* flowers of the crow’s-foot.

**By** ; ‘*by* he is of age,’ by the time he is of age.

## C.

**Caddy**, *adj.* cheerful ; [said] of being better in an illness.

**Cake-sprittle**, *s.* a broad thin wooden implement with which they turn the oat-cake in baking it.

**Caking**, *s.* ‘To go a-*caking*’ ; on All Saints’ day, poor women and children go to the houses of the better sort, and cry—‘A cake, a cake, for All Souls’ sake.’ Housekeepers formerly baked small loaves for the children, and [some] somewhat larger for the mothers ; but at present this dole,

to save trouble, is given in money. It is a Popish custom, grounded on praying for the dead.

**Cank**, *v.* to talk and prate.

**Cant**, or **Crank**, *adj.* brisk ; spoken chiefly on a person's recovering in an illness. See Ray.

**Capped** [Pegge has *capild*] ; shoes are *capped* [*spelt* *capild*] when a piece of leather is stitched on upon the toe. *Capple* [*spelt* *capil*], the piece of leather.

**Cast up his accounts**, *to*, to puke, or vomit.

**Castle-top**, *s.* a corruption of *casting-top*, which everybody (!) knows. [A peg-top.]

**Cat-gallows**, *s.* a wicket 2 or 3 feet [high] which you are to jump over. Sometimes they leap with a pole, and then the gallows is made higher.

**Cazons**, *s. pl.* the lumps of cow-dung and straw, mixed for fuel ; about Ashbourne. [*Added*] Dried by being stuck against houses or other walls.

**Chackstones**, *s. pl.* [a game] play'd with five stones, cubes of half an inch, or other matters of like bulk. You toss up one and catch it falling ; holding that, you gather up the second ; holding both, you gather up the third ; and so on. It is an useful sport, teaching children to be handy.

**Chair**. 'To bring a chair with you, and be welcome,' to take a chair from your side of the room, and sit down with us. (Others interpret *cheer*, but I do not approve.)

**Chavel**, *v.* to chew but not swallow.

**Cheatry**, *s.* cheating.

**Childer**, *s. pl.* children. *Chibder*, G[rose], by a misprint.

**Childermas-day**. See **Diesman's Day**, p. 17.

**Chimley**, *s.* chimney.

**Chopping**, *adj.* (of a boy), large and lusty.

**Chuck-farthing.** A hole is made, and standing at some distance you are to cast your farthing or leaden 'dollar.' The nearest is to chuck first, and all you cast into the hole is your own.

**Chuck-fibs**, *s.* small bones of sheep's feet, with which they chuck into a hole, as they do with halfpence or farthings in the game of *Chuck-farthing*.

**Chuffy**, *adj.* (of a boy) thick and strong.

**Chunk** (of wood), *s.* 'a great chip'; Ray, *s. v.* *Chuck* (in Gloss. B. 16, E. D. S.); a short, thick piece.

**Churn-owl**, *s.* a corn-crake.

**Claggy**, *adj.* stiff and sticking (of dirt).

**Clam**, *or* Shoot the bells, to strike them all together in a volley.

**Clamming-house**, *s.* [a place] where a butcher puts a beast for a night to empty itself, before he kills it. See *Clam* (p. 11).

**Click**, *v.*; 'to *click* it up,' to take up a thing hastily.

**Cloise**, *s.* a close.

**Clough**, *s.* a valley between hills; Ray, Grose.

**Clums't**, *adj.* clumsy; *i. e.* *clumsed*, contracted. See *Clussum'd*, at p. 12.

**Clutter**, *v.* to heap together without order; G.

**Cob**, [*adj.*] chief. See G[rose], *s. v.* *Cap*.

**Cobby**, *adj.* stout, cheerful; G.

**Cobjoe**, *s.* a boy's play. The kernel of a nut is picked out, and a string a foot long is fastened in it with shoemaker's wax or glue, and with this you strike your adversary's nut lying on your hat. He that breaks the adversary's nut by so striking, wins. See Grose.

**Cocker**, *v.* to fondle ; G.

**Cock-loft**, *s.* an ordinary upper room, mostly in the roof of a house ; from resembling a roost for poultry.

**Cock's stride**. At Twelfth-night, days are lengthened by a *cock's stride* ; the sun comes so far less into the door as the cock strides in walking.

**Codder**, *s.* one that makes horse-geer.

**Cod's-head**, *s.* a blockhead.

**Cog**, *v.* ; 'to cog a field,' to give it a ploughing, for the purpose of breaking the clods, and making the ground smoother and finer.

**Collop-Monday**, the day before Fasten-Tuesday ; when, as they yet might eat flesh, and eggs were plentiful, it was the custom in most places to dine on bacon and eggs.

**Comes**, *s. pl.* the sprutting or growing of the malt, which the hogs eat. See **Come** (p. 13).

**Con**, can ; in the Peak. **Conno** (*Conna*, Peak), cannot.

**Concern**, *s.* an estate ; G.

**Conny**, *adj.* brave, or fine ; *canny* in G.

**Cooch-grass**, *s.* twitch ; [*couch* in] Grose.

**Cookment**, *s.* cookery.

**Corf**, *s.* a square wooden trough, by which coals are brought from the bottom of the pit to the top, containing about 2 cwt. ; and by which they are sold, at so much the *corf*.

**Corken'd**, [said] of a horse in a frost, when his shoes are turned up. [I. e. *calkined*.]

**Corned meat**, *s.* [meat] salted a little. To *corn* meat is to salt it just so as to make it savoury.

**Corn-pipe**, *s.* [a pipe] made of the stem or straw of an oat while green: *Avena* of the Latins. [Cf. 'pypes made of grene corne'; Chaucer, *Ho. Fame*, 1224.]

**Corporation**, a good, a large, prominent belly.

**Cotter**, *s.* a linch-pin; G.

**Coud**, **Cowd**, *adj.* cold.

**Cousin Betty**, a harmless mad-woman, ranging the country, calling everybody Cousin Tom or Cousin Betty.

**Cove**, *s.* a lean-to, or shed; G.

**Cover**, *v.* to recover.

**Cowks**, *s. pl.* cinders. See **Coaks** in the former list (p. 12).

**Cow-lady**, *s. alibi*, a lady-cow; a beautiful small red beetle, with black spots.

**Cow-sherd**, *s.* the cow's dung.

**Cow-shot**, *s.* cushat.

**Cow-tye**, *s.* a band to tye the cow's hinder legs when she does not stand well; commonly made of hair.

**Crab-drink**, *s.* [a drink] made by pouring water on the crabs, after they have been pressed for verjuice.

**Crack**, *v.* to brag or boast. [Also] *Suffolk*.

**Crackling**, *or* **Crumpling**, *s.* the rind of roasted pork; G.

**Cramble**, *v.* to walk as gouty men do; to hobble; G.

**Crank**, **Cronk**, *adj.* of a sick person, when better. See **Cant**.

**Crazy**, *adj.* ailing; G.

**Cree**, *v.*; 'to *cree* wheat,' to boil it soft; G.

**Creep-stele**, *s.* water-gruel. See **Stele** (below).

**Crick** (in the neck), *s.* a pain; G.

**Crinkle**, *v.* to rumple; G.

**Cronch**, *v.* to eat a small bird with its bones ; or nuts, shells and all, as I saw a Major Finney once do.

**Cronk**, *v.* to croak ; [said] of a toad. [*And again—*] of the noise of frogs.

**Crookl'd**, *adj.* crooked. Spoken of a thing that before was strait [straight] ; as, 'a *crookled* pin.'

**Crop and stump**, in drinking ; the first man drinks half the tankard, and the next the other half ; alluding to a coppice, when both produce and soil is sold (*sic*).

**Cross**, *s.* ; 'without a *cross* (i. a penny) in the pocket.'

**Crouse**, *adj.* brisk ; see Ray.

**Crowberry**, *s.* a bad or bastard cranberry.

**Crowder**, *s.* a fid[d]ler.

**Crowdy**, *s.* [a] paste of oatmeal and water.

**Crozzeled**. *pp.* [said of] coals adhering together on a fire ; G. See **Crozzel**, at p. 15.

**Cruds**, *s. pl.* curds ; a metathesis.

**Cruel**, *adv.* very.

**Crummy**, *adj.* fattish ; of a girl inclined to be fat.

**Cudden**, *s.* a simpleton.

**Cuff**, *s.* ; an old *cuff*, i. e. fellow ; G.

**Culch**, *s.* rubbish in sweeping bed-chambers.

**Cupalo**, *s.* a smelting-house ; G.

**Curnoble**, *v.* to beat a person slightly.

**Cutter**, *v.* ; a hen *cutters*, or calls her chickens.

## D.

**Daddle**, *v.* [said] of a child just beginning to walk.

**Daffidowndilly**, *s.* the daffodil. It occurs in Littleton, *s. v.* *Asphodelus*.

**Dagged**, *pp.* [said] when the bottom of a petticoat is wet or dirtied. See **Daggi'd**, at p. 16.

**Dank**, *adj.* moist. G[rose] has *donk*.

**Dapper**, *adj.*; 'a *dapper* fellow,' a smart little man.

**Day after the fair**, i. e. too late.

**Dazed**, *pp.* under-baked (cf. p. 16).

**Dear heart!** an exclamation.

**Deft**, *adj.* neat, active.

**Derby neck**; so they call the bronchocele [or goitre].

**Dew**, *v.* to rain a little.

**Diddling**. 'He has done *diddling* there,' [he] goes there no more out of favour. 'He will soon have done *diddling*;' spoken contemptuously of one likely to be unprosperous.

**Dimble**, *s.* a small valley; Ray writes *dingle*.

**Dip**, *s.* sweet sauce for a batter-pudding; of butter, sugar, and verjuice.

**Dodder-grass**. See **Dither** (p. 17).

**Dog-whipper**, *s.* a low fellow in some churches, whose business is to drive dogs out and otherwise to keep order. He has no stipend, but is paid annually by the free gifts of the parishioners.

**Doit**, *s.* a farthing. 'I care not a *doit*.' *Doit* is [from] the Dutch.

**Dollars**, *s. pl.* flat lumps of lead of the size of a farthing, with which they play by chucking into a hole, as at chuck-farthing. See **Chuck-farthing**, at p. 94.

**Donce**, *v.* to dance.

**Douter**, *s.* an instrument to do out the candle; G.

**Dowdy**, *s.* an ugly or ill-dressed woman.

**Dowse**, *s.* a good blow; G.



**Draff**, *s.* grains; G.

**Dreely**, *adv.*; 'it rains *dreely*,' i. e. hard and steadily.

[See **Dree**, p. 19.]

**Drinking**, *s.* a repast between meals; G.

**Dubler**, *s.* a dish. Grose has *Doubler*.

**Dull bird**, *s.* a blockhead, a dullard.

**Dumbfoundered**, *adj.* nonplus'd, silent consequently.

## E.

**Eager**, *adj.* sharp to the taste; also applied to the air [see *Hamlet*, i. 4. 2]. Hence *Vin-egar*, *Al-egar*.

**Eam**, *s.* uncle. Hence *my neam*, a crasis for *mine eam*.

**End**, *s.*; 'a good *end* of twenty years,' i. a large, a great part of [them].

**Ever**; 'for ever and for ay'; a pleonasm.

**Ewsing**, *s.* the eaves of a house; see **Easing**, at p. 20.

**Exen**, *s. pl.* oxen; G.

## F.

**Fain**, *adj. and adv.* glad, [gladly].

**Fairish**, *adj.* tolerable, passable.

**Fare**, *v.*; a cow *fares* of calving, when she shows any near signs of it.

**Fastening penny**, *s.* earnest [money].

**Fasten-Tuesday**, **Shrove-Tuesday**. So they pronounce it. I have seen it called in an old book *Fasting-Gang Eve*, or the eve of the long set of fasts that were to follow. It is our carnival. In some places the poor go about to the farmers, to beg lard to make pancakes with. At a certain hour, ten or eleven o'clock, pancake-bell rings, and the boys are dismissed from school.

**Fause**, *adj.* false, cunning ; G.

**Feat**, *adj.* ; 'a *feat* fellow,' handsome, clever, dextrous ; see Grose, who has *feit*.

**Fend**, *v.* to strive, labour.

**Fending and proving**, arguing *pro* and *con* ; [more exactly, *con* and *pro*].

**Fern-freckled**. See **Fen-freckle**, at p. 22.

**Feth**, *s.* faith ; as, 'not I, good *feth*.'

**Fiddle**. 'A *fiddle*!' an exclamation, negative, expressing contempt.

**Fiddle**. 'To hang the *fiddle* at the door,' [said] of a person who is merry and cheerful abroad, but surly and ill-tempered in his family.

**Fiddle-faddle**, *s.* a trifling man or woman.

**Find or grind, to**, to substitute somebody in your place, or do the business yourself.

**Fireside**, *s.* ; 'health to you and your *fireside*' ; family ; wife and children.

**Firrup**. 'To play the *firrup* with a person,' to play the deuce with him.

**Fitchew**, *s.* a polecat ; [also] **Fichet**, about Ashbourne.

**Flacker**, *v.* to flutter ; G.

**Flake**, *s.* a wattle, to set up in a gap, or to make a temporary fence.

**Flare**, *v.* to blaze ; G.

**Flash of water**. See Grose ; also, a pool of water in the road.

**Flasket**, *s.* a basket for clothes.

**Fleer**, *v.* to sneer.

**Fluster**, *v.* [said] of a horse ; to stumble.

**Foot-ale**, *s.* beverage on putting on new clothes ; G.

**Forrend of the night**, [the] fore end or former part of it.

**Fotherom**, *s. i.* fodder-room ; a small place behind the rack, from whence the man puts the fodder into the rack.

**Founder**, *v.* to strive, or exert oneself, for the purpose of getting a livelihood.

**Frail**, *adj.* short [peevish], easily provoked.

**Frem**, *adj.* tender ; of meat or grass. Claybrook, p. 129.  
See **Frim** (p. 24).

**Fresh**, *adj.* fud[d]led.

**Frump**, *s.* an untruth, a story.

**Fuddling fellow**, a drunkard.

**Fume**, *v.* to fret, rage.

**Fuzz-ball**, *s.* a bad species of fungus ; [a puff-ball] ; G.

## G.

**Gainshire**, *s.* the barb of a fishing-hook.

**Gall**, or **Weather-gall**, *s.* a very imperfect rainbow.

**Galloway**, a horse under 14 hands high ; G.

**Gander-month**, *s.* applied to the husband when the wife lies in.

**Gang**, *s.* ; 'a *gang* of horses,' a set of pack-horses. 'A *gang* of calves-feet,' a set [of them].

**Gargle**, *s.* a disorder in cows.

**Garth**, *s.* a yard ; G.

**Gate-ward**. 'To go a *gate-ward* with a person,' [to go] part of the way.

**Gavelock**, *s.* an iron crowe [crowbar] ; G.

**Gawky**, *adj.* awkward ; G.

**Gawm**, *v.* to stare.

**Gawm'd**, *pp.* smeared ; G.

**Gears** [*spelt* Geers], harness of cart-horses ; see Grose.

**Gi' o'er**, i. e. give over school, for the holidays.

**Gin** [jin], *s.* an engin ; particularly, a large wheel turned by a horse, to bring up the water or the coals, at a coal-pit.

**Glead**, *s.* a kite ; Grose has *Glade*.

**Glegg**, *v.* to squint a little, to have a cast of the eye.

**Glib**, *adj.* smooth, [that] moves easily. Hence, 'a *glib* tongue.'

**Glowres**, *pr. s.* is dull or lowering.

**Glowring**, *adj.* gloomy.

**Golls**, *s. pl.* hands of children ; G.

**Gooding**. 'To go *a-gooding*,' [to go] a-begging some *good* thing, against the holy time, as at Christmas.

**Gcoss**, *s.* gorse, furze ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Gove-tushed**, *adj.* [said] when the teeth project forward or out of the line. *Tush* is *tusk*.

**Gowd**, *s.* gold.

**Gowl**, *v. and s.* When the humour of the eye is glutinous, and the eyelids stick together in a morning, they are said to be *gowled* ; and the humour is called *gowl*.

**Gransir**, **Grandsire**, *s.* grandfather.

**Grinston**, **Grindleston**, *s.* a stone to grind tools with, [a grind-stone].

**Grates**, *s. pl.* grain of oats ; Grose has *greet*s. See **Greats**, at p. 28.

**Green**, *adj.* [said] of meat much under-roasted.

**Green-drake**, *s.* [the] May-fly, used in fishing ; G.

**Green-sword**, *s.* grass, turf, sod ; G.

**Grizzles**, *it*, [it] rains small rain.

**Groaning-cake**, *s.* [cake] given to the assisting women, after the good woman is brought to bed.

**Ground-sill**, *s.* threshold ; G.

**Groyne**, *s.* a swine's snout ; G.

**Grudging**, *s.* ; 'a *grudging* of pain,' a spice or small degree of it, a tendency to it.

**Grumling and growling**, *or* Grumbling and growling, showing uneasiness and discontent.

**Grummel**, *s.* worthless refuse.

**Guisers**, *s. pl.* disguisers ; such as go about at Christmas disguised, for sport and merriment, in fantastic dresses ; *alias*, mummers.

**Guising**, [used of] to go in disguise, as in Christmas frolics.

**Gullet**, *s.* a small running water.

**Gummy**, *adj.* heavy in her limbs ; lumpish.

## H.

**Hack**, *s.* a pick-axe.

**Hack and ham**, to speak unreadily.

**Hafe**, *adj.* half ; hence *ha'penny*.

**Haggas**, *s.* entrails minced and mixed with oatmeal, boiled in the stomach of the animal ; G.

**Hagging a wood**, dividing it into parcels, to be let to the fellers. It is done by hacking or cutting ways through it with a bill.

**Hair sore**, *adj.* soon offended ; also, fearful of being imposed upon.

**Hand of pork**, *s.* a shoulder.

**Hansel, Hansell**, *s.* ; [the] first penny taken in the market, the woman calls her *hansell*.

**Har**, *adj.* higher.

**Hard and sharp!** The cry of a hawker of knives, scissors, &c.

**Hard as Wrag lad** ; spoken of a person whom nothing can hurt. *Wrag* was a baker of Chesterfield ; and sending his prentice over the moors with bread, the boy was overtaken with a severe snowing night, and was forced to lodge on the moors all night, where with his paniers and saddle he contrived to save himself, but the horse perished. [N.B. *Wrag* = *Wrag's*.]

**Hard o' hearing**. a little deaf.

**Hare-brained**, *adj.* wild and thoughtless.

**Harl**, *s.* [*spelt* *Harle*], a black dull sky or mist ; cold and marring prospects See *Ray* and *Grose*.

**Hask**, *adj.* as, '*hask* and dry,' spoken of hay or other matters, when they have lost their juice and goodness.

**Haulm**, *s.* the straw of pease ; see *Ray*.

**Have at yo'**, I am for you ; on a challenge to play, &c.

**Haze**, *s.* mist, or small rain ; cf. *Grose*.

**Hazel**. The dirt in a small, or beginning frost, is said to be *hazeled* ; and good mold or land in a field is said to be *good hazel-earth*.

**Heads and plucks**, the refuse of timber.

**Heads and tails**. This is not only play'd by tossing up

or hiding the half-penny, and another boy guessing ; but by several boys at once, who, pitching their half-pence at a *hob* or mark, at 4 or 5 yards distance, he that lights nearest the hob has the privilege of hustling all the half-pence *first* in a hat, and all that come out when tossed from the hat heads uppermost, are his. The next nearest then takes his turn to hustle, and so on ; till all the half-pence are so disposed of. See **Hustle-cap**, at p. 107.

**Heckle**, *v.* ; ‘to *heckle* tow,’ to dress it ; G.

**Heckle**, *v.* to express passion and indignation : a metaphor from a cock preparing himself to fight ; the ruff about his neck being called his *heckle*.

**Hedge-hogs**, *s. pl.* timber-trees growing in hedges. [See Halliwell.]

**Hee**, *adj.* high.

**Heela**, *adj.* bashful, foolishly shy.

**Heivy-keivy**, *adj.* doubtful ; in suspense ; see **Keive** (p. 34).

**Helter**, *s.* a halter.

**Heps**, *s. pl.* hips ; fruit of the briar.

**Hern**, *s.* heron. It is a monosyllable.

**Het**, *pp.* heated.

**Hidebound**, [one] who will part with nothing.

**Hinder-ends**, *s. pl.* refuse of corn, in winnowing.

**Hinging**. ‘A *hinging* market,’ when things do not sell quick.

**Hippings**, *s. pl.* clouts for infants ; G.

**Hitch**, *v.* to move a little ; G.

**Ho**, *s.* a hall.

**Hobblety-hoy** ; ‘a *hobblety-hoy*, neither man nor boy.’ Grose has *Hobbety*, *malè*.

**Hob-nob**, *adv.* at a venture ; G.

**Hoil**, *s.* a hole.

**Hoist**, *v.* [to lift] ; when the hand is lifted from the ground, so as to *plump*, as they call it, directly on the adversary's marble ; (2) Spoken to a horse when he stumbles ; *i.* 'lift thee up.'

**Hold**, *s.* ; 'they had a sore *hold*,' *i. e.* a long earnest dispute or altercation.

**Holly-bush**, *s.* This used to denote an ale-house, in express contradiction to the proverb ['good wine needs *no* bush']. But it is little used now.

**Hooders**, *s. pl.* the two sheaves that cover the stacks of corn, in the nature of a hood.

**Hopper**, *s.* [a basket] for sowing corn ; also, of a mill. [See *Hoppet* in Grose.]

**Hoppet**, *s.* The corn is put into it at the mill ; and also [a basket] for sowing. Ray interprets, 'a little hand-basket' also.

**Horn**, *s.* a small drinking-vessel for ale ; hence, 'a *horn* of ale.' [Cf. 'glass of ale.' In a supplement, Pegge adds, 'holding about half a pint.']

**Horse-laugh**, *s.* a great loud laugh.

**Hottle**, *s.* a covering for a sore finger. See **Hotil**, at p. 31.

**House**, **House-place**, *s.* [the] common room in a farmhouse or other dwelling. See p. 31.

**Hover**, *adj.* light, not pressed down ; G. See Ray (Gloss. B. 16, E. D. S.).

**Howsomdever**, *adv.* however.



**Hulking**, *adj.* tall and clumsy ; ' a great *hulking* fellow.'

**Hull**, *s.* a pease-pod or husk ; [also] *Suffolk*.

**Hullet**, *s.* an owl, owlet. [See **Howlet**, p. 32.]

**Hurry**, *s.* a small load of hay or corn.

**Husk** ; a *husk*, or *husky* cough, a dry small cough [G. *haruste*] ; a roughness in the throat. Also, **Huskiness**.

**Hussy**, or **Hussif**, *s.* a naughty woman ; a perversion of *house-wife*.

**Hustle-cap**, *s.* [a game] ; the half-pence are all put into a hat and shaken, and all [that] come out with 'heads' uppermost are yours. See **Heads and tails**, at p. 104.

## I.

**Ice-bone**, *s.* [aitch-bone] of a rump of beef ; Ray.

**I'fackins**, *interj.* i'faith ; G.

**I'fegs**, in good faith.

**Insense**, *v.* ; ' to *insense* a person of a thing,' to make him understand it ; Ray.

**I's not**, I shall not. [*For* I sal not.]

## J.

**Jackadandy**, *s.* a trifling silly fellow.

**Jackanapes**, *s.* an insignificant, impertinent fellow.

**Jacob**, [used] in speaking to a jackdaw.

**Jaum**, *s.* the post of a door or window.

**Jig**, *s.* a top, made of the point of a beast's horn.

**Joist**, *v.* to summer-feed cattle ; from *ajist*. [Cf. p. 33.]

**Joram**, *s.* a large jug.

**Jossing-block**, *s.* horse-steps, from whence you mount a horse ; also called a horse-block.

## K.

**Keel**, *v.*; 'to *keel* the pot,' to put in the thicke[n]ing, or samming it, the effect of which is *keeling* or cooling it for a while. [*Sam*, to skim; *North.*—Halliwell.]

**Keeler**, *s.* [a] vessel to cool the wort in, in brewing.

**Kell**, *s.* the *omentum*, or caul.

**Ken**, *s.* as far as one can see; G.

**Kerfe**, *s.* the saw-gate; see Ray, [who has, 'Kerfe, the furrow made by the saw;'] *Sussex*, *Essex*].

**Kex**, *s.* a species of the hemlock.

**Kickle**, or **Kickle-y**, *adj.* tottering, easily made to fall.

**Kickle**, or **Kittle**, *adj.* uncertain, fickle.

**Kid**, *v.* to bind up *kids* (small faggots of brushwood) into faggots. See also Ray.

**Kincough**, or **Chincough**; from the *kinking* that attends it.

**Kind**, *adj.* great, or intimate; G.

**Kister**, Christopher.

**Kittle**, **Kittlish**, *adj.* tottering, unsteady, easily thrown down. **Kittle**, *v.* to tickle; G.

**Knitle**, *adj.* 'a *knitle* man,' active, skilful; Ray, who writes *Knighthle*; G[rose] has *Nitle*. See **Nitle**, at p. 48.

**Knuckle**, *v.* to keep the knuckles close to the ground, in the game of marbles.

**Kuss**, *s.* a kiss; G.

## L.

**Lace**, *v.*; 'to *lace* a person,' to beat him.

**Lackets**, *s. pl.* small parcels, of land or money; sometimes, *Lickets* and *Lackets*.

**Lag**, *s.* a stave of a barrel. [*And again—*] *Lags*, pipe-staves.

**Lake**, *v.* to play ; Ray.

**Lam**, *v.* to beat ; hence *Lamb-pye*, a drubbing.

**Lamb-storm**, *s.* a storm of hail in April.

**Lamb's-wool**, *s.* roasted apples put into ale with sugar, used on Twelfth-day at night.

**Land**, *s.* a division of a field in ploughing ; Grose.

**Lander**, *s.* a long wooden trough to convey water to a distance.

**Lang-settle**, *s.* a long settle of wood with a back and arms.

**Lathe**, *s.* a barn ; Ray.

**Lawful** ; ' O lawful case ! ' an interjection, in lamenting ; Grose.

**Lee**, *s.* shelter ; G. A *Sheep-lee*, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather.

**Leeming**, *s.* ; ' a brown *leeming*, ' a ripe nut that leaves the husk easily.

**Lick**, *v.* to beat ; Grose.

**Liever**, *adv.* rather ; Grose.

**Light**, *s.* the whole quantity of eggs laid at one season by a hen.

**Light on**, *v.* to find ; often ' unexpectedly ' is implied.

**Ling**, *s.* heath ; Grose.

**Lions**, *s. pl.* taylors.

**Living**, *s.* a farm ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Load**, *s.* ; a *load* of wheat, three strikes. By this quantity, it is usually sold in the market ; and it is what both a horse and a man, on occasion, can carry.

**Loblolly**, *s.* a mixture ; Grose.

**Lob's pound.** [See Halliwell.]

**Long**, *adj.* great ; as, ' a long price ' ; G.

**Louver**, *s.* [an] opening at the top of a dove-cote ; a chimney (in *Yorkshire*).

**Lowe**, *s.* a flame or blaze ; G.

**Lug**, *v.* ; to *lug* a person by the ears, to pull him by the ears.

**Lumbring**, *adj.* ; ' a great *lumbring* thing,' anything heavy and unwieldy.

**Lumping**, *adj.* sullen, and will not speak.

**Lungeous**, *adj.* spiteful ; G.

**Luthee**, look thee.

## M.

**Mad-cap**, *s.* a wild, giddy girl.

**Madge-at-Ten-Bones** ; the *madge* is a short bone placed in the midway of the bowling-alley ; and, if stricken down, reckons five. See **Ten Bones** (p. 128).

**Main**, *adv.* very ; Grose.

**Main**, *s.* ; a *main* o' cocks, when they are to fight so many on a side, for several days. *Long main*, the finishing, or upshot.

**Make-bate**, *s.* [a quarrelsome person].

**Make-weight**, *s.* a small candle [thrown in to complete the pound] ; Grose.

**Making pease**, such as boil well, for making porridge or puddings.

**Makker**, *s.* maker.

**Malinders**, *s.* a disorder in horses.

**Marred** ; ' a *marr'd* child, [one that is] humoured, petted, spoiled.

**Marrowbones**, *s. pl.* knees.

**Mash-roll**, *s.* the staff with which they stir the malt in the mash-tub ; [it] rather should be *mash-pole*.

**Maslin**, *s.* wheat and rye together ; they, however, are seldom sown so now.

**Master**, *s.* husband ; Claybrook, p. 130.

**Maul**, *s.* a beetle, [a mall].

**Maul**, *v.* to beat extremely.

**Mawt**, *s.* malt.

**Mealy**, *adj.* ; a *mealy* apple or pear, when the firmness is lost. See **Mellow**.

**Measures**, *s. pl.* a term in staking a coal-pit, viz. the strata or layers.

**Mellow**, *adj.* ; ' a *mellow* apple,' too ripe. See **Mealy**.

**Mere**, *s.* [the same] as merestone, a boundary. [*Meer* in Grose.]

**Merry-go-down**, *s.* good ale.

**Mildew'd**, *adj.* [said] of linnen lying damp, discoloured, and tending to rot and decay.

**Moil**, *v.* to labour ; G.

**Mo'n't**, must not.

**Mony**, *adj.* many.

**Moot-hall**, *s.* a court where causes are tried or mooted.

**Moppet**, *s.* ; ' a pretty little *moppet*,' [said] of an agreeable child.

**Mortal**, *adv.* very ; G.

**Mought**, **Mut**, *v.* might.

**Mox**, *s. pl.* moths. [For *mawks*; hence *mok* a moth; cf. p. 45.]

**Moythered**, *pp.* smothered, as with heat.

**Muck**, *v.*; to *muck* the cow-house, to carry out the dung thence, and to cleanse it.

**Muckinger**, *s.* a handkerchief; G.

**Muck-middin**, *s.* a 'middin.' See **Middin**, p. 44; and **Muck**, p. 46.

**Mummers**, *s. pl.* such as go about disguised at Christmas; otherwise, *Guisers*, so called from their being disguised. They dance and sing to divert the company, and expect some gratuity.

**Mumper**, *s.* a beggar.

**Mush'd**, or **Mash'd**, [said] of fruit when much bruised.

**Mysen**, myself; Claybrook, p. 129.

## N.

**Nay**; 'he'll have no *nay*'; i. e. he will not be denied.

**Nay-word**, *s.* [a catch, or by-word]; Grose.

**Near**, *adj.* penurious; i. e. near to himself, and indeed they sometimes so express it.

**Neb**, *s.* bill of a bird; G.

**Nedder**, *s.* a viper.

**Nee**, *adj.* nigh.

**Nesh**, *adj.* tender; also, shy.

**Nether**, *adj.* lower; G.

**Nickopecker**, *s.* a wood-pecker; G.

**Nigh-hand**, *adv.* probably; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Nim**, *v.* to steal; cf. Grose.

**Nont**, [as in *my*] *nont*, mine aunt; spoken of any poor old woman.

**Nose** ; to put one's *nose* out of joint, to supersede him ; as when a male is born after certain females.

**Not I** ; added to sentences as an asseveration ; What's become of such a thing or person ? *Ans.* I know nothing of it, *not I*.

## O.

**Occamy spoons**, *s. pl.* [spoons] made of a mixed metal, and harder than pewter ; a corruption of *alchemy*.

**O'er and above** ; *not o'er and above*, not better than they should be.

**Of** ; '*of a morning*,' in a morning.

**Offal**. They extend the sense of this word very far, meaning all the parts of a fat hog that are not salted and made into bacon.

**On**, *prep.* of ; as, 'I never heard *on* him.'

**Onbethink**, *v.* ; to *onbethink* one, to recollect oneself.

**Oon**, *s.* oven. Grose writes *yoon*.

**Oppen**, *adj.* open.

**Otherguess**, other kind ; G. [Rather, of another kind or *guise*.]

**Otherwhiles**, *adv.* other times ; G. [Grose has 'sometimes' ; more correctly.]

**Overget**, *v.* to overtake ; G.

**Owd**, *adj.* old ; [also] much, very much ; as, 'there was *owd* singing,'—'*owd* crying,' &c. See **Old**, at p. 50.

**Owlet**, *s.* an owl. See **Howlet**, at p. 32.

## P.

**Pad**, *s.* laid on a horse's back like a saddle, to carry sacks of corn, &c., upon.

**Papish**, *s.* a Papist.

**Parcyand**, the figure & ; i. e. *per se* & ; G.

**Parge**, *v.* to lay on the first coat in plastering ; hence a *pargiter*, a plasterer.

**Paring** ; ‘*paring* and burning’ old grass land, Denshering or *Devonshiring* it. It is done by a man with a peculiar spade-like instrument, in order to ploughing. See Grose, Local Proverbs ; *Devonshire*.

**Parlous**, *adj.* perilous.

**Pash**, *s.* ; ‘a *pash* of rain,’ a violent sudden fall or shower.

**Passer**, *s.* a gimlet [piercer] ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Pat**, *adj.* ready, perfect.

**Peagle**, *s.* a cowslip ; G. [has *Paigle*]. ‘Yellow as a *peagle*.’

**Peakril**, *s.* an inhabitant of the Peak.

**Peeps**, *s. pl.* pips or spots on the cards.

**Peert**, *adj.* pert, brisk, lively ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Peg**, *v.* [to be placed together] ; ‘as close as they could *peg*,’ [said] of a close and thick crowd.

**Peg-with-a-lantern**, and **Will-with-a-whisp**, a moving light in low marshy ground.

**Peramble**, *s.* preamble, [tale] ; ‘he gan a long *peramble*.’

**Pestle**, *s.* ; the *pestle* of a lark, or other small bird, the leg ; see Grose.

**Pick**, *s.* a diamond at cards. Fr. *pique*.

**Pick**, *v.* to cast ; a cow *picks* her calf when she comes before her time. To *pick* a person down, to throw him down.

**Pick the bar** ; [a] sport of young men ; it means to cast



a long iron bar from the foot. He that casts it furthest wins. [*Elsewhere—*] The *bar* was an iron crow of 4 or 5 feet, to be cast from the toe.

**Figsny**, *s.* a word of endearment.

**Pikelets**, *s. pl.* muffins ; small round cakes, buttered, and eaten with tea.

**Pilgarlick**, *s.* an idle, worthless lad.

**Pinbasket**, *s.* the last child a woman ever has.

**Pinch**, *s.* a play of casting halfpence to a hob ; the nearest wins.

**Pincush**, *s.* a pin-cushion.

**Piper** ; 'to pay the *piper*,' to bear the expense ; but both pipe and bagpipe are now out of use.

**Pitch**, *s.* a small box to keep salt in ; a wicker trap to catch fish in, so contrived that the prey, when in it, cannot get out. The brook is dammed on each side of it ; then a man goes into the water above, and treads, so as to drive the fish to it.

**Pize**, *v.* To *pize* a ball, is to strike it as far as you can with the palm of your hand ; and a sport was called *pize-ball*, when two parties, of an indefinite number, were to cast it alternately, by tossing it by the left hand and striking it with the right, to two goals at a good distance.

**Place**, *s.* a farm.

**Planets** ; to rain by *planets*. [See Halliwell.]

**Plough Monday**, Monday after Twelfth-day, when the plough-servants go about with a plough, and in the form of a team of horses draw it, attended by a fool, and a fiddle, to get an alms from the householders.

**Plum**, *adv.* exactly. Wind is *plum* north, or *plum* south.

**Pock-ar'd**, marked with the small pox ; G.

**Poppet**, *s.* a puppet ; it is also a word of endearment.

**Pot**, *s.* ; 'to go to *pot*' ; it implies suffering or punishment.

**Potation**. The school-mistress makes an entertainment for the children, of cakes and sweet ale, for which the children give her something apiece, at breaking up at Christmas. This is called the *potation* ; but it is now, I think, disused.

**Pot-sitten**, *pp.* burnt to [said of milk] ; G.

**Pottering**, *adj.* [said of] any slight, insignificant matter.

**Pot-valiant**. When a little in liquor, a man becomes more daring than otherwise he would be.

**Prate-apace**, *s.* a tattler.

**Pratty**, *adj.* pretty.

**Prick-eared**, *adj.* ; 'a *prick-eared* fellow,' proud and saucy.

**Prime**, *v.* to prune.

**Prinkt**, *pp.* dressed out.

**Prison-bars**. Six, or more, on a side, stood at two certain places. One issued forth from one party, and another followed him from the other, and was to hit him ; which if he did before the first, taking a circle, got back to his goal, he wan a notch towards the game ; and so they proceeded to the end of the game, taking their turns as to issuing out. Young men played this game in Kent, where it was called a *running* ; great agility was shown there at this sport, and many people always attended to see it.

**Pucker**, *s.* ; 'in a sad *pucker*,' i. e. hurry, bustle.

**Pudding-dike**, *s.* the brook where the *puddings*, or guts of a pig when killed, are washed.

**Puddle, v.** In making the head of a pond or mill-dam, a deep and broad trench is dug in the middle of the whole length of it, which is filled with clay reduced to sludge or *puddle* with water, and ramm'd down; after which it will never leak. This they call *puddling*.

**Puns, v.** to pound in a mortar. [For *punse* or *punce*.]

**Put, v.** to throw stones; see Grose.

**Pyes on you!** an innocent (?) form of execration. [See *Pyze* in the Supplement to Grose.]

## Q.

**Quandary;** 'in a *quandary*,' much perplexed.

**Quarry** (of glass), *s.* a square.

**Quartern,** *s.* a quarter.

**Quern,** *s.* a hand-mill for malt; G.

**Quo he, quoth he;** G. [has *Qu'e*].

## R.

**Rabbit it,** sometimes **Od rabbit it,** meaning **God rabbit it;** an execration or curse. It is also used in Suffolk; and see *D'rabbit it* in Grose. [Perhaps for *rebate it*.]

**Rack o' th' eye;** to judge of the value of a thing by 'the *rack o' th' eye*,' by view or sight, without weighing or measuring; (about Ashbourne).

**Radlings,** *s. pl.* long slender poles for binding hedges; called also *bindings*.

**Raffle, v.** to wrangle and quarrel.

**Raffing, adj.;** 'a *raffing* matter,' [one] that is trifling, and at the same time perplexed.

**Rag**, *v.* ; 'to *rag* a person,' to scold and abuse him.

**Ragamuffin**, *s.* a shabby worthless fellow.

**Ragious**, *adj.* full of rage or anger, very angry.

**Rams**, *s. pl.* rampions. [*He means ramsons, Allium ursinum.*]

**Randle-piked**, *adj.* spoken of a tree, when the upper branches are destitute of leaves or shoots through age.

**Rap**, *v.* to swap, with which it is often joined ; to exchange ; Grose.

**Rapparee**, *s.* a worthless fellow.

**Rascat**, *s.* a rascal. [See *Rascot* in Halliwell.]

**Ratch**, *v.* to stretch.

**Rachel**, *s.* poor ground, with as much small stone as soil.

**Raw-head and Bloody-bones**, talked of to children, to frighten and make 'em good.

**Rawm**, *v.* [said] of a horse rising with his rider on his hinder legs. See *Ream* in Grose.

**Ready**. A sends his service to B by C. C [B?] replies—  
'I'll *ready* your word.'

**Rear**, *adj.* [said of] meat underdone ; G.

**Reasty**, *adj.* rusty ; G. [has *Reesty*].

**Reckling, Rickling**, *s.* the weakest and poorest in a litter of animals.

**Reckon**, *v.* suppose ; as, 'I *reckon* he'll come.'

**Reek**, *s.* smoke ; *reeking* hot, [smoking hot ;] Grose.

**Reeze**, *v.* to grow rusty ; [said] of bacon.

**Render fat**, to melt it ; G.

**Ridgil**, *s.* a lamb with only one stone ; see *Riggilt* in Grose.

**Riff-raffe**, *s.* low people ; G. [s. v. *Raff*].

**Rift**, *v.* to belch ; G.

**Riggin**, of a house, the ridge of it ; G.

**Rive**, *v.* to rend ; as, ' to rive laths ' ; G.

**Robin run i'th' hoil**, i. e. hole ; a rabbit (*sic*).

**Roo**, *v.* to roll or stir about any liquids.

**Round**, *adj.* [said] of a brook, when bankful.

**Rouser**, *s.* [*spelt* Rowzer], spoken of anything great.

**Rout**, *v.* to bellow ; G.

**Rozzil**, *s.* rosin ; see *Rossil* in G.

**Ruck**, *s.* a heap ; Claybrook, p. 129. Hence, to lie with bent knees is ' to lig o' rucks.'

**Ruck**, *s.* a wrinkle ; G.

**Rumbustious**, *adj.* obstreperous, boisterous, violent ; G.

**Rustle**, *v.* said of hay, when ready to carry in.

## S.

**Sad**, *adj.* [said] of bread ; heavy, opposed to light ; G.

**Sad**, *adv.* very ; ' a sad bad cold ' ; ' sadly deaf ' ; ' sadly hoarse ' ; chiefly of complaints, q. lamentably.

**Savoury**, *adj.* of a good relish ; we commonly pronounce *say-voury*, but there they speak the *a* as in *that*.

**Sawt**, *s.* salt.

**Saxton**, *s.* sexton ; from *sacristan*. Small churches have no such officer.

**Say**, *v.* to taste, i. e. essay. See Ray, p. 75 [69], s. v. *Taste*.

**Scaddle**, *adj.* [shy]; said of a horse given to starting.

**Scalding**, *s.*; 'a *scalding* of pease,' pease boiled in the shell; G. [s. v. *Scalding*].

**Scap**, *s.* escape; 'a narrow *scap*.'

**Scar**, *s.* a cliff or bare rock; G.

**Scholar**, *s.* a scholar.

**Scorse**, *v.* to exchange; G.

**Scoud**, *v.* [to] scold.

**Scout**, *v.*; 'to *scout*' a person or thing, to regard them with contempt.

**Scroop**, *v.* to make a noise through friction, [to creak]; G.

**Scrouge**, *v.* to squeeze.

**Scuff**, *s.* [of the] neck; Grose has: '*Skuft* (of the neck), the cuff or back of the neck.'

**Seck**, *s.* a sack.

**Seeds**, *s. pl.* clover, or other small seeds sown with the corn; sold by the pound.

**Seg**, *s.* a bull gelded. Also **Bull-seg**.

**Sell**, *s.* sill of a door.

**Sen**, i. e. *sayen*, as, 'they *sen*,' [they] say; 'what *sen* yo?'

**Setter**, *s.* an issue or seton in the dewlap of a beast; see Grose.

**Sha**, shall.

**Shafing**, *adj.*; 'a *shaf*[*f*]ling fellow,' mean, or worthless.

**Shale**, *v.* to shell pease; G.

**Shears**; [there are] 'only *shears* between them,' [they are] both alike.

**Sheer over**, quite over.

**Shelvings**, *s. pl.* the rails or frame of wood put on a cart or wagon to make it wider at top, and to contain and carry more hay or corn; 'additional tops to the sides of wagons or carts'; G.

**Shock**, *adj.*; 'a *shock* head of hair,' very thick.

**Shoot**, *v.* to plaster.

**Shovel-board**, *s.* a table of smooth plank 7 or 8 yards long, and 3 feet broad. You stand at the end, and shove three or four round brass pieces of about 2 oz. weight to the other end, where three lines are made across; if you lodge your piece between the first and second line, you gain one to your score; two, if between the second and third; and three, if near the end. Several may play, and you make [arrangement] what number of points [is] to be up. It is good exercise in bad weather.

**Sib**, *adj.* cousin, akin; G.

**Sick-club**, *s.* There are many of these in the county. The members, labourers and mechanics, subscribe a small sum weekly to a box, in order to raise a fund for the subsistence of such of their members as shall happen to be sick and cannot work, or have had any accidents to disable them from working. The constitution and articles of these clubs vary, in different places, as to quantum and other particulars. In some parishes there are more than one, and in [i. e. on] their anniversary, when they all dine together, they commonly have a sermon; and people of fortune, who never intend to receive benefit from the institution, will often become subscribers, for the purpose of encouraging so laudable and useful a society, which often keeps an unfortune (*sic*) individual from being burthensome to the parish.

**Side**, *adj.* long; G.

**Sig**, s. old urine. *Zigg*, [in] Grose.

**Sill**, s. (of a door), threshold ; G.

**Sills** s. *pl.* (of a wagon), shafts ; G.

**Simple Simon**, a, a half wit.

**Skare**, *v.* ; ' to *skare* the fire,' to stir it at the bottom and potter the dust out ; see Ray, [s. v. *Esse*].

**Skellowed**, *pp.* warped. G. writes *skeller'd*.

**Skøn**, *v.* to squint.

**Skid**, *v.* ; ' to skid a wheel,' [to] prevent its turning round.

**Skuttle**, s. [basket] for horse's corn. See Ray, [s. v. *Whisket*].

**Sky-farmer**, s. one that goes about begging money for sham losses.

**Slabs**, s. *pl.* sappy outsides of timber, sawed off in squaring a large beam.

**Slamakin**, s. an untidy woman or girl.

**Slap-dash**, *v.* ; ' to *slap-dash* a brick wall,' to whitewash it, give it a white coat.

**Slape**, *adj.* dirty with mud.

**Slappy**, *adj.* miry.

**Slatter**, *v.* to scatter ; a *slattern*, a negligent, thoughtless, untidy woman.

**Slippy**, *adj.* slippery ; of the ground or road.

**Slip-slops**, s. *pl.* unknown apothecary's mixtures. It is also used of roads, i. e. wet and dirty ; and of a room, when wet and dirty or nasty.

**Slish-slash**, *adj.* wet and dirty.

**Slither**, or **Sluther**, *v.* to slide ; to slip (Grose, s. v. *Sliddering*).



**Slive**, *v.* to idle about ; a *sliving* fellow, an idler, one that idly saunters. [See p. 64.]

**Sludge**, *s.* mud ; G.

**Sluffe**, *s.* skin, or coat ; G. [Grose has : ‘*Slough*, a huske ; it is pronounced Sluffe. North.’]

**Sluther**. See **Slither**.

**Smite**, *s.* a small particle, an atom.

**Smittle**, *v.* to infect ; Ray.

**Smo**, *adj.* small. [See **O**, p. 50.]

**Smooored**, *pp.* smothered.

**Snack**, *s.* share ; G. [Grose has : ‘to go *snacks*, or [to] *snack* it, to go shares, or partake.’]

**Snap**, *s.* a mongril greyhound with a short tail, excellent at *snapping*, or jumping on a hare.

**Snarle**, *s.* a knot, entangled thread.

**Sneaking**, *adj.* ; ‘a *sneaking* fellow,’ miserly, sordid.

**Sneap**[ed], *pp.* bitten with cold, as fruit, &c. ; G. [Herbs and fruit *sneaped* with cold weather ; Grose, *s. v.* *Snap*.]

**Sneg**, *v.* to push with the horn, as a cow does.

**Snickering and sneering**, by way of ridicule, that is.

**Snif**[f]ling, *adj.* ; ‘a *snif*[f]ling cold,’ qu[asi] *snivel-ling* ; a slight run[n]ing disorder in the nose.

**Snifter**, *v.* to snow a little.

**Snudge**, *v.* to go to houses unasked, in order to be entertained ; to go unasked to an entertainment, for the sake of getting a meal.

**Snush**, *s.* snuff.

**Sny**, *v.* abound, [as] ‘to *snie* with lice’ ; G. [*Snee* in Grose.]

**Sod**, *s.* a turf; G.

**Soft**, *adj.* weak, foolish : of persons.

**Softnet**, *s.* a soft or foolish fellow ; G.

**Sole**, *s.* a small yoke about a cow's head when tied up in the cow-house. [See *Sole* (3) in Halliwell.]

**Sommering**, *s.* an early sort of apple. See *Percock* (p. 53).

**Son of a gun**, a soldier's brat ; term of reproach.

**Soor**, *adj.* sore.

**Soort**, *s.* sort.

**Sore**, *adj.* ; 'he is a *sore* one for cards,' vastly fond and attached ; also bad, as [of] a bad cold.

**Soss**, used to dogs, in urging them to lap.

**Sough**, *s.* a covered drain, pronounced *suff* [suf] ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Sound**, *s.* a swoon.

**Souse**, *v.* ; 'to *souse* in water,' [to] dip.

**Sowl**, *v.* ; a dog *sowls* a pig when he seizes him by the ear.

**Sowter**, *s.* [a] sowgelder.

**Spank**, *v.* [to] ride hard.

**Sparge**, *s.* spurge.

**Sparrow**, *s.* a short nail with a broad thick head. [A *sparable*.]

**Speed**, *s.* a dangerous disorder in calves.

**Spelch**, *v.* ; 'to *spelch* beans,' just to break them, in the shell, that the cattle may eat them the better and more easily, and that they [may] not pass the intestines whole and undigested.

**Spelder**, *v.* to spell ; G.

**Spell**, *s.* ; ' a *spell* of money,' a small sum. G. has *Spill*.

**Splatte**, *v.* to spatter [better spelt *splat*]. See below.

**Splatter-dashes**, *s. pl.* a sort of leathern boots with feet. See above.

**Spring**, *s.* ; ' a *spring* of pork,' [the lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck ; Halliwell].

**Spring-wood**, *s.* such as is usually felled every twenty-one years, and opposed to a wood altogether of timber. So called from its *springing* or growing up again after felling. Mr. Cooke is mistaken (Archæol. x. p. 116) in thinking it so named from the wet or springy ground ; for see there, p. 440.

**Sprinklings**, *s. pl.* pointed sticks used by the thatcher to fasten his thatch.

**Sprittle**, *s.* ; a *cake-sprittle*, an household implement to turn an oat-cake when baking.

**Sprut**, *v.* to sprout.

**Squatted**, *pp.* ; sadly *squatted*, i. e. dirtied by the mire of the road. A horse is said to *squat*, i. e. to dirty one.

**Squeamish**, *adj.* nice, hard to please.

**Staddle**, *s.* the bottom of a stack ; G.

**Stansions**, *s. pl.* iron bars of windows ; G.

**Stark**, *adv.* quite, as ' *stark* mad,' ' *stark* blind ' ; very, as ' *stark* nought ' ; G.

**Starnel**, *s.* a starling ; a metathesis.

**Start**, *s.* assistance for an hour or two, in any busy time.

**Steer**, *v.* [to stir, excite] ; a loud, shrill voice is said to *steer* one.

**Stele**, *s.* a stile ; hence *creep-stele*, a cant word for water-gruel ; so nam'd because it will never enable you to jump over a stile, but only to creep, and get over it as well as you can.

**Stew**, *s.* a small pond. See Ray [Gl. B. 16].

**Stickleback**, *s.* a fish with prickles on its back.

**Stinge**, *v.* ; 'it *stinges*,' or '*springes*,' spoken of short, sudden, acute fits of pain internally in a limb.

**Stingo**, *s.* very strong drink.

**Stock** (of bees), a hive.

**Stools**, *s. pl.* bottom[s] or root[s] of trees.

**Stoor**, *s.* store.

**Stoory**, *s.* a story ; meaning a falsehood or lye.

**Store**, *s.* ; 'to set no *store* by a person,' not to value or esteem him.

**Stown**, *pp.* stol'n.

**Strands**, *s. pl.* ; '*strands* of a necklace,' the strings that compose it. See Ray [Gloss. B. 16].

**Strangles**, *s.* a disease in a horse.

**Stray**, *s.* straw ; Nichols, Church-wardens' Accounts, p. 198.

**Strig**, *s.* [a] foot-stalk of fruit ; Ray, p. 78 [Gl. B. 16, p. 92].

**Strop**, *v.* ; 'to *strop* a cow,' to milk her close, and take the last drop.

**Stropper**, *s.* a cow going dry. [See under **Stroaking**, at p. 69.]

**Stumps** ; 'stir your *stumps*,' make haste.

**Stupe**, *s.* a stupid fellow.

**Such** ; ' we had none *such* a journey,' i. e. but a bad or indifferent one.

**Sup**, *s.* ; ' a *sup* ' of ale or small beer, a little (?), as called for at dinner ; ' a good *sup* of rain,' i. quantity.

**Suppings**, *s.* spoon-meat ; G.

**Surry**, *s.* sirrah ; used by lads in speaking one to another. [See p. 69.]

**Swap**, *v.* to exchange.

**Swarm**, *v.* ; ' to *swarm* a tree,' or ' rope,' to climb it with hands and feet only.

**Swash**, *s.* [the] inside of an unripe nut.

**Swatch**, *s.* a piece of cloth, &c., for a pattern ; G.

**Swath**, *s.* [of] grass just cut ; G. [Grose has : ' *Swathe-bank*, a swarth of new-mown grass or corn. North.' For *bank* read *bank*.]

**Swear**, *v.* ; the cat *swears*, when she growls.

**Sweet liquor**, the first running from the malt in brewing, pleasant and loosening.

**Swey**, *v.* ; ' my head *sweys*,' [01] is dizzy.

**Swill**, *v.* to drink greedily ; G.

**Swing[e]ing**, *adj.* [great, large] ; as,

Father and mother and Tom,

They all went to Norwich ;

They had a *swinging* help (?) of powdered beef,

And a *swinging* bowl of porridge.

[The third line is nearly illegible.]

**Swinger**, *s.* [said] of any great thing ; a large thing of any kind. [*Pronounced* swin'jur.]

## T.

**T'**, the, in crasis ; as, 'where's t'ammer?' i. e. where is the hammer?

**Tag** ; 'they went *tag, rag, and bobtail*,' one and all.

**Tagge**, *s.* [*better spelt Tag*], a sheep of the first year ; G.

**Tagging**, *pres. pt.* trailing on[e] after the other, as in a row.

**Tantle about**, *v.* [said] of an old man, who can only go into his yard ; G.

**Tap-lash**, *s.* weak small beer.

**Tatter**, *adj.* cross, peevish ; G.

**Taw**, *s.* a larger sort of marbles with which boys play, and shoot at the others.

**Team**, *s.* ; 'a *team* of ducks,' a brood.

**Teaster**, *s.* canopy of a bed ; also, sixpence ; G. [A *tester*.]

**Ted**, *v.* to spread abroad new-cut grass ; G.

**Tee**, *v.* to tye.

**Ten Bones**, *s. pl.* nine-pins ; the tenth standing in the middle of nine, and overtopping the rest. They consist of beasts' bones. To strike down the tenth, leaving the rest all standing, is esteemed dextrous (*sic*), and reckons well towards the game—ten, I think.

**Tett**, and **Tetty**, **Bet**, and **Betty**.

**Tet[t]y**, *adj.* i. e. testy, short, hasty, peevish.

**Thak**, *s.* thatch ; G.

**Than**, Jonathan.

**Then** ; [*hence*] **By then**, that instant. ‘The hare started, and Spanker was o’er the hedge *by then*.’

**Thill-horse**, s. shaft-horse ; G.

**Thow**, *v.* to thaw.

**Threadle**, *v.* ; ‘to *threadle* a needle,’ to thread it.

**Thumbstall**, s. [one of] the round pieces of leather which the glovers cut out from the place where the thumb is to be inserted, which little boys beg of them, to keep their book[s] clean.

**Thumper**, s. anything large ; a large thing of any kind.

**Thurrok**, s. an under passage for water to run through.

**Tick**, s. [an] insect infesting dogs and sheep ;—‘full as a *tick*.’

**Tickle**, *adj.* ; ‘*tickle* weather,’ uncertain.

**Tickna-ware**, s. earthen-ware made at Tickenhall, of a brown ground streaked with yellow.

**Timerous**, *adj.* sullen, perverse.

**Tippy**, *adj.* (1) tipsy : (2) in the *ton*, or tip-top of the fashion.

**Tiss!** *tiss!* spoken in calling a cat ; i. e. puss ! puss !

**Toll-nook**, s. [a corner of the market-place] where toll is taken ; G.

**Tom** ; [in] *Tom-fool*, a silly fellow ; *Tom Tinker* ; *tom-tit*. *Tom Long*, *carrier*, [said] of a person that loiters, and is long in coming or returning.

**Tom o’ Bedlam**, a harmless madman that ranges the country, pretending to have come from Bedlam.

**Tooad**, s. a toad ; a dissyllable.

**Top**, *v.*; 'top the candle,' [i. e.] snuff it. When taylors work by candle-light, four or five on the board, and [the] candle wants snuffing, one cries *top*, and all follow instantly, uttering the same word, and he that speaks it last is to operate, which is done by the fingers.

**Touch**, *s.*; 'to keep *touch*,' to accord.

**Trip**, *s.* a hard piece of box, or yew, about 2 inches long, and sharpened at both ends. It was laid on a stone; and the player with his *trip-stick* (about 36 inches) striking the small end of the *trip*, made it mount a little, and then hitting it before it came to the ground, sent it as far as he could, when the ground it went over was measured by the *trip-stick*, and so many were in consequence added to his score. He that first got a hund[red] won. They played alternately, and sometimes two or three on a side.

**Trip-ball**. Boys now use an implement [called a *trap*] sold in the toy-shop; but at first it was a flat bone placed in a shallow hole in the ground, on the lower end of which the ball was laid, and the player with his stick struck the other end, thereby making the ball rise, so that he might hit or smite it. [*Trap-ball*.]

**Tripes and trillibubs**, *s. pl.*; Grose writes *trolly-bags*, and explains [it as] *tripes*. [See Halliwell.]

**Trull**, *v.* to trundle.

**Tug**, *s.* or **Timber-tug**, *s.* four wheels with a long perch for carrying long pieces of timber.

**Turn the corner**, *to*, to die; euphemism.

**Turn-up**, *s.* the trump at whist, [the one turned up at the end of the deal].

**Tush**, *s.* a tusk or tooth.



**Tussle**, *s.* struggle ; G.

**Tut-ball**, *s.* [described at length. The same as the game usually called *rounders*.]

**Twelfth-night**, 6 Jan. Lamb's-wool, i. e. apples and ale sweetened, is usually had. See **Lamb's-wool**, at p. 109.

**Twinking**, *adj.* ; 'a *twinking* frost,' a sharp or severe one ; *twinking* (tweaking) one, as it were by the nose.

**Twitch**, *v.* to take up hastily ; also, to pull.

**Twitch**, *v.* ; 'to *twitch* a ploughed field,' i. e. to gather together of the *twitch*-grass in small heaps, in order to burn and destroy them.

**Twitter**, *v.* to be eager to do a thing, or to go ; see **Ray**.

## U.

**Unbethought**, *pt. s.* recollected ; G.

**Ungain**, *adj.* awkward ; G.

**Unked**, *adj.* lonely ; Claybrook, p. 129.

**Unlucky**, *adj.* [an] *unlucky* lad, full of roguery and mischief ; often in no bad sense.

**Upbraid**, *v.* [to] rise in the stomach ; G.

**Uphowd**, *v.* uphold, warrant ; G. [To] assure : as 'I *uphowd* you.'

**Urchin**, *s.* hedgehog ; G.

## V.

**Valentine Day**. The first person of [a] different sex you meet or see in the morning of this day is to be your husband

or wife. *To draw Valentines*; done on the eve of this day, when names of young men or women, written in [i. e. on] small scrolls of paper, are put into a hat, and that you happen to take out is to be your husband or wife.

## W.

**Waffling**, *s.* barking; *G.* [M. E. *wlaffing*.]

**Wake**, *s.* feast of dedication of [the] parish-church; *G.*

**Wakkersome**, *adj.* easily awaken'd; *G.*

**Waste**, *s.* a consumption; *G.*

**Waste heart**, woe is the heart; my heart is grieved; I am sorry. (Cf. p. 80.) A note of exclamation. *Woe* is an adjective here.

**Wastrils**, *s. pl.* knives, &c., china, &c., that have little flaws in them.

**Wattles**, *s. pl.* hurdles; also, [a] cock's comb; *G.*

**Way-bit**, *s.* a little bit; 'a mile and a *way-bit*'; *G.*

**Wayn't**, will not; as good as *won't*, though bad enough.

**We**, *prep.* with.

**Wearing**, *s.* a decline of health, a consumption.

**Weet**, *v.* to wet, or rain a little.

**Weet**, with it.

**Wem**, *s.* the belly.

**Wesh**, *v.* to wash.

**Wet**. 'A *wet* quaker,' one that will drink a bottle.

**Wey, wey, well, well!** in giving assent.

**Whapper, Whopper**, *s.* [anything] large; *G.*

**What**. 'I tell you *what*'; a phrase on the beginning of a speech in conversation, as if to bespeak attention.

**Whelk**, *s.* a small swelling on the skin, often not bigger than a pin's head ; a pimple.

**Whewt**, *s.* a shout. See **Whowt** (p. 82).

**Whimmy**, *adj.* full of whims.

**Whip-snapper**, *s.* [one] idle and insignificant. Written also *Whipper-snapper*.

**Whiscum-whascum over the knee**, whipping a child with a rod.

**Whit-flaw**, *s.* a witlowe (*sic*). See **Wick-flaws** (p. 82).

**Whittle**, *s.* a knife.

**Whiz**, *v.* to hiss like hot iron in water ; G. As *s.*, the sound of anything flying by you through the air.

**Whosomever**, *whosoever*.

**Wild-goose chase**, *s.* a ramble one knows not whither.

**Wilk**, *v.* to bark ; but [said] of a small dog.

**William o' th' Rock**, **George o' th' Wood**. These are said to be the modes of address between the two families at Chatsworth and Haddon. The Vernons of Haddon were stiled anciently *the Kings of the Peak*. Haddon Field is a fine rich piece of grazing ground, and it is said, the owner was assured as many broad pieces for it as would go round it lying flat, but that he insisted on having as many as would encompass it when set on edge ; a legendary tale, no doubt, but expressive of the value of it.

**Wind**, *s.* ; 'a *wind* of ale,' i. e. as much as you take at a draught. The famous Jedidiah Buxton kept account in his memory of all the *winds*, as he called them, he had at each gentleman's house.

**Winder**, *s.* a window.

**Window**, *v.* to winnow. [A. S. *windwian*.]

**Windrows**, *s. pl.* new hay got into rows for cocking ; G.

**Wing** (of a rabbit or hare), *s.* the shoulder.

**Winkers**, *s. pl.* blinds of a horse's bridle, to prevent his looking at objects sideways. But *q.* if *blinkers* be not right? [*Winkers* is also right.—W. W. S.]

**Wiseman**, *s.* [a] conjurer.

**Witch**, *s.* a small candle, to make weight.

**Wither**, *s.* ; 'to do a thing with a *wither*,' *i.* with force and haste.

**Witho**, *adv.* withal.

**Wizzen**, *adj.* dry ; G. As *v.* to wither.

**Workish**, *adj.* much disposed to work.

**Worky-day**, *s.* [as] opposed to Sunday or holiday.

**Woundy**, *adj.* great ; G. As *adv.* very.

**Wun**, [*pt. s. and pp.*] wound ; from *wind*.

**Wutcake**, *s.* [oat-cake] ; a sort of bread much used by peasants.

## Y.

**Yaffle**, *v.* [to yelp] ; said of a little barking cur.

**Yark**, *s.* a jerk ; possibly it is that word.

**Yarm**, *v. neut.* to chide, or scold. See **Yawm** (p. 85).

**Yeds**, *s. pl.* heads. The offal and refuse of a parcel of timber, not being sold, they will commonly call, and not improperly, *yeds and plucks*, which usually stick [*i. e.* remain] on hand.

**Yellow-belly**, *s.* a Lincolnshire man ; G.

**Yellow-boys**, *s. pl.* guineas ; G. [*s. v.* *Yallow-beels*].

**Yo'st**. After hag[g]ling a while, the seller cries, 'well,

*yo'st* have it,' a strong contraction for *you shall*, arising (seemingly) from the singular *thou shalt*.

**Youth**, *s.* pronounced like [i. e. riming with] *South*.

**Yule-games**, *s. pl.* Christmas games.

### PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

1. A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom; implying that a dry [time] then is profitable, and brings plenty.

2. A pescod [pease-pod] with nine peas in it is to be laid under the sill of a door for good luck.

3.           A pot in the pate,  
              A mile in the gate [way].

4. As brisk (or busy) as a bee.

5. As lazy as Ludlam's dog, who laid himself down to bark.

6. [As] smart as a carrot.

7. As sure as a gun.

8. Bold as Brassy<sup>1</sup>, a famous highwayman, who with his horse would face anything.

<sup>1</sup> Hardly legible. Probably a pun: the phrase *brass-bold* occurs much earlier, in 1583. See New Eng. Dict.

9. Bowser [Bolsover] for Bacco-pipes ;  
 Tre[e]ton for Trenchers ;  
 Laughton for a pretty Lass,  
 Whiston for Wenches.

Bolsover alone is in Derbyshire ; the rest are in Yorkshire, on the borders. Observe the alliteration.

10. Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is better. [See no. 17.]

11.

DERBY ALE.

O mortal man, that lives by bread,  
 What is it makes thy nose so red ?  
 'Tis Derby Ale, so strong and stale,  
 That keeps my nose from looking pale.

Again :—

The best Ale in the world is in England ; the best in England is in Derbyshire ; the best in Derbyshire is at Chesterfield ; the best in Chesterfield is at Peggy Dowker's <sup>1</sup>.

N.B. Dowker <sup>1</sup> was once a respectable farmer at Chesterfield. I can just remember this. A maiden us'd to be the woman who brewed a great deal for distribution <sup>1</sup>. I can just remember this ale-wife. She had no sign.

12. Do nothing rashly, but kill fleas.

13. Fasten Tuesday. If you have not a sweetheart on Fasten Tuesday, you will be lousy all Lent ; meaning, perhaps, that if you get not a sweetheart, when well dressed, you will be heedless and negligent of yourself in the following season of mortification. [See p. 99.]

14. Haddon Field ; large and so fertile, it was offered to be surrounded by broad pieces [of money] placed flat ; but the owner insisted on their being set on edge. [See William o' th' Rock, at p. 133.]

<sup>1</sup> Hardly legible.

15. Hard as a ground toad.
16. Hard as Wrag lad. [See **Hard**, at p. 104.]
17. Hell, Hull, and Halifax all begin with a letter ;  
Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better.

18. In the spring Dove's flood  
Is worth a king's good (or ransom).

The river Dove parts Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and fields (?) are made fruitful by being at that time overflowed.

19. John Long, Carrier ; spoken of a tardy messenger.  
[Also Tom Long ; see *Tom* in the Supplement, at p. 129.]

20. Lammas wheat.

21. Owlcoats in Heath : built by the famous Bess of Hardwick, who built it in [rivalry of] Sutton just by, saying, 'she would build as good a house as that for [the owls]'. [Partly illegible ; I am indebted for the story to my fellow-collegian, the Rev. F. Brodhurst, vicar of Heath. He refers me to Dr. Cox's Churches of Derbyshire ; under 'Sutton-le-Dale,' he writes:—'The third great mansion which Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built in this county was situated at Owlcote or Old Cote in this Parish. (It is not, however, in the Parish of Sutton, but on its borders, and in the Parish of Heath.) There are now no remains of this mansion.' There is simply a farm-house on the site. One of the Leakes was building a house at Sutton-le-Dale, and Bess of Hardwick said that 'she would build as good a house as that for the owls.']

22. Say-well is good, but Do-wel is better.

23. The burying's gone by ; i. you are too late.

24. The luck of a lousy calf ; lives all winter and dies in summer.

25. [The] Sadler of Bawtry. [Refers to a proverb—‘He’ll be hanged for leaving his liquor, like the saddler of Bawtrety.’ The story is quoted at length in Hazlitt’s Collection of Proverbs, p. 196, from Pegge’s *Curialia* (1818), p. 340.] ‘Remember Sadler of Bawtry,’ spoken to a person that wants [to] leave the company. The sadler was hanged for leaving his liquor behind him. News, it is said, came to an ale-house where he was drinking, of a robbery; on which he started up and went of (*sic*), his fears overcoming him; on which he was taken up, this sudden motion being thought a mark of guilt, and was hanged.

26. They are pulling geese in Scotland; so here it snows.

27. To be in the lane, when you should be in the field.

28. To be in the wrong box.

29. To give one *cold pig*, to throw the cloaths off a person in bed.

30. To keep the band in the nick. [See **Band**, at p. 88.]

31. To show a person London, to hold (?) [him] up by the chin.

32.                   Trim tram,  
                          Like master, like man.

33. Two to one is odds at football (old saw).

34. Waste not, want not; written on the chimney-piece at Sir Nath. Curson’s at Kedleston.



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